The New-York Times.

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## THE FOREST FIRES.

### THE OSCEOLA WOODS STILL IN FLAMES.

ANTICIPATED SUFFERING AMONG THE HOMELESS INHABITANTS—MINERS FIGHTING THE FIRE—RELIEF COMMITTEES IN CONSULTATION—AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR AID—PHILLIPSBURG CONSIDERED OUT OF DANGER.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

OSCEOLA, May 22.—For miles all round this place the fire is still smoldering in the woods. There is a general feeling of uneasiness, but as the wind is light, hopes are entertained that no further serious losses will be experienced. In the immediate vicinity of Osceola the woods have been so thoroughly burned through as to prevent the possibility of further damage. The losses in lumber will be much greater than was at first supposed. During the Winter millions of logs have been chopped in the woods and left ready to be hauled out during the Spring and Summer. A cursory examination made by parties who have penetrated the woods for miles in different directions has led to the discovery that the Winter's chopping is either burned or so badly scorched as to render them utterly useless. Then there are literally millions of young trees still standing, out of which the fire has taken the sap. These, unless cut next year, will be valueless. Many thousands of piles of bark have also been consumed in the flames.

#### MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Relief Committee met at the house of Mr. Chester Munson, in Phillipsburg, this morning, and drew up a circular containing an appeal to the public for aid to build up the town of Osceola. The circular sets forth in detail the terrible calamity that has overtaken the people, and while asking for help, promises that all the energy of the sufferers will be directed to building up the town and resuming business as quickly as possible. Many prominent men from the neighboring towns were present at the meeting. Provisions and clothes are still coming in from Clearfield, Tyrone, Bellefonte, and other places. Those who were able have sent their wives and families to towns and villages in the vicinity. Only a small proportion of the people, however, have money enough left to take them anywhere. Aid is sadly needed. Provisions are coming in, but there are many mouths to feed, and unless the supply is kept up many must go hungry.

#### WHISKY IN THE WOODS.

Last night it was discovered that a barrel of whisky had been brought to a place in the woods near the town, and that a number of men had got drunk. The Catholic priest went to the place to disperse the men. He was, however, repulsed roughly. Going back to the town, or to the site where the town stood, he secured the aid of a party of citizens, who routed the seller and spilled the whisky. Most of the men who got drunk came here from other districts, and many of them are desperate characters. To-day a force of special Police was organized, and placed under the command of Capt. Clarke. Already two shanties are erected, but in most places the ruins are still too hot to commence building. The logs forming the corduroy roads leading to the town are still burning and sending up great clouds of smoke through the earth from clefts and rents in the covering of clay. On Monday the Relief Committee will put up a frame building for the reception of whatever clothing or provisions may be sent here. Mr. S. S. Blair, Superintendent of the Clearfield and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has made arrangements for the transfer free of cost, of such of the poorer people as have friends willing to receive them in other places.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES ESTIMATING THEIR LOSSES.

A number of insurance men were busily engaged here to-day in making estimates of their losses, but the work, owing to the confusion and excitement that still exist, was slowly carried on. Many people, too, who fled from the town on the day of the fire, having recovered from their first fright, returned to look at the ruins of their houses and gather some mementoes of the, to them, memorable day. A temporary store was opened to-day by the Relief Committee in one of the houses which escaped the flames. From this place shoes and some other necessary articles were dealt out to the more needy.

#### THE HOUTZDALE FIRES.

The fire in the vicinity of Houtzdale is believed to be under control. Last night it reached into a patch of forest that covers a high hill between the Franklin and Sterling coal mines. The proprietors of both the mines had in all nearly five hundred men fighting the flames. The party was divided, and each unconscious of the others' presence were using their efforts to turn the flames from the direction of their respective mines. Many of these men got badly burned in cutting down trees and brushwood. Toward morning the parties met. The Sterling men, when they discovered what the Franklin men had been doing, angrily charged the latter with attempting to turn the fire on the Sterling mine. Similar charges were made against the Sterling men by the Franklin, and were it not for the interference of some of the cooler heads a serious fight would have occurred. The fire is still burning in the forests near Houtzdale, but the flames are traveling in a direction away from the town. As yet no measures have been taken for the relief of those burned out in that town. The woods are still burning in the vicinity of Phillipsburg, but the town is not considered in danger.

### THE DESTRUCTION OF OSCEOLA.

RELIEF COMING IN FROM NEIGHBORING TOWNS—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE BURNED DISTRICT.

TYRONE, Penn., May 22.—Reports were received here late last night that the fire was approaching the town of Phillipsburg, and in order to save the town from destruction the Burgess ordered that all the brush around the place should at once be set on fire, which was done at a late hour. The refugees from Osceola seeing that the fire was so near were terribly frightened for a while, thinking that the raging element would again compel them to run away from the new shelter. Fortunately, there was not much wind, and about 250 men were sent out to fight the flames at the points from which the most danger was to be feared.

P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, arrived here last night, en route for Osceola, with $300 cash contributed by the charitable of Bellefonte, and a large lot of provisions, the gift of ex-Gov. Curtin. An enthusiastic meeting was also held here last evening in aid of the Osceola sufferers. A large sum of money was cheerfully subscribed by the citizens.

#### REBUILDING RAILROAD BRIDGES.

Railroad bridges on the branch between Houtzdale, which were burned, are now being rapidly rebuilt, and it is hoped that the shipment of coal can be made early next week. Houtzdale is not utterly destroyed, as before reported. The latest accounts say only about fourteen houses on the outskirts of the town were consumed. But more trouble is anticipated from the fact that the fire is rapidly increasing and raging fearfully in the vicinity. Reports just received from Philipsburg say that the fire is not so large in that region as last night. About 300 men worked all night fighting the flames. Later intelligence than the above says the fire in the vicinity of Philipsburg is decreasing. There is but little wind at present, and every prospect of rain.

#### MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIGHTING THE FLAMES—THE LOSS TO CARBON COUNTY, PENN., $500,000.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 22.—Very severe mountain fires have been raging in Carbon County for the past few days. An immense amount of lumber, saw-logs, and dwelling-houses have been consumed in the Hickory Run and Mud Run regions. The fires are beyond control, and nothing but a rain-fall can extinguish them. The inhabitants of Mud Run have suffered terribly, from the flames, numerous families escaping only with their lives, all their household goods and residences being lost. Mr. Abel Kelsey, of Hickory Run, lost his saw-mills, house, barn, and five occupied tenements, together with all their contents, the inmates barely escaping. Five saw-mills and eighteen houses have been burned on Mud Run, and the flames are still raging throughout that region. Nothing seems to stop their progress. Stephen Gould lost about 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The lumbermen, their wives, and even the children, turned out to fight the flames, but only in a few instances have they been successful. At Audenreid, Jeansville, Beaver Meadow, and other villages the flames had to be fought away, all who were able turning out to do so. At Mauch Chunk the mountains are still burning, but thus far no serious damage has been done. Back of Weissport and Parryville the fire is raging and spreading rapidly, but so far nothing serious has been reported. The damage done in this (Carbon) county will amount at least to $500,000.

#### THE FIRES NEAR PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 22.—The forest fires in this vicinity are extinguished, and the smoke is gradually disappearing. Much loss has been caused by the burning of wood, tan bark, fences, &c. Fires are still in progress in some parts of Sullivan and Pike Counties.

### OTHER FIRES.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the first floor of the three-story frame building, No. 745 Ninth avenue, owned by Herman Hoefer, and occupied by him as a hardware and willow-ware store. The fire was caused by a basket coming in contact with a gas-light. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the combustible nature of the building, and extended to the adjoining houses, all of which were of the same description, three-story frame structures, the first floors occupied as stores, and the upper portions as dwellings. The firemen experienced considerable difficulty in combating the flames, and not until a second alarm had brought to the spot a large section of the department did they succeed in extinguishing the fire. Hoefer's loss on stock and building is estimated at $3,000; no insurance. The upper portion of his building was occupied by John Stump and John Andrews, who sustain a loss of $800 each; no insurance. No. 743 is owned and occupied by Lawrence J. Will, grocer. Loss on stock and buildings $1,000; insured. The upper floors are occupied by Jacob Sears and Adam Unger; damage, $500 each. No. 745½, owned and occupied by Charles Baker, cigar dealer, damage $1,000; no insurance. No. 747, owned and occupied by Justin Philip, lager-beer saloon, damage to buildings, fixtures, &c., $3,000; insured. The upper floors were occupied by Charles Price, loss $800; Peter March, loss $600, and John Heid, loss $800; no insurance.

A fire at Salem, Mass., Friday night, destroyed the greater portion of Price's brick block. The loss is $30,000, distributed in part as follows: Goldthwait & Co., carpets, $2,500; J. A. Fogg, jewelry, $12,000; Judge Osgood, $600; E. E. Lee, clothing, $2,000; Snow Rich, $5,000; W. P. Upham, $700; E. S. Price, on building, $5,000. Insurance, $18,000, in New-York, Hartford, and Springfield companies.

Gray & Burton's picture-frame factory, at Hyde Park, Mass., and a dwelling-house adjacent, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the factory building is $6,000; insurance, $3,000; loss on stock, $10,000; insurance, $6,000; loss on the dwelling, $3,000.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the premises No. 16 West Fourth street, occupied by Charles Harrison & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' materials. Damage, $500.

Yesterday morning the rope and twine works of John T. Bailey & Co., on Otsego street, near Tasker, Philadelphia, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is $20,000; fully insured.

The dwelling-house and outbuildings upon the Adams Farm, near Houghtonville, N. J., were destroyed by fire early on Friday morning, entailing a loss of $10,000.

A small wooden building in the rear of No. 222 East One Hundred and Ninth street, owned by Patrick Coogan, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Damage, $50.

### KILLED IN THE MINES.

ACCIDENTS IN THE COAL REGIONS—PREMATURE EXPLOSION AND DEFECTIVE SHAFT MACHINERY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 22.—While some carpenters who had been at work in Stanton Shaft No. 7 of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company were about to be hoisted up, the carriage escaped from the brakes and plunged downward. The engine failed to check the descent, and the men were hurled down 100 feet into the darkness. The shaft is 960 feet deep. A descent was made at once to afford relief. Richard Greenough was dead, and his body horribly mangled; Benjamin Corp had the top of his head cut off, and Stephen Matthews had his back broken.

In the Boston mine at Plymouth, Robert Terrell was killed by a fall of coal to-day, and in the same mine to-day another miner met his death by a premature explosion.

James Ryan, a driver boy, had his head crushed between the buffers of two coal cars at Pine Ridge Shaft yesterday.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF AMERICA.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met again this morning. After devotional exercises and routine business, Rev. J. S. Noble, of New-Jersey, introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to a committee:

*Resolved*, That the continuous, persistent, and repeated efforts of the Papists throughout the country, under the tutelage, direction, and advice of the Papal hierarchy, to obtain control of the school funds in the several States of the Union, or to have a portion of said school funds diverted from the legal and legitimate uses to which said funds are pledged, in order to devote the money to the support of Papistical schools, demand from all Protestant Christians of every denomination, and every citizen of the United States opposed to a union of Church and State, resolute, determined, and combined effort and unceasing watchfulness to prevent the success of insidious attempts now being made in all sections of the country by the adherents of the Papacy, to secure control of the school money. And it is hereby recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that all attempts to subvert our school lands or divert any portion of the various school funds in any of the States in the Union to, or for the use of, any Church or sect, shall be resisted and prevented by all legal and honorable means.

*Resolved*, That the outcry of the Papal hierarchy against what they call our "Godless schools," can with far more justice and greater propriety be applied to the schools they have instituted. In the common schools of our country the pure word of God is read without comment, while in the Papistical schools the Bible is excluded, and dogmas and traditions of men are substituted for the commandments of God.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in considering the report of the committee on work among the freedmen of the South.

### THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

A CHEERFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE TEXAS BORDER—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, ATTEMPTING TO DO THEIR DUTY, ARRESTED AND TRIED BEFORE JURIES FRIENDLY TO THE RAIDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Recent reports received at the War Department show that the United States troops stationed along the Rio Grande, in Texas, are annoyed by persons living in that vicinity, who were formerly residents of Mexico, but have come into this country, and, while professing to be American citizens, are in collusion with the Mexican raiders and aid them in their frequent acts of violence. The following telegram has been received at the War Department from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, dated Chicago, May 15, who received it from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 13, 1875.

*Assistant Adjutant General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:*

Col. Hatch, now here, reports that a patrol of four privates under a Sergeant, sent out to watch for Mexican raiders, were ambuscaded, and two of the privates killed and robbed. The Sergeant was chased to within one and a half miles of Ringgold Barracks. [See report forwarded March 22.] During the melée a Mexican was killed by his own people, as proven at the Coroner's inquest by the character of the spherical ball taken from the wound.

During the recent trial of a Mexican indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of the two soldiers, the Sergeant and the two privates who escaped were, while attending the trial as the only witnesses to the murder, arrested, and are now in prison for the murder of the Mexican killed by his own people. Col. Hatch asks that the bail of $500 each and expense of trial of the soldiers be furnished by the Government, and such orders given as will prevent the future imprisonment and trials, by Mexican juries colleagued with the raiders, of soldiers and officers for obeying orders. His reports that the country bordering on the Rio Grande below Ringgold is now virtually in the hands of the invaders from Mexico, aided by the Mexican population on this side, and that the Americans are being driven into the towns, are confirmed by Col. Davis, Inspector General."

This telegram was forwarded to the Governor of Texas by the Secretary of War, with the following communication, May 18:

*To the Governor of the State of Texas, Austin, Tex.:*

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a telegram from Gen. Sheridan, dated the 15th inst., relative to affairs in Texas, in the country bordering on the Rio Grande, and reporting the arrest of United States soldiers. The President desires me to call your attention to this subject, and to say that if soldiers of the United States forces, placed in that State for the protection of the citizens, are to be treated in the manner indicated in this dispatch when they have simply done their duty, it may become necessary for him to withdraw the United States troops from that locality.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The Attorney General has telegraphed to the District Attorney for the Western District of Texas to defend the men who were arrested as above mentioned.

The War Department has also received information that Lieut. French, of the Ninth Cavalry, who broke open a building on the Texas border where arms belonging to the raiders were stored, for the purpose of seizing such arms, was arrested for burglary, and placed under heavy bonds for his appearance.

### THE NEW DIRECT CABLE.

ITS COMPLETION HOURLY EXPECTED—ONLY HALF A DAY'S WORK REMAINING TO BE DONE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 22.—Col. A. M. Eastman, of this city, of the Direct United States Cable Company, between Rye Beach and the coast of Ireland, is in receipt of information that the completion of the line may be expected at any hour. The cable is laid from Rye Beach to the easterly banks of Newfoundland, 1,000 miles, the buoy at the end of the cable being 300 miles from land in fifty fathoms of water. At last advices the other end of the cable was laid within twenty miles of the buoy, but could not be completed, owing to immense fields of ice. The Faraday is at Sydney taking coal and waiting for the ice fields to clear away. She is not expected to land at Rye, as this end of the cable is in perfect order. Not more than a half day's work remained when the Faraday put into Sydney on account of the ice.

### THE CORNELL NAVY REGATTA.

FINE WEATHER AND GOOD ROWING—THREE RACES—THE WINNERS.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—The annual Spring regatta of the Cornell Navy took place on Cayuga Lake this morning. The weather was perfect and the water in splendid condition. Special trains were run on the Cayuga Lake Railroad. The programme for the races was carried out promptly and satisfactorily, and the large crowd in attendance heartily manifested their pleasure with the spirited contests and the admirable arrangements of the Directors of the Navy.

The first on the programme was a two-mile race, for six-oared shells, for the Sprague Cup. The competing crews were of the Classes of '76 and '77, and it was won by the Class of '77 in 12m., 15s.

The second race was for single sculls. Charles S. Francis, of the Class of '76 of Troy, N. Y., won the race easily, without effort, in 16m., 56½s., his only competitor, F. C. Reed, of the Class of '78, of Bath, Me., virtually retiring from the race soon after the start.

The great event of the day was the two-mile race for six-oared shells. The competing crews were a Union Springs picked crew, (the famous Courtneys forming a part,) the University Saratoga six, and the Freshmen Saratoga six. The race was very closely contested, the admirable discipline and rowing of the University crews eliciting the warmest commendations from the enthusiastic crowd. The race was won by the University six in 11m., 14s.; the Union Springs crew were second, their time being 11m., 27s.; and the Freshmen crew third, in 11m., 49¼s.

### WHIPPING AND PILLORYING AT NEWCASTLE, DEL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22.—Five persons were pilloried and six whipped at Newcastle to-day. Two of these were young men recently convicted of incendiarism, against whom there has been a strong public feeling. For one of them, petitions had been presented to the Governor to have the whipping remitted, but the Governor declined. Both were severely whipped, and on one of them, who is also to be imprisoned twelve years, blood was drawn, which is rarely the case. He is of a respectable family, but was one of a band of bad young men whose acts of incendiarism were finally brought home to them. Only two of the six to-day were colored men. Their offense was larceny. Last Saturday there were eleven whipped, two of whom, Sandy Leonard and "Blubber" Davis, had been punished in that way before.

### THE STRIKERS AT KINGSTON.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

KINGSTON, May 22.—The strikers attempted to fire the buildings at Rosendale on Friday night, but no other violence was attempted. The military returned to this city to-day, but were immediately ordered out by Mayor Lindsley to meet a body of 300 strikers who were marching to the Newark Cement Mills, of this place. The strikers ordered the men to stop working; but, upon being addressed by Mayor Lindsley, who threatened harsh usage, they became disgusted and disbanded.

### A RACE TO TAKE PLACE BETWEEN THE SCHUYLKILL AND PATAPSCO NAVIES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1875.—The committee of members of the Scuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, and Patapsco Navy, of Annapolis, met to-night and agreed to row a race on Tuesday, June 8, on the Potomac River, Mr. Bailey, of the Analostan Club, of Washington, to be umpire. The race will be over a course two miles and a half long, with a turn. A crew from the Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, will be the contestants on the part of the Schuylkill Navy.

## ALBANY.

### LAST WORK AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—PASSAGE OF THE HUSTED RAPID-TRANSIT BILL—THE REPORTS ON THE SUPPLY BILL AGREED TO—SHERIFF CONNER'S BILL PASSED WITH AMENDMENTS—THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS—SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S SPEECH.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, May 22, 1875.

At 12:40 o'clock to-day the Legislature of 1875 adjourned *sine die*, and the closing proceedings, in both Houses were marked by dignity, courtesy, and general good feeling. Nearly all the members took their departure for the City by the afternoon and evening trains, and next week the capital will have resolved into its conventional Midsummer drowsiness. The Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Senate at 10 o'clock, and considerable important business was transacted in both houses. Most important of all was the final agreement reached on, and passage of, the Supply bill, and next in importance, the concurrence by the Assembly in the Conference Committee's report on the Husted Rapid-transit bill, which now needs but the approval of the Governor to become a law. As it originated in the Executive Chamber, there is very little doubt that it will be signed at an early day. The spirit of opposition to this measure which was manifested last night, and which led some of its friends to anticipate the defeat of the bill, had entirely disappeared to-day. The movement for the appointment of Capt. David D. Wylie, of New-York, as Commissary General of Ordnance, in place of Gen. Kilburn Knox, and whose name was sent to the Senate by the Governor last night for confirmation, has failed, the Senate refusing to take the nomination from the table. It is understood that John Kelly was working earnestly in Capt. Wylie's favor, and that he was at the back of the attempt subsequently made in the Assembly to investigate Gen. Knox's administration, so as to find grounds for his removal. It is openly asserted now that charges will be preferred against him looking to his suspension by the Governor and the temporary appointment of Capt. Wylie, pending the assembling of the next Legislature.

#### FINAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Business went at railroad speed while the session lasted this morning. After the passage of the Husted Rapid-transit bill, the bill introduced early in the session to vest in the Sheriffs solely the power to execute all process issued by courts of record was passed. This bill was originally aimed at the Marine Court, though nominally applying to the whole State. In its present form, as passed by both houses, it has been amended so as to apply only to the County of New-York, and if it receives the approval of the Governor it will wipe out the larger share of the patronage pertaining to the marshalships.

When the Husted Rrapid-transit bill came up on the question of concurrence with the report of the Conference Committee, Mr. Husted said the Senate amendments to the bill as passed by the Assembly were four in number. Of these, three were stricken out by the Conference Committee, and the fourth, which did not materially alter the provisions of the bill, was agreed to. He hoped the bill would receive the favorable support of the House. The vote was then taken on the bill, without debate, and it was passed unanimously.

#### THE BROOKLYN POLITICAL DEAD-LOCK.

Both houses to-day passed a bill to amend the Brooklyn city charter, its object being to break the dead-lock now existing in that city between Mayor Hunter and the Board of Aldermen, relative to the appointment of Commissioners in the city boards. The bill provides that if, within thirty days after the legal time, the Mayor and Aldermen do not agree upon nominations submitted by him for their confirmation, the Mayor, Controller, and Auditor shall be a Board of Appointment, and that they, or a majority of them, shall make nominations to be confirmed by the Aldermen. It is understood that this will secure the reappointment of Commissioner Fowler.

#### PASSAGE OF THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Supply Bill presented its report shortly before noon. The new Capitol Commission remains as originally agreed on, to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and the Auditor of the Canal Department. The old Elmira Reformatory Commission is revived, and a majority of its members is endowered to remove the present Superintendent, and to recommend a successor to the Governor for final approval. The Commissioners of the Land Office, with the approval of the Governor in writing, were authorized and empowered to sell the lands of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat Hospital on Staten Island, the proceeds to be held in trust. These were the only questions of disagreement. The House refused to concur with this amendment, and struck it out, but agreed to the other amendment, and passed the bill by a unanimous vote. The bill was then sent back to the Senate and concurred in as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, moved to lay aside all orders of business, down to third readings of bills, for the purpose of taking up the Assembly bill to amend the military code by repealing the provision which repeals the exemption from taxation up to $1,000 of members of the National Guard already enlisted. Mr. Miller, of Herkimer, also sustained the motion, and Mr. West, of Saratoga, opposed it. It was finally lost by an almost strict party vote, the Democrats voting solid against it.

Mr. Silverman, of Kings, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, which, however, was first read for the information of the House. It provided for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Department of the Commissary General of Ordnance of this State. Mr. Alvord objected, and the resolution was thus defeated. A resolution from the Senate, providing for the carrying out of the Governor's recommendations, as embodied in his message on the subject of municipal charters and administration, was received, and, on motion of Mr. Daly of New-York, was concurred in. It is precisely similar to that previously offered by Mr. Daly, but which at the time was laid over under the rule, and authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission of twelve members to report to the next Legislature.

The last legislative business transacted by the Assembly was the concurrence with the report of a conference committee, and consequent passage, of the bill introduced by Mr. Sheil, of Westchester, providing for the extension of the Croton water system throughout the annexed Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York. This bill is properly speaking a joint product from the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Booth and another in the House by Mr. Sheil. The Assembly substituted the Sheil bill for Senator Booth's and the Senate refused to concur in the amendment. A Conference Committee was appointed, and the substitution was agreed to and concurred in by both Houses. The bill appropriates $1,500,000 for the work, the money to be raised on bonds issued by the Controller, and the authority to direct the performance of the work is vested in the Commissioner of Public Works, subject to resolution of at least three-fourths of the Board of Aldermen approved by the Mayor.

#### THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Ten minutes before adjournment the Speaker announced the following special committee of investigation: In relation to the administration of criminal law in the City of New-York, Messrs. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, Chairman, and Messrs. Dessar, McGowan, and Hess, of New-York, and Husted, of Westchester; in relation to the administration of the Emigration Commission and the Quarantine Department of the Port of New-York, Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, Chairman, and Messrs. Waehner and Gedney of New-York, Vosburgh of Albany, and Alvord of Onondaga. The first-named committee will organize about ten days hence, and the latter will not begin work before July next.

#### THE SPEAKER'S FAREWELL SHOT.

As the hour of adjournment drew near, the galleries and lobby of the Assembly became filled with spectators. The customary notifications were sent to the Governor and the Senate informing them that the House had completed its business and was prepared to adjourn, and a corresponding committee was received from the Senate.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, opened the proceedings by offering a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, Mr. Seward, of New-York, being in the Chair, and followed it with some eulogistic remarks, commendatory of Speaker McGuire's general courtesy to the House, to his dispatch of business, and to the impartiality of his rulings. Mr. Husted followed with like congratulations, and subsequently offered resolutions of thanks to Hiram Calkins as Clerk.

#### SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S ADDRESS.

A few minutes later Mr. McGuire resumed his seat as Speaker, and having brought the House to order, rose and read his farewell address as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The time approaches which will terminate our labors as members of this house. Our record as legislators will soon close—whether for good or evil time must determine. As we take a retrospect of our action during the session about closing there can be but little found in the character of the legislation adopted but what will bear the sharpest criticism and meet the approval of the people of the State. In the main your legislation has been practical and conducive to the public good. There has been a marked absence of jobbery, corrupt and personal schemes, as compared with some former assemblages of this body. There has been a commendable effort on your part to insure economy and its practice in the various departments of Government, to stop prodigal and extravagant appropriations, and to relieve the people as much as possible from oppressive and overburdened taxation. Many of your enactments are experiments, which, it is to be hoped, will fully meet the popular expectation. You have given the forwarding interests, and the boatmen the almost free use of your canals. You have limited appropriations to a nominal sum for extraordinary work. You have made provision for the abandonment of the lateral canals, which have been such a prolific source of expenditure and taxation. You have conferred large legislative power on the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. You have secured the laboring and industrial classes what is believed to be a safe depository of their earnings. To the City of New-York rapid transit and many other measures of general, public, and important character have met your approval and sanction.

Earnestly do I pray that all of your official acts may redound to the interest of the State and the welfare of the people.

Many things during our session have occurred tending to great embarrassment and deep feeling, the latter evidencing the sincerity of conviction. Measures of extraordinary import and of the utmost consequence to us as a people, measures which should receive the most careful and deliberate consideration on our part, have been presented to us for immediate sanction. Friendly consultation and amicable discussion among ourselves, prior to the introduction of such grave and momentous legislation might and would, in all probability, have produced a common understanding and united action among and by the majority of this body, and avoided much unpleasantness and seeming animosity. In the heat and excitement of the discussion of these measures it is but natural that the depth of feeling and conviction should find expression in strong and, at times, in personal language and allusion. If, in the warmth of debate or in the discharge of the perplexing duties of the chair, I have given utterance to an unkind or personal remark toward any of your number, I assure you it proceeded from no settled enmity or intentional disrespect. On the contrary, for each and all of you I have nothing but the kindest feelings. When I leave here all remembrance of anything tending to mar the harmony of our deliberations or personal relations will be left behind, and if it shall be our pleasure to meet hereafter, I can greet you and grasp your hand with heartfelt sincerity, remembering only the many pleasant associations of our session, your forbearance, and the uniform kindness and courtesy you have exhibited to me as your presiding officer. As was to be expected, your action, and the personnel of many of you, have been subjected to the sharpest and severest criticism, some of it just, but much more of it unjust and undeserved. It is the duty of the press to closely watch and honestly comment upon the action of public bodies and the conduct of public men in the discharge of official duties. The good of society, the interests of good government, and the welfare of the people demand it. But this duty and the freedom to criticise should never sink into licentiousness. A right to stigmatize, malign, and libel should never be conceded or tolerated. An unbridled, libelous, irresponsible, and licentious press is more dangerous to a free Government than its surveillance. Instead of being what it should be—a vehicle of truth and information to the people—it is a mere conduit for the most vicious, malicious, vituperious, and corrupting ribaldry that perversion can suggest or malice invent. What should be good, healthy, and invigorating to the body politic, becomes the seeds of disease, anarchy and decay. As I have said, some of the criticisms of the press upon us have been merited. That the majority of this House have not shown unity, harmony, and a sense of responsibility, is too lamentably true. But who is to blame? I can speak for myself and others of the majority who have taken active and leading parts in the business of this House, that we had no knowledge or even intimation that there was even in contemplation an intention to introduce into this body these measures, which provoked such an animated and acrimonious discussion. When the Speaker of the House and the leading members of the majority were not apprised of the intention to introduce and press to their passage such grave enactments, it is not surprising that collision and disagreement should ensue. But the criticism that inharmonious action was the result of a desire to protect fraud, to excuse delinquent officials, or defend corruption of any sort, is as false as it is wicked and malicious. So arraigning members who could not conscientiously sustain certain measures, and charging their opposition to bribery, or corrupt appliances is wholly unjustifiable, and a licentiousness and irresponsibility of the press which should meet with popular condemnation. The public should understand, for such is the fact, that charges of corruption are often made in order to coerce members into the support of some personal scheme in which some persons connected with and having control of the columns of a newspaper, are deeply interested. It is but justice to the members of this house that I should say this much to let the people know that under the charges of legislative corruption are often, and too often, concealed some questionable project or a gratification of the malice of the writer, or some sensational rhodomontade of a reporter. Gentlemen, we are about to separate, and many of us forever. It is to me grateful and pleasing to realize that I have experienced nothing from you but courtesy and kindness, and that whatever faults I may have exhibited, I have maintained your respect and confidence as your presiding officer. The many associations and pleasant personal relations I have formed during the session now about closing will be one of the most agreeable retrospects of after years, and will remain perpetually green in my memory. I can truly exclaim, with Hamlet, never can I forget our mutual kind relations, the agreeable associations formed, your confidence, respect, and esteem "while memory holds a seat in this distracted globe."

Gentlemen one and all of you depart from this chamber with my best wishes, bidding you God-speed in your after life, a safe journey to your respective homes, and future health and prosperity. If it should be our fortune and pleasure to meet again this side of the grave in social, private, or public relations of life, it is the earnest wish of him who now addresses you that we should meet, forgetting the sting or twinge of momentary feeling engendered by excitement, and remembering only all that was pleasant, social, and agreeable in the performance of our duties or our personal relations.

I bid you a kind, friendly farewell, and now adjourn the Assembly of the State of New-York *sine die*.

As he concluded he brought down the gavel and declared the Assembly adjourned without day. A round of hand clapping followed, and the members, after mutual farewells and congratulations, and some amusement over Speaker McGuire's farewell compliments to the press, the Assembly dispersed.

### LAST SESSION OF THE SENATE.

A SENATE WITHOUT A "GRINDING COMMITTEE"—ACTION ON REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—TWO IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS—CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS—SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Saturday, May 22, 1875.

The Senate whose labors have just closed is the only one which for twenty years past has concluded its business without the appointment of a "Grinding Committee" as the Subcommittee of the Whole of the Assembly and the corresponding committee of the Senate is popularly called, and from this fact it may readily be inferred that when the Senate met this morning for its last session, there was very little left for it to do, and really nothing of any importance except to act upon the Supply bill and the reports of one or two Conference Committees. The latter business was first transacted, and the first report made was from the Conference Committee upon three of the series of bills introduced by Senator Booth, one of which directs the manner of improving streets, and limits the issue of bonds for that purpose in advance of the collection of the assessment, a second of which provided that no interferences should be made in any suit to which the City is a party without the consent of the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel, and the third of which virtually prohibited the Commissioner of Public Works from exercising the powers conferred upon him during the Tweed régime of buying Tweed's property in Putnam County at Tweed's prices for the sake of increasing the City's water supply. The Conference Committee upon this series of bills was unable to agree, and therefore a second committee was appointed, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Booth, Tobey, and Parmenter. A short time later this committee reported, Senator Booth dissenting, that they had come to an agreement on the last of the three above-mentioned bills by amending it so as to provide that the Commissioner of Public Works might exercise the powers conferred upon him by the concurrent action of the Mayor and Common Council, and also so as to limit the amount to be spent to $500,000. The acceptance of this report was earnestly urged by Senator Fox. Without further discussion, the report was accepted by a vote of 20 to 4, Senators Dow, King, Thompson, and Woodin voting in the negative.

The only other bill relating to New-York which was considered to-day, it may be added here, is the one providing for the payment of experts employed on Coroners' inquests. The bill was amended by reinserting the clause which had been stricken from it directing the Board of Apportionment to make provision for the payment of the necessary expenses, and was then passed by a vote of 17 to 6, thus obtaining only exactly the number of votes requisite for passage.

#### THE SUPPLY BILL.

A few moments after the disposition of the Croton Water bill, the report of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill was received and read. So much of it as provided for appointing Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Auditor Thayer, and Attorney General Pratt as Commissioners to supervise the construction of the New Capitol, and for making the Building Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory removable upon the recommendation of the Commissioners by the Governor, "without altering or abridging his present power of removal," had been previously agreed to by the Assembly, and upon motion of Senator Wood was now unanimously agreed to by the Senate. But from the portion of the report recommending the sale of the Seamen's Retreat property the Assembly had dissented, and Senator Wood then moved that the Senate should recede from its amendment. After explaining at some length the reasons for making this motion, it was carried unanimously, and thus ended the longest and most bitter struggle over the Supply bill which has been known for years.

#### TWO IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate to-day took its first action upon the Governor's Municipal Charter Reform Message by adopting the following resolutions, which were offered by Senator Robertson:

*Whereas*, The Governor, in his special Message of May 11, 1875, called the attention of the Legislature to the evils arising from our present unstable municipal systems, and the necessity of adopting a permanent and uniform plan for the government of the cities of the State; therefore

*Resolved*, if the Assembly concur, That the Governor be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a commission of not more than twelve persons, whose duty it shall be to consider the subject referred to in the said Message, to devise a plan for the government of cities, and to report the same to the next Legislature.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means report a suitable appropriation for defraying the actual expenses of the commission, to be audited by the Controller, provided that the commission shall receive no compensation for their services.

Upon the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Senator Woodin introduced the following, at, he said, the request of Senator Booth:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to make an investigation in respect to each of the departments of the Government of the City and County of New-York, and the offices thereof, for the purpose of ascertaining the method of administration adopted by each, and the expenditures by each, and what changes, if any, in the laws are required to reduce taxation, stop the growth of the City and County debt, and improve the efficiency, harmony, and economy of the City and County Government; that they also investigate the administration and cost of the several courts and offices of the County, or City and County, of New-York, and whether the same may be improved and reduced with benefit to the public interest. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath or otherwise, as they may deem best for the public interest, and to report the results to the Senate at the opening of the next session, with their recommendations.

The President subsequently appointed as the committee referred to in these resolutions, Senator Booth as Chairman, and Senators Bradley and Tobey. Upon motion of the last named Senator the report was amended so as to give the committee of investigation power to employ a stenographer.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Senator Kellogg presented to-day the report of the Conference Committee on several code amendments, the most important of which is the limitation of Referees' costs in cases of sales to a sum to be fixed by the Judge within $250. The report was accepted. Senator Jacobs endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to secure to-day a reconsideration of the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Tunnel Bridge Company bill which was lost last night.

#### THE CLOSING BUSINESS.

The business of the Senate being thus disposed of, Senator Woodin presented the first of a series of resolutions, in which he expressed the thanks of the Senate to the Lieutenant Governor. Senator Robertson was the next complimented, and the resolutions tendered to him by Senator Jacobs spoke of his great intelligence, uniform courtesy, patient assiduity, and thorough conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, both as President pro tempore and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Other resolutions followed to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and other officers.

There was now nothing left for the Senate to do in the way of business, and on motion of Senator Jacobs a recess was taken, which gave an opportunity for the presentation to the Clerk of the Senate, from the Senators and officers of the Senate, of an elegant gold watch, and to the Deputy Clerk of a gold-headed cane. During these ceremonies Senator Madden was unanimously requested to preside, and great laughter was excited by his mock dignity in the chair. All levity instantly disappeared, however, upon the Lieutenant Governor's resuming his seat at the conclusion of the recess, and announcing for its third reading a bill just sent from the Assembly, and relating to the village of Mount Vernon. The passage of this bill was the last business transacted by the Senate of 1875. Then, at 12:27 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor rose in his place, and leaning, as is his habit, upon his gavel, spoke as follows:

SENATORS—The hour of adjournment has arrived, but I will venture to detain you a moment while I return my thanks for the indulgence and courtesies I have received from you, and for the expression of your good feeling which you have conveyed to me by the resolution of the Senate.

At a time like this generous men forget the slight differences which have arisen and remember only those things which it is pleasant to recall. Albeit not so constituted as to be able to be indifferent to your discussions nor to the fate of the measures before you, I have striven to hold the scales fairly, and where I have failed it should be imputed to human frailty and not to any deliberate intention.

I have been a witness of the zeal, the integrity, the independent and patriotic spirit with which you have performed your duties. If your action shall encounter criticism among the people, it must be upon public grounds and as to the wisdom of your course. You certainly cannot be accused of carelessness nor neglect of duty, nor of having failed to give to all important subjects a careful and deliberate consideration.

Senators, I bid you farewell with a sincere wish that you may have a full reward of happiness, prosperity, and public honor, and now, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, I declare the Senate to be adjourned without day.

As the last few words fell from his lips and the Senate clock pointed to 12:30 the gavel dropped upon the block, and after a few moments of cordial hand-shaking the Senate Chamber was deserted.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### GERMANY.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGES AGAINST DUCHESNE NOT SATISFACTORY IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 22.—The action of the Belgian Tribunal at Liege in dismissing the charges against Duchesne of plotting to assassinate Prince Bismarck causes a sensation here. It is generally believed that the finding of the Tribunal will not be regarded by Germany as a settlement of the matter.

THE SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION REGULATING CHURCH AND STATE ABROGATED.

BERLIN, May 22.—The Upper House of the Diet to-day passed the bill abrogating articles 15, 16, and 18 of the Constitution, regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia. The vote was 68 yeas to 25 nays.

### BELGIUM.

A REPORT THAT THE CABINET IS IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

LONDON, May 22.—It is reported that the Belgian Cabinet is in an extremely difficult position, and that a crisis is imminent. The trouble, it is said, is owing to the pressure of the Ultramontanes.

A DENIAL OF THE STORIES ABOUT A CABINET CRISIS AND THE DEMAND FROM BERLIN CONCERNING RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.

LONDON, May 22.—There is no foundation for the report that the Belgian Cabinet is in a difficult position and that a crisis is imminent.

A denial is also given to the report published yesterday in a special dispatch to the *Telegraph* that the German Government had instructed its Ambassadors at Brussels to ask Belgium to prohibit processions, the object being the overthrow of the Belgian Cabinet.

### ITALY.

COUNT CORTI TRANSFERRED FROM WASHINGTON TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

ROME, May 22.—Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Constantinople.

### THE WEATHER.

#### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, but remains highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It has risen somewhat over the lower lakes, with north-east winds. Light winds, mostly from the south, with occasional light rains, are reported from the Ohio Valley and the Middle States. The barometer continues to fall in the North-west, with southerly winds, but is rising with northerly winds in the extreme North-west. The rivers have fallen slowly, except risen slightly at Omaha, Keokuk, and Memphis.

#### PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling followed by rising barometer, south-east to south-west, and possibly north-west, winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rains, followed by clear weather.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, shifting to north-east and north-west, cooler, partly cloudy, and clear weather.

*For the lower lakes and the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, and generally clear weather.*

The rivers will continue slowly falling, except stationary from Keokuk to Memphis.

#### IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 51° | 68° | 3:30 P. M. | 68° | 78° |
| 6 A. M. | 50° | 69° | 6 P. M. | 65° | 76° |
| 9 A. M. | 57° | 73° | 9 P. M. | 57° | 71° |
| 12 M. | 64° | 79° | 12 P. M. | 55° | 71° |

Average temperature last year......73⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year......58⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year......58 5-7°
Average temperature for past week......61 3-7°

### A CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

A TIMELY DISPATCH PREVENTS HIS VICTIMIZING THE BALTIMOREANS.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—A weekly paper of this city (the *Baltimorean*) publishes to-day the details of an imposition by a person representing himself to be a minister of the Gospel, and delegate to the late International Sunday-school Convention in this city. The following seem to be the facts:

A few days before the assembling of the convention a person having the appearance and bearing of a gentleman presented himself at the rooms of the Reception Committee of the convention, and represented himself to be Rev. W. E. Copeland, a Baptist minister from New-Orleans, and previously from Texas. He was an accomplished musician—instrumental and vocal—with an assumed air of deep piety, and succeeded in ingratiating himself in the good opinion of the unsuspecting committee. On Sunday, May 9, he preached in Westminster Church in this city. On the following day (Monday) a dispatch was received by the committee from Philadelphia, stating that Rev. Mr. Copeland was an impostor, and warning them to look out for him. The receipt of this dispatch soon came to his knowledge, and Copeland hastily left. While here he registered at one hotel as "W. E. Copeland, Mass."; at another as "George Warren, Boston, Mass."; and at a third as "Mr. Reid." Copeland, alias Warren, alias Reid, is said to be of the most imposing appearance, weighing about 175 pounds. Soon after he reached Baltimore he visited a barber and had a flowing black beard shaved off.

### BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Frank Lowenburg, a boy residing in Division street, Albany, was drowned in the river yesterday.

The T. B's, of Bridgeport, Conn., defeated the Yale Club, of New-Haven, at base-ball yesterday—score, 0 to 5.

Great anxiety is felt in commercial circles in St. John, N. B., and there is an extraordinary demand on the banks.

Rev. George T. Day, D. D., for many years editor of the *Morning Star*, at Dover, N. H., died in Providence, R. I., last evening.

Henry Yerger, aged thirty-one, of Northumberland County, Penn., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, in a hotel at Millersburg, last night.

Ferdinand Dudenheffer, Receiving Teller of the Germania National Bank, New-Orleans, was arrested there yesterday and committed to prison, charged with embezzling $15,000.

Gen. Alfred Redington, for many years Sacramento agent of the California Steam Navigation Company, died yesterday morning at the Grand Hotel, in San Francisco.

The levels above and below Portage will be filled with water on Monday, 24th inst., the entire length of the Genesee Valley, and the canal will be open for navigation on the 1st day of June next.

John MacDonald, a wholesale merchant, has been elected by acclamation to represent Toronto Centre in the Dominion Parliament—the seat rendered vacant by the unseating of Robert Wilkes by the courts.

Lieut. John B. Clem, who gained national renown during the late war as "the little drummer boy of Chickamauga," will be married on Monday evening at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, to Miss Anita R. French, daughter of Gen. William B. French, Commandant at Fort McHenry. The groomsmen will be officers of the Regular Army.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIC.

The White Star steamer Britannic, which left Liverpool May 13 and Queenstown May 14, arrived here last night.

# JEROME PARK.

## *FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVING.*

### PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CLUB-HOUSE AND GROUNDS—THE INCREASING TASTE FOR DRIVING FOUR-IN-HANDS—WHAT CONSTITUTES A CORRECT TURN-OUT—SOME OF OUR BEST COACHES AND DRIVERS—TANDEMS AND DRAGS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

FORDHAM, Thursday, May 20, 1875.

Nothing can be more surprising than the development of racing within the past ten years. Not only are ten times the number of horses trained, and at least ten times the amount of money given, but the interest of the public has certainly increased in a corresponding ratio. It may be a moot question whether the American Jockey Club should or should not be considered the cause of this. It is absolutely certain that its status and condition are a proof of the statement. It has now over 1,300 members in good standing, and its flat against racing offenders carries so much influence that it is enabled to prevent any attempt at the hippodroming business which has made trotting so discreditable of late years. Through its auspices the number of importations of blooded sires of great racing qualifications is so considerable that the English have for many years thoroughly recognized its importance to them from a commercial point of view, and their Jockey Club made its President an ex-officio honorary member to all time. The French Jockey Club extended a similar courtesy, of a much more restricted character, however, to the President, Mr. Belmont, but from the manner of the wording of the resolution it was clear that the compliment was as much to Mr. Belmont personally as to the institution over which he has presided with so much grace and energy. Nor need we be surprised at this, for the French do not yet breed for exporting, and they are perfectly ignorant of everything which takes place out of their own country in racing matters, with the solitary exception of England, the great racing country of the world.

The Club-house at Jerome Park, which presents so brilliant an appearance on race days, when it is crowded with the wives and daughters of members, is by no means neglected at other times. There are not a few gentlemen whose love for driving is not satisfied by a turn in the Central Park, where a policeman will politely regulate the speed of the fiery animals if they show any desire to transcend the legal eight miles an hour. For these, Harlem lane has notoriously been the driving quarter. But of late years the members of the Jockey Club have preferred to drive still further along the boulevards to their own Club-house and their own park, whose natural scenic beauties are scarcely to be excelled in any region of the world. The Club-house is not only a luxurious lounging place, but it is fitted up with pleasant parlors and sleeping apartments, and in the still nights of the Summer many are the starlight drives organized with a view to a jolly supper here and a drive back early in the morning through the Central Park, when the dew is glistening on the leaves and on the grass, and all the flowering shrubs, the lilacs, syringas, and hawthorns, are loading the air with their odors. A supper here, let it be known, is a consummate pleasure, for the cook is a genuine *cordon bleu*, whose salads and whose *soufflets au kirsch* must be tasted to be appreciated. After the drive by the lamps of the boulevards and under the gentle radiance of the stars, it is delightful to have a jolly supper served upon the broad piazza of the Club-house, that overlooks not only the race-course, but long stretches of green turf, paddocks, hay-fields, &c., while beyond twinkle the innumerable lights of the suburban roads. Nor are these parties, as one might think, confined by any means to gentlemen. Ladies love racing, and are as sentimental as gentlemen, and appreciate starlight drives as much as they. Therefore many of these excursions are family affairs, in which wives and daughters participate. It is, however, only the gentlemen who get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and hurry down the green slopes of the club grounds to the course to see the horses exercising in the morning.

The fondness for driving which has always been a characteristic feature of Americans, and which they certainly derive from their English ancestors, has developed an enjoyment which has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to England. I allude to the "four-in-hands," for which the mother country has always been famous. But, although driving four horses in a team is not uncommon in this country, that is a very different matter from a four-in-hand coach, which demands a multiplicity of details, all of which have to be perfect in their kind or the ambitious Jehu renders himself justly liable to ridicule. The first four-in-hand drags in New-York were those of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Leonard Jerome, which made their appearance about the end of the war. The former gentleman imported his from England, including not only the coach, but all the minutiæ. Mr. Jerome's was built by Messrs. Woods, the famous carriage manufacturers, and was very much lighter than the English model from which it is taken. It was also different in the running gear under the body, having no perch, but better springs. The example of these two gentlemen was followed by Mr. G. C. Gray and Mr. W. R. Travers, both members of the club. They imported theirs from England also.

Then there came a dreadful time, when all the fashionable resorts of New-York, when Long Branch, and Saratoga, and even places more remote, were haunted by things drawn by four horses, that were as far from being mail-coaches as they were from the chariots of the Roman Colosseum. The late illustrious James Fisk, of Erie, the notorious Dr. Helmbold, of buchu fame, a fashionable Philadelphia tailor, an eccentric Colonel of great age, but still a lady-killer, were the chief offenders against good taste. One of them, proud of his team of four fat and ponderous black mares, of his two negroes in yellow liveries, with hats flaunting with three inches of gold lace, of his corpulent colored driver, whose enormous white gloves matched with the white reins and the white mosquito-nets around the ears of the switch-tailed mares, applied for admission to the Jockey Club. But the friend to whom he mentioned his wish told him frankly that they recognized a certain standard of taste, and aimed at a certain perfection of team and turn-out, and that as his views were entirely different, and as he considered his own taste in those matters a sufficient standard, it would be folly for him to be put up, as he would surely be pilled, (black-balled.) His team may still be seen lumbering down Fifth avenue, and joltering about at Long Branch, and is usually very conspicuous on New-Year's Day, for the Colonel is a great caller. But it never goes inside the grounds of the American Jockey Club, and it never will.

For those who are ignorant of what is attempted in four-in-hands, one must explain that there is a sporting element in such a turn-out which the imitators completely ignored. Not only does the owner drive himself, which these others never did, but the horses are three-quarter-bred animals, (thoroughbreds being too light,) and to match four such beasts requires considerable knowledge and taste. It is not essential that the four should be of one color, but there should be a certain uniformity in size and a similarity of action. They should neither be very large nor undersized—probably about sixteen hands is the best height—and should present that thoroughness of grooming which one never sees outside of stables where the master is personally interested in his horses. The imitators had flaunting harness, covered with gingerbread decorations of the most tawdry character, and the harness itself was often white or cream-colored. In the true four-in-hand the harness is excessively simple, the metal being indifferently brass, silver, or prince's metal; but the great point is that everything shall be clean. There will not be a speck on the harness, which is always black. The metal will be as bright as possible; much of the leather will not be patent, but will be carefully blacked. Every buckle, every tongue will be bright, shining, and free from the least cloudiness. Nor will there be any fancy work about the leather, any elaborate stitching or braiding. The perfection aimed at can only be obtained by a thorough knowledge of the details, a complete supervision of every part. There is not a particle of showiness about the entire concern. The point of criticism is whether everything fits absolutely, and is thoroughly clean. No amount of money can make a team presentable where there is no knowledge, because the grooms must be supervised by some one that knows every detail of the whole thing, from the spare whiffletrees to the crest on the lamps.

The coach itself is the old English stage coach pure and simple, which was as perfect a thing for the road as could be imagined. The revival of four-in-hands in England was undoubtedly due to a healthy conservatism that had seen with regret the extinction of coaching by the railways. All the great coach lines then were so many nurseries for thoroughly competent coachmen, grooms, and stablemen. Within a generation after they had been wiped out by the railroads, this class of servants showed a marked deterioration, which was not strange, seeing that there were very few schools where they could be trained. Careless grooming, careless driving, dirty harness, began to be the order of the day, save to those who could contrive to secure some man trained in a racing stable, or in the stables of some gentleman who still preserved the traditions of the drag, and took an interest himself in driving. In America the thing was new to us, seeing that our stages were for the most part of a very different stamp, more akin to those which go through the roads of the White Mountains at the present time. In these mail coaches, the seats on the top are arranged in this fashion: First comes the driver's box with one seat beside it, the coveted box seat for which juvenile passengers used to pay a fee of five shillings extra. Then comes a row of seats accommodating three or four, according to the disposition of the parties to sit close. Behind this is another row of seats at the back of the carriage, the occupants of which turn their backs to the horses, and facing them is the servants' dickey, where there are seats for two. Underneath this are the hooks for the spare whiffletree in case any of the fiery animals of the team should demolish one. And in this part also is the boot, where in old times parcels were stored. Now it is occupied by a sheet-iron lunch safe, with compartments all around it which are filled with broken ice. The idea of perfection in detail is carried so far that there is a leather case for the horn, and a very neat receptacle of basket-work for umbrellas and canes. The insides are very plainly fitted up, in consonance with the one idea of no display whatsoever, but perfection in neatness, grooming, and cleaning. It is for this reason that there is no gorgeous internal decoration, but in truth nobody ever goes inside save the servants, and they, poor fellows, would much rather be outside too. One mounts up to the top by a series of steps very adroitly arranged, but there are always short ladders kept for the accommodation of the fair sex and of stout gentlemen who mistrust their agility. To do the ladies justice, it is not often that they use the ladder.

These four-in-hands have greatly increased within a year or two, owing in some measure to the almost complete extinction of the tawdry teams that had sprung into existence when Belmont and Leonard Jerome first introduced the thing. Now there are the following coaches: Mr. Tom Newbold and Mr. Willie Jay own one in partnership, and a very neat one it is, too. Mr. Douglas, who has given up yachting, purchased the entire rig of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who went to Europe before he ever used it. The jokers of the club say that after he had imported the whole affair he discovered that he could not drive a four-in-hand team, and that he went to France to practice. It is certain that he drives a four-in-hand continually in Paris, and is in the Bois de Boulogne for hours daily, and he has now the credit of having become a very accomplished whip. He recently purchased twelve splendid roadsters in England, and will undoubtedly set up another coach when he returns. Mr. Bronson has a fine coach also, and is one of the best whips, having taken lessons of Ward in England. Mr. Havemeyer, of Madison avenue, has also a fine coach, imported from England. Mr. Stoughton's turn-out is not a mail coach, but a mail phaeton of the Stoughton patent. He always drives four-in-hand, and his team is much admired. New-York, however, has not an entire monopoly of this amusement, for Mr. Willie Tiffany, of Baltimore, has perfect taste, and is a perfect whip. He while in England horsed the mail coach from London to Brighton, driving the first stage himself. Nor was there an amateur coachman in all London, including Walter Shoolbred, and all the rest of them, who handled the ribbons more perfectly or carried his whip with greater grace.

There is a fine showing of tandems among the members, but here we can distinctly observe two styles, one pronounced English, and the other as pronounced American. The English roads are much harder than ours, hence their wheels have round tires; ours, which have to traverse soft places, are flat. The same cause has given to the American carts much more lightness of construction. There are two gentlemen whose tandems may be taken as types of each class—Mr. Purdy representing the American and Mr. Mansfield the English. Now, it is a fact that Mr. Purdy's dog-cart is one-third lighter than Mr. Mansfield's. There is a similar vein of lightness running through all the trappings and appointments of his turn-out. His horses also are two thoroughbreds, two bays of more delicate form than the three-quarter-bred stock which the English school prefer for driving. And we can say for Mr. John F. Purdy that not only are his bays of matchless beauty, but no one can drive them better than he. Mr. Howard Dickenson has also a sweet tandem. Col. Houghton, Mr. Arnold Mr. Moran, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Neilson have also fine carts and fine horses. Just at the present moment there is considerable activity among all these whips with regard to their horses, and there is so much changing and so many alterations that any description of their animals must be left to a future day.

The great increase in the number of remarkable teams has compelled the club to put up fresh coach houses and stabling in the vicinity of the Club-house. These have just been completed, and have been constructed with so much taste and located so adroitly that the buildings add to the charm of the general view instead of being a blot upon it. They are built something in the chalet style, and painted, like the rest of the club structures, a light brown, with chocolate facings. Visitors to the City who come from the South, and desire to see real emerald turf, will do wisely by making a pilgrimage to Jerome Park, for the grass there has done so wonderfully as to surpass the most sanguine expectations. The lawns in rear of the main building, and facing the old Bathgate homestead, are as even as a billiard table, and of a lustrous green that is really emeraldine, a word often used for turf, and very seldom justified by the reality. All the evergreens planted below the front piazza have done famously throughout the long and trying Winter, and only one of the young pines has lost its top shoot. The beds of flowers upon the crest of the slope are of a lush green, with plentiful promises of blossoms, and the mountain ash trees are in full leaf. The course itself is in admirable condition, and at 4 in the morning, and 9 o'clock, the horses that are in training there do their galloping. At present there are not many animals, as most of the racing stocks are at the private stables of the owners. In another fortnight, at the end of the Baltimore meeting, the stables here will be so crowded that there will be a difficulty in accommodating all. For that reason Mr. Loriliard has built himself a fine new stable, of a circular form, on the plan of the stable in the Pavilion Palace at Brighton. GAR.

## *ARCADIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.*

This society gave a reception at the Charlier Institute, at Fifty-ninth street and Central Park, on Friday evening. The spacious parlors were comfortably filled with a fashionable assemblage. The subject for debate was, "Is a man justified in disobeying a law which he considers to be unjust?" Messrs. Joyce and Booth upheld the affirmative, while Messrs. Stadler and Whitlock spoke in favor of the negative. After a closely contested debate the critic presented his report, and the President gave his decision in favor of the negative side of the debate. The business of the evening was closed by an address by the President, who, in a few words, compared the progress of the society to the formation of a river—first the silver thread, later the rippling brook, further the young torrent, and at last the broad and flowing river; closing his address by rendering thanks to his host and former Principal, Prof. Charlier, for the sympathy expressed by that gentleman with the society. Dancing was then begun, and at 11 o'clock supper was served. This society has, since its organization, made great progress, and this reception was one of a series to be given during next Winter. On June 30 the society becomes, for the Summer season, a corresponding society.

## *THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.*

The Tammany Society held a special meeting last night to install Sachems elect John Kelly and Sheriff Conner. It was expected that they would arrive in New-York from Albany in time for the ceremony to take place, but there was no tidings of them up to 8:40 P. M., and the meeting, after a brief session, adjourned to meet to-morrow night. Grand Sachem Schell and the assembled Tammany "braves" left the Fourteenth street wigwam looking moody and disconsolate. The absence of the two chieftains was evidently regarded as a great disappointment.

# WASHINGTON.

## *CURRENT NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.*

### THE SUCCESSORS OF SUPERVISORS MUNN AND M'DONALD APPOINTED—SOME FURTHER REMOVALS EXPECTED—THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS—NEW NATIONAL BANKS—GEN. MEIGGS—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President this morning appointed Ferdinand Meyer to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, and the Indian and New-Mexico Territories, vice McDonald, removed. He also signed the commission of Asa C. Matthews to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, vice Munn, removed. It is expected that several Collectors of Internal Revenue in those States will be removed on Monday or Tuesday next, on account of developments growing out of the recently discovered whisky frauds.

#### NEW NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

The Merchants' National Bank of Winona, Minn., with a capital of $100,000, and the Union National Bank of Phillips, Me., capital $100,000, have been authorized by the Controller to commence business.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS—A NEW ORDER.

The following general order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

"When troops are ordered by competent military authority to assist any department of the Government in the execution and enforcement of the laws, all transportation, which shall be decided by said military authority to be necessary for such troops only and their supplies in the execution of the duty to which they may be assigned, shall be provided and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department. Officials of other departments of the Government are not authorized to provide transportation for troops and military supplies at the expense of the War Department; and the appropriation for the transportation of the Army shall not be used for the transportation of officers or employes of other departments without authority obtained from the War Department."

#### MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS TRADING TO SWEDEN.

The Treasury Department has directed Collectors of Customs to notify masters of vessels clearing from the United States to Sweden that if said vessels have been admeasured under the laws of this country they will be exempted from the expense of readmeasurement in the ports of Sweden.

#### REGISTERED POUCHES.

The system of new registered mail pouches will be begun as soon as the locks, keys, and blanks, &c., can be distributed, and will start simultaneously from the following cities by the 15th of June, it is expected: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

#### THE INDIANS NOT READY TO HAVE A "TALK."

The Indian visitors sent word to the Commissioner to-day that they had not talked among themselves sufficiently yet to be able to hold a council with the Commissioner understandingly, and they desired that the "talk," which was appointed to take place to-day, be postponed.

#### THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

A report prevails that the Italian Minister has resigned or been recalled. Count Corti is now in New-York, but it is said at the Legation that he is making arrangements to spend the Summer at Newport, and at the end of the season he will return to Washington.

#### GEN. MEIGGS TO HAVE THREE YEARS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

It is reported to-day that Gen. Meiggs will be granted three years' leave of absence, with permission to go to Europe, and that during that period Gen. Rufus Ingalls will be assigned to duty in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Latest reports say that Gen. Meigs' trip to Europe is for the purpose of investigating military matters there, and particularly with reference to business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. It is announced at the War Department that no one has yet been designated as Acting Chief of the Quartermaster's Department during the absence of Gen. Meigs.

#### THE CURRENCY.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division during the week ending to-day, $742,000; shipment of legal-tenders, $2,303,600.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of internal revenue gaugers have been made: In the First District of Illinois—James M. Lackey, John H. Colvin, W. N. Danks, Francis A. Towner, Emil Hoeckster, C. W. Durham, George G. Smith, Camillus Cox, and R. H. Gettamy. Michael J. Coughlin and William S. Warren have been appointed storekeepers in the First District of Wisconsin.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day have been $324,092. The receipts for the month to date have been $9,060,524. The grand total for the fiscal year has been $98,819,376.

#### FINANCIAL.

Bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for the national bank circulation, $379,186,900; for deposits of public moneys, $15,967,200; national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, $4,591,420; outstanding national bank circulation, $350,012,329, of which amount $2,459,000 are in national gold bank notes. The Customs receipts to-day have been $534,902.

#### TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,806,600; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,835,000; coin, $92,551,522, including coin certificates, $20,119,800; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760.

#### CONSULTATION.

Secretary Fish called at the Department of Justice to-day and had a consultation with Attorney General Pierrepont.

#### APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN AGENT.

The President this morning appointed William H. Danielson, of Idaho, to be agent of the Indians at Fort Hall Agency, in Idaho, vice James Wright, resigned.

#### NAVAL NEWS—A POPULAR ADMIRAL.

A letter received here from an officer of the Navy at Rio Janeiro, mentions that the Brooklyn arrived at that place on March 19, and remained for some time, when she left for Cape Frio, where she contracted the yellow fever, and the latest news from her is up to April 6, when she left Cape Frio for a cruise. Nothing was said as to the extent of the sickness on the Brooklyn. Subsequent reports mention that she was at Montevideo, and it was probable that the fever had abated, as no advices have been received here announcing any fatalities. A letter from an officer stationed on board the United States steamer Lancaster, mentions that on the 19th of April the Monongahela arrived at Rio, and Admiral Leroy and staff transferred their quarters from the Lancaster to that ship and hoisted the Admiral's flag on the Monongahela. The leave-taking between the Admiral and the officers and crew of the Lancaster was quite affecting. The writer of the letter says the Admiral was exceedingly popular with every man, from the highest to the lowest, on board the ship. As he went over the side the boatswain broke down piping him over, and as his pennant came down the stop was broken, and out streamed the Lancaster's "homeward-bounder," 360 feet long. The Lancaster has been on the Brazil station for over six years, and the writer of the letter says, in allusion to the length of the pennant, that its gorgeousness could be accounted for by the fact that it is not every day that the Lancaster is homeward bound. She sailed on the 22d of April, and from fear of the fever took no coal on board to make up for that consumed on the passage up to Rio from Montevideo. For the same reason the condemned stores ordered to be taken were left behind. Her officers give themselves fifty days to reach Norfolk, which should bring them to that port about the 10th or 12th of June.

#### DISMISSALS AND CHANGES IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

Adolph Mueller and John W. Hood, Internal Revenue Guagers in the First Illinois District, have been dismissed from the service. Constantine Maguire has resigned the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis District, and John H. Lightner has been appointed to that office.

#### A STATEMENT TO BE TAKEN FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Owing to the influence of the traders who accompany the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail delegation, the Government authorities will have considerable trouble in conducting the negotiations with the Indians, and the Chiefs will be imperious and exacting in their demands. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is determined to be firm with them, and will make no unreasonable concessions.

#### NEW TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The Trersury Department has issued regulations, the effect of which is intended to make an entire firm responsible for any Custom-house bond given by an individual member thereof. The process will require in all instances a power of attorney to be given by a firm to any member executing such a bond, or by each individual member thereof executing a bond separately. This is rendered necessary by the absence in the Revised Statutes of the provision that was found in the twenty-fifth section of the act of March 1, 1823.

#### DUTIES ON FISH FROM LABRADOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that duties exacted on fish, the products of the Labrador fisheries, imported subsequent to June 1, 1874, and paid under protest and appeal, may be refunded; but as to payments of like duties made without protest, the question whether the refund thereof can be made is reserved for further consideration.

## *ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.*

### SHARKEY STILL IN CHARGE OF THE HAVANA POLICE—THE SCHOONER CARRIE BELL IN A DISABLED CONDITION.

The Crescent City, from Havana, arrived at her pier in this City yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. Detective Davies, who was sent to Havana to bring Sharkey back to New-York, was among the passengers. He did not succeed in obtaining permission from the authorities at Havana to take Sharkey into custody, so that there was no truth in his rumored escape at Charleston. Detective Davies seems to have very little account to give of his mission to Havana. If he made any efforts during his stay there to induce the authorities to deliver up Sharkey he has been exceedingly modest in his conversation on the subject, studiously avoiding all reference to his negotiations in relation to the matter. All that could be learned from him is that Sharkey is still in charge of the Havana Central Police awaiting a decision in his case from the Spanish Government. He has returned to New-York with the intention of going to Washington for the purpose of inducing the Government to bring some influence to bear upon the Spanish authorities. He will return to Havana in the course of a few days, and expects then to take Sharkey into custody.

The Crescent City left Havana on Saturday, the 15th inst., and experienced severe weather during the voyage. Capt. Curtis stated that when about fifty miles south-southeast from Charleston, a schooner was sighted flying a signal of distress. She was water-logged, and her entire deck was submerged. The officers and crew, numbering nine persons altogether, were on the starboard quarter, and were in so helpless a condition that when Second Officer Deans (who carried a hawser to them in a small boat) called to them to fasten it to the foremast they were unable to move, and he was obliged to board their vessel and fasten it himself. The schooner proved to be the Carrie Bell, Capt. Seary, from Savannah for New-York, laden with lumber for the Erie Railway Company. She was then towed into Charleston, and the crew were sent ashore. Here the passengers on board the Crescent City requested the authorities to permit them to land and complete their journey by rail, and Capt. Curtis also asked permission to send the mails to New-York by the same means. These privileges the authorities refused to grant, although the health officers were unable to discover any sickness on board.

## *WEST POINT CANDIDATES.*

### SHARP COMPETITION FOR THE CADETSHIPS—W. D. BEACH AND C. M'D. TOWNSEND THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The competitive examinations for the West Point Cadetships from the Tenth and Eleventh Districts were held yesterday morning and afternoon at the New-York City College. The Congressmen having the gifts at their disposal are B. A. Willis and Abram S. Hewitt. The examination in each case was a rigid one, and the applicants were examined in various branches of history, English grammar, orthography, etymology, and geography. The candidates from the Tenth District were John F. Hoey, G. McVay, F. W. Styles, George Cone, W. D. Beach, E. Oudin, J. F. O'Rourke, G. E. Huse, J. W. Howell, M. E. Mellon, and W. Tinsley. The examiners and judges were Gen. Newton, Gen. Webb, and Gen. George W. Cullum, of the College of Engineers, United States Navy. The contest in this District was very strong between Beach and Oudin, so much so that when the examination papers were looked over the judges could not decide who was best man. They then examined both candidates in history and geography orally, but here again both were evenly balanced in the number of marks. Questions in arithmetic were then propounded, and here Oudin had to give way to Beach, who was finally declared the successful candidate for the cadetship.

In the Eleventh District the following were the candidates: Henry Allen Ely, E. M. Acton, L. R. Frank, C. McD. Townsend, Preston K. Yates, Andrew J. Gillen. The judges were Rev. Dr. McGlyn, of St. Stephen's Church. Prof. Docharty, of the New-York College; James Goodwin, E. W. Fisher, and James E. Morrison. Curtis McDonald Townsend proved to be far ahead of the rest of the competitors, and was declared the best man by the judges, and consequently entitled to the cadetship. Both of these young men belonged to the New-York College, Beach having been in the Freshman Class, and Townsend in the Senior Class. Townsend stood No. 5 on the merit rolls of his class, and has been in the college for the past five years. Beach received eighty-one marks against seventy-three given to Townsend on the general examination.

## *MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY TWO OF THE WHITEHALL GANG.*

On Friday evening Mr. George Smith, residing at No. 305 Schermerhorn street, and Mr. James Hodges, of No. 250 East Fifth street, Brooklyn, left their grain-brokerage business, No. 35 Pearl street, New-York, and sought refreshment at No. 49 Whitehall street before crossing the ferry for home. While eating at the table assigned to them, one Michael Kelly, alias Sullivan, of No. 30 Market street, and another man whose name is not known, entered the saloon, and, without any provocation whatever, commenced an assault upon the gentlemen named, very seriously bruising Hodges and breaking the right leg of Smith. As soon as the murderous assault by the ruffians had been made known to Capt. Cherry, of the First Precinct Station, the victims were conveyed to the station in a coach, and from there to the Park Hospital, where, however, they declined to remain, and as soon as Mr. Smith's leg could be splintered the injured men were removed to their own residences and placed under care of their respective physicians. Capt. Cherry, meantime, sent out Officers Keirns and Brew to search for and arrest the men who had made the assault. Kelly, alias Sullivan, was found in half an hour, but his unkown companion evaded the Police. After having been placed in a cell for the night, Kelly was taken to court yesterday morning, and after a brief hearing of the case was committed, without bail, to await the result of the injuries to Mr. Smith. The accused men are described by the Police as among those who, having no visible employment, call themselves Whitehall boatmen, and many of whom live on what they can make by personal violence and robbery. It is said that any one who can gain control of a "19-foot boat," the usual Whitehall size, can call himself "a Whitehall boatman." Kelly has such a boat, and was formerly a boatman, but it is a long time since he has been known to follow any honest employment. Several years ago the gang of which Kelly and his companion are reported to be the surviving members was a terror to the respectable people in the neighborhood of the Atlantic street and Hamilton avenue ferries. The declaration was common then among the decent residents in that neighborhood that if after midnight a stranger was known to have a dollar in his pocket these ruffians made no scruple of waylaying him. The Police have been trying hard to clear this locality of these ruffians, and their hope is that Kelly's punishment will be such as to aid them in their work.

## *KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.*

The following business was transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

Wills Proved—Sarah A. Lyon, of Mont Clair, Essex County, N. J.; William W. Story, of the town of Flatbush; Benjamin L. Carman, of the town of Flatlands; Frederick H. Tappt, of the town of New-Lots; Joseph W. Wilson, Fredericka Eismann, Ernest Frederick, Mary R. Heard, George Holzmann, James Guerin, Margaret Davis, Seth H. Tuthill, and Frederick Scholze, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Wills Rejected—David A. Scrymser, of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted on the estate of Joseph W. Wilson, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Ann M. Carpenter, of Bayonne, N. J.; Catharine M. Wyckoff, of the town of New-Lots; John Malone, Benjamin C. Bowne, Thomas Tierney, William Weston, Julia McFadden, and Eliza T. Manley, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff were granted to Caroline E. Linington, and of Abraham L. Hopkins to David Hopkins, all of the town of New-Lots; of Elizabeth M. Claffy to Sophia A. Claffy; of Carrie M. Billings to John N. Billings; of Jennie Stern and Matilda Stern to Henry Meier, and of Parmelia M. Rutledge to William Riley, all of the City of Brooklyn.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## *NEW-YORK.*

The arrests by the Police last week were 1,737.

Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's office, issued 453 licenses last week and received $4,380.

Marshal Hayes, of the Bureau of Arrears of Personal Taxes has collected $5,002 28 since May 1.

The Grand Jury visited and inspected the island institutions yesterday, accompanied by Commissioner Fox.

John Leddy, aged fifty, a homeless vagrant, was found dead in the yard of No. 8 Baxter street yesterday morning—cause intemperance.

The criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday by Judge Benedict, and adjourned over to next Saturday.

The steam-ship City of Richmond, which left this port yesterday, took 22,824 letters and 43 bags of papers. The Oder took 23,900 letters and 23 bags of papers.

The Mayor's office was comparatively deserted yesterday, the legislators who usually call there at the close of the week being absent at Albany.

Patrick McDonnell, aged thirty-five, of No. 406 First avenue, while at work taking down an old building at Twenty-seventh street and Broadway yesterday, fell and broke his right leg.

The Board of Education will hold memorial services at the Normal College, Fourth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in honor of the late Commissioner J. W. Farr.

John Nuus, a sea Captain, residing at No. 242 East Thirty-fifth street, fell through the hatchway of the grain elevator J. M. Brower, at Pier No. 9 East River yesterday, and received fatal internal injuries.

Under the auspices of several Polish societies, an entertainment was given at the Harmonic Rooms, in Essex street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to a fund to establish a Polish Roman Catholic church in this City, which is to be named the St. Stanislaus Church.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 543 deaths, 419 births, and 157 marriages. The number of deaths was the same as during the preceding week, while there is shown a decrease of seventeen births and fifty-six marriages.

Henry Garrish, aged twenty-nine years, of No. 40 West Twenty-first street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, on the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street, yesterday morning. He was taken to the Reception Hospital.

The Working Women's Protective Union acknowledge the sum of $50 in aid of the "estimable old lady," mentioned in THE TIMES, from a gentleman who declined giving his name. Also, $5 and $2 from other anonymous contributors, and $1 from Louis Levisohn.

The following have been elected officers of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh District: President, Knox McAfee; First Vice President, Merritt Wickham; Second Vice President, George Hamilton; Secretary, David F. Vanatten; Treasurer, Frederick E. Farmer.

At a meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, at No. 64 Madison avenue, to-morrow evening, Mr. Leonard Waldo will read a paper entitled "Notes on the Late Observations of the Transit of Venus." Mr. Waldo was one of the party stationed at Hobart Town, Tasmania.

The funeral of the late Jeremiah G. Hamilton, a colored capitalist, who had long been identified with commercial enterprises in this City, took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 112 East Twenty-ninth street, Rev. Dr. Sabine officiating. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

The arrivals at Castle Garden during the past week were 3,896 emigrants, of which number 899 came by the City of Richmond, from Liverpool; 571 by the Oder, from Bremen; 200 by the Louisiana, from Glasgow; 419 by the Baltic, from Liverpool; 746 by the Frisia from, Hamburg; 284 by the Bolivia, from Glasgow; and 457 by the Neckar, from Bremen.

The steamer Mary Powell, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will resume her trips next Saturday. About $75,000 have been expended in making extensive alterations and improvements. Fifty per cent. has been added to her steam capacity, giving her additional power, while no increase to her speed is contemplated.

The Commissioners of Docks are engaged in an effort to reorganize that department, with a view to greater efficiency and economy. Already, and since January, reductions in office and engineers' expenses have been made to the extent of more than $30,000 per annum. It is believed that still further reductions can be made, and a committee has been appointed to look into the matter.

A. M. Goteldo, Jr., appeared yesterday before Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincey and gave bonds to answer the charge of libel preferred by Patrick H. Maguire. His bondsmen were John Foley, gold pen manufacturer, of No. 2 Astor House, and John O'Toole, contractor, of No. 415 East Nineteenth street, who justified respectively in the amounts of $25,000 and $18,000.

A respectably dressed man, apparently about sixty-five years old, entered the Hamilton Ferry house on the New-York side about 1 A. M. yesterday, and proceeded directly to the boat, which was leaving the slip, and before it had proceeded many yards he jumped from the boat and was drowned. The body was recovered, and has been taken to the Morgue for identification. The letters J. L. were marked upon his left arm.

The following prisoners were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during last week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin; James G. Sauter, burglary, ten years; Daniel J. Merritt, burglary, two years and six months; George Devere, grand larceny, one year; William Brown, burglary, two years and six months; John McKeon, burglary, two years; August Leviriske, burglary, two years and six months.

Rev. Father Nicholas Bjerring, of the Oriental Chapel in this City, is the American correspondent of the widely circulated ecclesiastical journal in St. Petersburg, *Zerkowny Westnik*, and his correspondence throws a great deal of light, not only upon church matters in America, but upon the peculiarities of our social structure, as reviewed by a priest of the Oriental Church.

A special train to points along the Connecticut River Railroad line, connecting with the steamer C. H. Northam, of the New-Haven Line, will commence Monday, 24th inst. There will be a change also in the time of the steamer from Peck slip. It will leave at 3 P. M. instead of 3:15 P. M. as formerly, and will stop at Twenty-third street, East River, for the convenience of up-town residents. The night boat leaves as usual.

The Sheriff's office was decked with flags yesterday in honor of the passing of the bill by the Legislature making it obligatory that all process out of the Marine Court shall hereafter be served by the Sheriff, instead of by Marshals. The Marshals, who are thus deprived of the spoils of office, were doleful on hearing the news, while some of the Sheriff's deputies repaired to the nearest saloons to rejoice over it.

Patrick Nulty, of Ticonderoga, a young farmer on his way to Colorado, was on Friday night robbed of $70 by Thomas Thompson, whose acquaintance he made at O'Toole's Hotel, No. 274 Avenue A. Thompson was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court. Twenty dollars of the stolen money were found in Thompson's possession.

The German Ladies' Benevolent Association, of Hoboken, in a report just issued gives an account of its charitable work during the past Winter, from which it appears that since the 1st of last November from fifty to sixty poor persons in that city and its vicinity were aided by the society. The receipts from charitable contributions and other sources during that period amounted to $1,786 70.

The funeral of the late Philip W. Engs, a merchant of high standing in this City, who died at his residence in Astoria, Long Island, on the 19th inst., took place yesterday from the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Among those who attended the funeral were the Trustees of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, of which deceased was the first Vice President, a large number of the members of the Association of Exempt Firemen, and the Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of which he was also a member. The remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

## *BROOKLYN.*

The number of arrests for the week ending yesterday morning was 471.

A mad dog was shot on Friday night in Hamilton street.

The Hempstead Reservoir was yesterday morning inspected by Commissioners Palmer, Fowler, Adams, and Chief Engineer Adams.

The three-year old daughter of Mr. Armnell, No. 402 Grand street, died yesterday noon of injuries received by a fall from a two story window.

John Duffy in the Court of Sessions yesterday was convicted of grand larceny and sent to the penetentiary for two years.

Alderman Jacob I. Bergen, President of the Board of Aldermen, with his wife and two children, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Baltic of the White Star Line.

Application was made yesterday morning by Joseph Atwater, a sub-contractor, before Judge Reynolds, for an order to take the testimony of E. H. Whitlock, President of the Board of Education, for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything was due from that department to Francis Curran, whom Atwater had recently sued for services.

Judge Reynolds yesterday sentenced James Riley, convicted of manslaughter of James Monahan, his brother-in-law, to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing.

Dr. Fulton says that he has no intentions of resigning his pastorate of the Hanson Place Church, although he has been petitioned to do so by many of the congregation.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions for the May Term, yesterday morning presented a report condemning the condition of the County Jail and Nursery.

Louise Waters, aged four years, residing at No. 1,618 Fulton street, fell from a third-story window, and died shortly afterward of the injuries inflicted.

A meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening next in the chapel of the Packer Institute. Dr. I. I. Hayes will give some account of his recent trip to Iceland, accompanied by illustrations of Icelandic scenery.

The apartments of Catherine Brennan, at No. 73 Van Brunt street, were set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. James Fox and James Firman were severely burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

In the City, Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Reynolds, E. M. Cullen, counsel of the Globe Life Insurance Company, made a petition for the vacation of an assessment for digging lots on Twelfth street, which was granted.

In the case of John Shepard and another against Henry C. Foster, for the recovery of promissory notes, Judge Reynolds yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in order that the testimony of A. W. Litch, residing in Vienna, may be secured.

Winfield S. Weir, Treasurer of the Academy of Music, Augustus Wiggin, and Mr. Rosenbaum, ticket speculators, were yesterday morning committed by Judge Riley, on a charge of swindling, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Sheriff Williams, in reply to the charges of bad management of his jail, preferred by the Grand Jury, stated that the only persons implicated were the engineer and a driver of the Police van; the latter had been removed, and over the former he had no control, his appointment having been made by the Board of Supervisors.

## *LONG ISLAND.*

The Queens County Medical Society will hold their annual meeting at Searing's Hotel, Mineola, on Tuesday, 24th inst.

Frank Carroll and John Parsons were sent to the County Jail at Hempstead yesterday for six months, by Recorder Parcells, for highway robbery.

A man who gave his name as J. T. Potter, of No. 247 West Twenty-fifth street, New-York, jumped off the tug-boat Montague at Hunter's Point yesterday. He was rescued.

The new hall and public reading room recently erected by William Cullen Bryant at Roslyn, at a cost of $20,000, was presented to the village on Friday evening last by Mr. Bryant.

Franz Whittaker, who attempted to commit suicide at Jamaica, some two weeks since, by cutting his throat with a razor, severing the windpipe and juglar vein, has so far recovered that he was yesterday taken to the poor house at Barnum Island.

E. M. Sammis, of the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, has placed on the route from Babylon to the Island, a new steamer thirty feet long, drawing, when loaded, but two and a half feet of water. She will carry fifteen passengers comfortably, beside freight and the mails.

Mrs. Whittemore, of Ridgewood, whose dwelling was broken into and robbed, last Winter, by Joe Lawrence and Henry Jackson, alias Buffelt, appeared before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica, yesterday, and entered complaint against Jackson, and he was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. After the prisoner was committed he informed the Justice where most of the stolen property could be recovered, and gave information to the officer which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the gang of burglars that have infested the south side of the Island for some time past. In his confession he implicates several white persons, some of whom are residents of Suffolk County.

## *STATEN ISLAND.*

Rev. Charles B. Coffin, of Haverstraw, will commence his service as Rector of St. Paul's Memorial Church at Tompkinsville, this morning.

Josephine Cronk, aged sixteen months, was scalded to death yesterday morning by falling, while at play in the yard of the Park House, at Clifford, into a boiler of hot water.

By request of the vestry of St. Andrews' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Richmond village, Bishop Potter will, on Tuesday, make an investigation of the conduct of the Pastor of the church, Rev. Kingston Goddard, who is charged with extravagance, with involving the church in debt, and with writing threatening letters to some of the vestrymen.

Albin Vaughn Elliott has filed a petition in the Richmond County Surrogate's Court to have the will of Dr. Elliott, late of Elliottville, proved. The petition sets forth that Dr. Elliott left a widow, Lettin Elliott, and his only children and heirs, Samuel R. Albin Vaughn, Elizabeth P. Elliott, and Catharine A., wife of William H. White, of New-Brighton, and William St. George, of Yokohama, Japan. After the filing of the above petition a second petition was filed, and sworn to by Mrs. Sarah Rap, of Philadelphia, and Jane A. Voorhees, of Irvington, N. J., who state that they are the daughters and the only legitimate children of Dr. Elliott, and that his lawful widow, Diana, lives at Irvington, with Mrs. Voorhees. The estate is valued at $300,000.

## *WESTCHESTER COUNTY.*

The Presbyterian Church at Katonah has extended a call to Rev. J. H. Eastman.

At a meeting of the Trustees of White Plains Elisha P. Ferris was chosen President of the board and Elisha Harton Secretary.

The Sixteenth Battalion N. G. N. Y. S. has been ordered out for parade, to take place in the village of Tarrytown on Monday, 31st inst. (Decoration Day.)

The Mason Trotting Park, near Peekskill, has been leased for the season to Mr. James H. Powell. The track will be under the management of Mr. A. Dolen.

The Secretary of State has appointed Dr. Levi S. Peck, of White Plains, to take the census of that town. The work will have to be completed by July 5.

Representatives of the Eastern Division of the National Curling Club will meet at the Getty House, Yonkers, on Wednesday, June 9, when the competing clubs for the National medal will be appointed.

Dayspring Chapel, on Nodine Hill, Yonkers, after undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, will be reopened for public worship to-day with appropriate services. Addresses are expected from Rev. C. E. Ellison, Pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith, and William Allen Butler.

Major Gen. James W. Husted, commanding Fifth Division of the National Guard of this State, has issued an order for all the Field officers of the Seventh Brigade of the above division to assemble at Tarrytown on Monday, 31st inst., for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General of the Seventh Brigade, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Brig. Gen. James Ryder. Col. John T. Underhill, commanding the Twenty-seventh Regiment N. G. N. Y. S., previous to the receipt of the before-mentioned order of Major Gen. Husted, had issued an order for a parade of his regiment at Portchester to participate there in decorating the graves of soldiers and sailors, formerly residents of that locality, who fell in defence of the Union. The conflict of the two orders will probably interfere somewhat with the Portchester programme.

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

Matthias Schussler, an aged resident of Livingston, who had been deranged for some time, committed suicide early on Friday morning by cutting his throat.

Last evening a lady and child attempted to cross the railroad track at Newark avenue, Jersey City, while a train was approaching. George Lindsley ran in front of the advancing train and saved their lives. He was himself struck by the train and severely injured. He was removed to the hospital.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a blast in Shaft No. 4 of the New-Bergen tunnel unexpectedly exploded. George Kapp, one of the employes, had one of his legs blown off, and was fatally injured.

A quantity of property, stolen from houses and stores in Jersey City, which have been recently robbed, was recovered yesterday in the rooms, on Delancy street, New-York, of a piano-tuner, now under arrest on Staten Island for robbery.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to set fire to the premises No. 427 Broad street, Newark. The flames were discovered before they had made much headway. The incendiaries escaped arrest.

Rachael Lazarus, a child two years of age, was run over by an ice-cart on Newark avenue, Jersey City, last evening, and injured so badly that it is thought she cannot live. The driver of the wagon is in custody to await the result of her injuries.

James Delaney, the head nurse in the County Hospital at Snake Hill, is charged with having attempted an outrage recently on one of the female inmates. He was attacked by the women of the institution, and but for the interference of County Physician Stout, would probably have been killed.

# LAW REPORTS.

## *OLIVER CHARLICK'S WILL—THREE MILLIONS LEFT TO HIS FAMILY.*

Ex-Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick died on the 30th ult., leaving a will, executed on the 22d of November, 1874, and a codicil added on the 30th of March, 1875, both of which were admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. In the will he directs that all his real and personal property, valued at about $3,000,000, shall be sold and the proceeds divided into three equal parts, one of which is to be invested for the benefit of his widow, Jane M., and the other two parts to be divided into three equal portions, one to be invested for the benefit of his daughter, Jane Augusta, the second for his daughter Jessie, and the third for his youngest child, Gardner, (named in honor of ex Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner.) By the codicil he directs that $2,150 shall be invested for the benefit of his faithful porter and messenger, James Davis, and a like sum for the benefit of his trusty coachman, George Hurd, the principal to revert to the estate on the death of the legatees. The executors named by the testator are Messrs. William F. Havemeyer, George W. Quintard, and Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and the widow is appointed executrix. The executrix and all the executors, except Mayor Havemeyer, who died shortly after his appointment, have qualified.

## *TWEED'S PROPERTY.*

An application made in Supreme Court, Chambers, by counsel for Henry Goldsmith, to have four lots in Eighty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, relieved from a lien of *lis pendens* in the suit for $6,000,000 against William M. Tweed et al., was granted yesterday by Judge Donohue. Henry A. Cram, the first mortgagee of the property, foreclosed the mortgage and sold three lots, and is about to sell the fourth. The petitioner, Goldsmith, was the second mortgagee, and at a sale by the Referee bought the first three lots, and by the purchase of the fourth purposes to protect himself, but owing to the *lis pendens* existing he cannot mortgage the property, and thus obtain the money needed to complete his purchases.

## *DECISIONS.*

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

*Ferden vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Explanation required.

*Applebee vs. Bishop.*—I cannot grant the amendment asked for until I have the full title of the action before me; at present only a portion of the defendants' names are given.

*McDonald vs. Hughes.*—The certificate of the Chamberlain should be annexed to the report.

*Young vs. Young.*—In this case I require the proof of the service by publication, and all the papers on which the order of reference was based.

*Daley vs. Daley.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

*Granted.*—Certificate of Incorporation of The Universal Provident Association vs. Our John; Fairchild vs. Fairchild; Third Avenue Savings Bank vs. Shackleton; Jones vs. New-York West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company; In the Matter of Mace; Davis vs. Langdon; Whelan vs. Lynch.

*In the Matter of Newman.*—There should be an order of reference in this case to ascertain facts and to report on fees of special receiver.

*Williams vs. O'Neill.*—The decree or order submitted is imperfect; see last page.

*Melville vs. Melville.*—Referees report and report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted and custody of the child awarded to plaintiff.

*In the Matter of Lehmaier.*—Memorandum for counsel.

*Mundorff vs. Mundorff.*—An allowance of $250 granted to the plaintiff.

*Barnes vs. Ludlam.*—The application should be made in Kings County.

*In the Matter of Rabold.*—The deposition of Peter Testerm is not verified.

*In the Matter of La Forge.*—Before granting the order of reference asked for, I require an affidavit showing what, if any, relations of the lunatic have an interest in his estate, so that proper notice may be served upon them.

*Brant vs. De Forest.*—The full title of this case not having been given in any of the papers submitted, it is impossible to determine whether the consent is signed by the attorneys for all the parties; some paper must be submitted which will show the full title, and also show that all the attorneys have consented to the entry of the proposed order.

*Reed vs. Allen.*—To prevent any misunderstanding of the rights of the parties, I will grant an order allowing the defendant to foreclose the mortgage as reformed, notwithstanding the provision of the order, and dissolving said order to that extent.

*Bayles vs. Kiersted.*—The defendants may serve their proposed answer, and may come in and defend on these conditions: First, on payment of costs of motion; second, that said answer be served on or before the 25th inst.; third, that a reference of all the issues be made to Hon. J. S. Bosworth, said reference to proceed on five days' notice, and to be continued from day to day until finished, unless the Referee, for good cause shown, shall, in his discretion, otherwise direct.

*Wemple vs. The Society of the Church of the Puritans.*—The motion is to vacate an order made March 4, 1875. There is no such order among the papers. There is an order made Jan. 4, 1875, which I supposed to be the order intended when I made my last memorandum. Upon re-examining the papers, I find two orders, and purporting to have been made by me at Special Term, dated the 11th and 12th of March, respectively, while in the affidavit of Mr. Truax it is stated that the order precluding the defendant from giving evidence was made by me March 31. I require counsel to file points within four days from date showing definitely what order is sought to be set aside, and the grounds on which the motion is based and on which it is resisted.

*Henriques vs. Ferris.*—Order granted.

*Maguire vs. Burke.*—The consent not being signed by the attorneys for all the parties, under rule 73, I cannot appoint the Referee named.

*In the Matter of Stucher.*—Prisoner discharged on return of Sheriff.

#### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Klenistueck vs. Klenistueck.*—Motion for temporary alimony and counsel fee granted. Order to be settled on notice.

*By Judge Curtis.*

*Cohen vs. Platt et. al.*—Motion to restore cause to its place granted.

*Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Plaintiff's exceptions to Clerk's taxation not sustained on appeal.

*The Windsor Hotel Company et. al. vs. Hawk et. al.*—Findings signed and filed.

*By Chief Justice Monell.*

*Molson's Bank of Montreal vs. Howard, &c.*—Cause settled and ordered on file.

#### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge J. F. Daly.*

*In re Post.*—Extra allowance of five per cent. on aggregate of liens, &c. Memorandum.

*Spraids vs. Hoyt.*—Motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

*Jones et al. vs. The &c.*—Motion granted. No costs.

*Veroloet vs. Courtney.*—Findings and decree settled.

#### COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

*By Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore.*

*Argued and Judgments Affirmed.*—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; Murphy et al. vs. Bucheman, impleaded, &c.; Story vs. Yerby; Menzes vs. Laylius et al.; Manning vs. Hiver; Wallace vs. Simpson; Booth et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; Hitchman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; Sanderson vs. Peabody et al.; Sparks vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.; Diliber vs. Bachman; Int. Life Insurance and T. Company vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

*Arguments and Judgments Reversed.*—Burkart, Jr., et al. vs. Hartog; Iskiyan vs. Dimick; McArthur vs. Gold Heating Co. of New-York; Calligan vs. Barclay; Brown vs. Tourber et al.; Lewis vs. Strauss, Duperat vs. Behan; Reade vs. Gould, impleaded, &c.

*Arguments had, and in which the Court have taken the Papers to Write Opinions.*—Wintingham vs. Dibble; Duperat vs. Behan; Winslow vs. Johnson; Rosenfield vs. Palmer; Norwood, Jr., et al. vs. Barcalow; Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.; McAdam vs. Cooke; Miller vs. Sampter; Gildersleeve vs. Dixon et al.; Ayres vs. Leypoldt; Gilmore vs. Thompson et al.; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Stevens et al.; Messenger et al. vs. Fourth National Bank; Hildebrand vs. Conover et al.; Lewis et al. vs. Tucker; Annan vs. Richev et al.; More vs. Rand et al.; Taylor vs. Phillips; Hayward vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; Spellman et al. vs. Wehle; Haviland et al. vs. Wehle; Butler et al. vs. Wehle; Seligman et al vs. South and North Alabama Railroad Company; Christy vs. Perteurs, Administrator, &c., et al.; Coe vs. Cassidy, survivor, &c.; Davis et al. vs. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, &c.; Herring, survivor, &c., vs. Mortimer, Jr., Executor, &c.; Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.; Rosenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.; Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.; Gallef vs. Nichols; Harrington vs. Libby; Forter et al. vs. Perch; Smith vs. Hartshorne et al.; Miller vs. Burke; O'Gorman vs. The Mayor, &c.; Doremus vs. The Mayor, &c.

*Frank et al. vs. Covert et al. Knowlton vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Cases taken on submission without argument.

*Judgments Affirmed by Default.*—Roff vs. Phyfe et. al.; Rauth vs. Barry et al., impleaded, &c.; Lockhart vs. Sinsheimer, impleaded, &c.; Allen vs. Vincent; Gage vs. Punchard et al.; McGowan vs. the Mayor, &c.; Cohlmann et al. vs. Sachs, impleaded, &c.

*Appeals Dismissed.*—Morange vs. Herzberg et al.; Hubner vs. Roosevelt; Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Kiersted; Coombe vs. Cantrell; McKenna et al. vs. Barker.

*Orders Affirmed.*—Wallace vs. Simpson; Schott vs. Wright; Berrigan vs. The Mayor, &c.; Delan vs. Havemeyer.

*Orders Reversed.*—Strow et al. vs Griswold; Leavy vs. Gardner; Hecht vs. Wasserman.

## *COURT NOTES.*

Further hearing of the case of Ida Maude Templeton, who has made application for the custody of her child, was postponed yesterday by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, General Term, until next Thursday. The child in question, it will be remembered, is now in the custody of Col. Templeton, of Nyack, N. Y., the father of Mrs. Templeton's husband.

Judge Lawrence yesterday made permanent the temporary injunction, granted at the suit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, restraining Charles Harft from giving theatrical performances at the Café Concert without a license.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## *SPRING HAS COME AGAIN.*

The paths are pleasant through the land,
  Where Spring has gone before.
O lay your hand, love, in my hand,
  And let us love once more.
Shall promises prove empty air;
  Shall all our vows be vain,
Now that the flowers are everywhere,
  And Spring has come again!

Nor smiling sea, nor sky above,
  Can make me happy, nor
The sweet green earth: it is your love
  That I am thirsting for.
E'en as the grass and pale flowers fair
  Thirst for the dew and rain,
Now that the birds sing everywhere,
  And Spring has come again.

Should Spring-time teach the bird to sing,
  And calm the angry sea,
Should she who bringeth sweet things, bring
  Nothing for you and me?
No love to banish all our care,
  And take away our pain,
Now that the flowers are everywhere,
  And she has come again?

O love, do you remember yet
  The place beneath the tree,
Where cowslip grows, and violet?
  Oh, come to it, that we
May still be happy, resting there
  Where we so oft have lain.
Now that the birds sing everywhere,
  And Spring has come again.

—*Good Words.* GERARD BENDALL.

## *THE FLYING POST.*

FROM THE DANISH.

Fritz Bagger had that very day passed his juridical examination, and was sitting in his lodgings in —— street, Copenhagen, in a very happy frame of mind.

Life lay before him.

"Yes," he soliloquized, after a deep reverie, during which he had built up many magnificent castles—"and after that, why—one must marry! Yes," he continued, after a pause, "but whom?"

Again, the horizon of the future seemed tinged with a rosy hue, and beautiful angel heads peeped down at him, (not such, be it mentioned, as are represented to us in good books, as belonging to neither sex, but real, living, youthful angels of the feminine gender, and lovely beyond description).

"What an ass I am!" growled Bagger, leaning out of the window—his room was high up under the roof. "What an ass I am!" he repeated, as he looked down at the crowded street. But, somehow or other, the sight of the passers-by afforded his imaginative powers fresh food. "Ah!" he continued, "what loveliness that pretty ankle may support! what bright eyes may be beaming beneath yonder jaunty hat! what a warm heart be beating within the folds of that graceful mantle! * * * But supposing Destiny were to bring one face to face with one of them, and granted that she be disengaged of course—amiable, well educated, of good family, and * * * yes * * * say of some means—how would a fellow know that in choosing her he did not give up his chance of his ideal—of her, for instance, whose glory has been shining down on him from the clouds? Oh life! what a lottery thou art!"

Bagger now became rather melancholy, and the future, which but just now had appeared so bright and full of promise, became overcast and dark.

Just at this moment a sudden whirlwind might be seen racing down the middle of the street. Nearer and nearer the spiral cloud of dust it raised approached his window. Fritz was in the act of drawing back to escape the dust when his attention was arrested by a scrap of paper that was eddying round and round, almost within his reach.

After many futile attempts, he at last succeeded in securing it. The next moment the whirlwind passed away, and the sky was bright and clear once more. On examining his prize, he found that one side was a blank, while on the other, far down in the left-hand corner, was the word "loving," and a little below it the letters "geb."

"'Geb!' what does 'geb' mean?" he asked. "Had it been 'gowk' there would have been some meaning in it. Geb! algebra! gebrüder; pooh! what an ass I am! Anyhow, she must have an answer," he cried out, as he sat down to write a long effusion, which he had no sooner finished than he tore up.

"No!" said he, "if destiny means anything by making the wind act the postman, I ought to be rational."

Thereupon he wrote as follows:

"Like the Northmen of old who, when they set out for Iceland, cast the props of their high seats into the sea with the firm determination of settling wheresoever they were driven on shore, so do I commit this to the winds. My faith follows with it, and it is my firm conviction that where this alights there shall I some day salute thee as the object of my choice, as my"—

"Yes—what shall I put?—as my—ah!—as my geb," he added laughingly.

Thereupon he went to the window and threw the paper out. For a long time it hovered about in the air, as if uncertain whither to proceed. Then it nearly settled in the water-pipe. Next, it was within an ace of going down a chimney opposite, but at length a favoring breeze carried it up higher and higher. Fritz could see it whirling round and round far above the houses. It had evidently started in good earnest now.

Watching it intently, till at last it quite disappeared from view, Fritz heaved a sigh of relief as he said, "There! I am an engaged man to-day," and proceeded to dress for dinner.

Six years had elapsed since the events recorded above, and in the meantime Bagger had achieved considerable success in his profession, for he had been made Assessor of the Criminal and Police Court, offices to which good salaries were attached. He was still a bachelor, and being of a cheerful disposition and fond of gayety, was greatly sought after in the social circles of the Danish capital.

The Assessor, or as we will still call him, Fritz Bagger, was then, about six years from the time when we first made his acquaintance, invited to a wedding party.

It was a merry party, and the rare and excellent wines provided by the bride's father contributed not a little to promote the general hilarity of the company and Bagger's love of humor in particular. Accordingly, though the health of the happy pair had been officially proposed, our friend found an opportunity of making a humorous address on the advantages of the married state.

As he sat down a prosaic individual asked leave to propose a toast, in the course of which he said that "he was sure that he was but expressing the feelings of the company when he stated that if so talented a personage as the Assessor would put his charming theories about marriage into practice, it would be an excellent thing for him."

The toast was drunk with immense applause. But it chanced that just at the moment when Bagger was rising to reply a violent gust of wind burst the door of the room open, and nearly extinguished the lights.

Now, whether it was owning to the wine or the company or to the wind, or to all three combined, certain it is that Bagger felt at that moment six years younger.

Involuntarily his mind reverted to that scene in the garret six years back, when, like the old Northmen, he had intrusted his plighted faith to the winds. With a mingled air of seriousness and humor he concluded a witty speech with the words "I am already plighted!"

"What?—you engaged? Let me congratulate you," sounded from all sides.

"That gust of wind" he continued, "that so nearly left us in the dark has just brought me a message from my betrothed."

"Do you mean, Assessor, that you have plighted yourself to the sea, or the storm, like the Doge of Venice?" cried the bridegroom, treating it as a joke.

"Yes," replied Bagger. "I *am* like the Doge of Venice, though not so exalted in rank. Listen! Six years ago I was sitting in my lodgings; it was the day I had passed my examination. Suddenly I was inspired by Eros. I will not enter into details, but will merely tell you, that, acting on the impulse of that inspiration, I entrusted my plighted faith to a whirlwind. Any moment the object of my affections may appear to demand the fulfillment of my vow."

"But who is she?" inquired the bride, with a smile.

"Ah! that I cannot tell. Do I know the course of the whirlwind?" was the enigmatical reply.

"But did you sign your name to it?" asked the bridegroom.

"No; but I hope you don't think I would repudiate my handwriting," said Bagger.

The seriousness with which the company listened to his concluding words, caused, doubtless, by the serious manner he had involuntarily assumed, brought Bagger quickly to his senses.

"Are we not all engaged?" he continued, in a humorous strain. "Would not the bride and bridegroom confess that long before they had even seen each other they were virtually betrothed? Are not marriages made in——?"

"Bravo! bravo!" shouted the bridegroom.

"And the whirlwind, that is Destiny—that unknown power brought them together and fulfilled their troth."

"Yes; yes."

"Let us, then, drink a glass to the wind—to Destiny—the unknown, but ruling force of the universe. To those of us who have not yet seen forty years it will surely some day bring a bride; or are we already provided for in this respect, be sure the promise will be fulfilled in some other way. A toast, then, to the wind, to the unknown; may it bring us the object of our desire, and may we be prepared to accept our good fortune whenever it comes!"

"Bravo!" cried the bridegroom, looking at his bride.

"Ugh!" thought Bagger, as he sat down. "I flatter myself I got out of that pretty well. Catch me if ever I give vent to my rapturous feelings again."

Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for Bagger when, on his return home that night, he found a bundle of papers on his table requiring his immediate attention. It was an interesting case of larceny. Accordingly, he sat down to peruse them, and day had already begun to dawn before he had completed his task.

"Two years, with hard labor, in the House of Correction," were his last words before he fell asleep.

* * * * * * *

About a month later, two young ladies were walking in a garden a few miles from Copenhagen.

One of them evidently was at home at the place, as might have been noticed partly from her attire, which, though elegant, wore an air of homeliness about it; partly because she walked a step or two in advance to hold back any obtrusive branch or twig that threatened to commit havoc on the dress of her fashionably-attired companion. An attentive observer might furthermore have come to the conclusion, after studying the features of the two ladies, that, though apparently on intimate terms, there did not yet exist any great degree of cordiality between them.

"Did you hear about Emmy Ibsen's wedding, Miss Hjelm?" asked Miss Brandt of her companion.

"Yes; it took place a month ago, did it not?"

"Yes. I was bridesmaid, you know."

"Indeed!" replied Miss Hjelm, rather coldly.

"It was such a charming party, dear; so different to wedding parties generally; but that was all owing to Assessor Bagger," she added.

"Oh, indeed!" was the curt rejoinder.

"Yes; he was *so* amusing. He took me in to breakfast; and, what do you think? when he was returning thanks for his health being drunk, he told us he was engaged to be married."

"Was his bride present?" inquired Miss Hjelm.

"Oh, no! she could not very well have been present, you see. Do you know who she is?"

"How should I?" answered her companion.

"Why, the whirlwind!" said Miss Brandt.

"The whirlwind?" replied the other in amazement.

"Yes; he said that once, as a young man, he had committed his plighted troth to a whirlwind in the shape of a love-letter, and that he was constantly expecting an answer; and that he was, therefore, an engaged man."

"Oh dear! what is the matter?" asked Miss Hjelm, in a tone of sympathy, as her companion uttered a sharp cry of pain.

The fact was that just at that moment Miss Hjelm had omitted to hold back a briar shoot that hung over the path, the consequence of which was that a thorn had stuck into Miss Brandt's ankle.

This circumstance stopped their conversation for a short time, but, on their return to the house, Miss Brandt again alluded to the subject of their conversation.

"Only fancy, dear, how romantic and interesting it would be if the wind were really to pour down such *billets-doux!* What would one's feelings be if one got such a letter from the sky, in which your unknown lover pledged his fealty for time and eternity?"

"That is rather too difficult a question for me to answer," replied Miss Hjelm, laconically. "But, after all, perhaps, it is not so very extraordinary an occurrence. A girl I know very well once had such a *billet,* and she made me a present of it."

"You don't mean that? But have you really got the letter? I should so like to see one of these messages from the sky."

"I think I have it still," replied Miss Hjelm. "But I will see;" and, after rummaging in her writing desk for a few minutes, she at length found the paper in question, and handed it to her companion.

Miss Brandt read it through, but was very careful to conceal the fact that it seemed to correspond exactly with the description the Assessor had given of the note he had once written and committed to the whirlwind.

"You may keep it, if you like," said Miss Hjelm, as Miss Brandt was returning it to her.

"Oh! thanks—but—well! I will keep it as a curiosity, you know;" and, so saying, she folded it up, and slipped it inside her glove, and shortly afterward took leave.

After Miss Brandt and her party had gone, Miss Hjelm's cousin, a rather pretty looking young widow, said to her:

"What is the matter, Ingeborg? you seem as if you were laughing with one eye and crying with the other."

"Oh! nothing much," was the reply; "only a bubble has burst, and perhaps—"

"You know, dear, I am a bad hand at guessing riddles, so, if you wish me to understand your meaning, you must descend to the level of my understanding."

"Well, then," said Ingeborg, "I have just lost an illusion of six years' standing."

"Of six years! why, you were then only sixteen!"

"Exactly; just when I was sixteen I met an ideal with which I fell in love. To-day I have heard that he is married. But I'll tell you the whole story. Six years ago I drove into Copenhagen with my late father. While he was engaged in business matters I went about the town to execute my commissions.

"Just as I was turning the corner of a street I was nearly knocked down by the wind, for it was blowing very violently. While I was gasping for breath, a scrap of paper flew in under my veil, and hung there fluttering just like a butterfly. I tried to remove it, but as often as I put it away it flew back. At last I was determined to get rid of it, for it worried me, and was on the point of throwing it up into the air, when I noticed there was some writing on it. I read it, and saw that it was a regular love-letter. The writer stated that he had sent it forth after the fashion of the old Northmen, who committed the props of their high seats to the waves; and that, wheresoever it alighted, he would some day bring his plighted faith. It was signed 'G. E. B.'"

"What is 'Geb?'" inquired the widow.

"Why, Ingeborg, of course," replied Miss Hjelm, with a simplicity that testified to the earnestness with which she had believed in the reality of the writer's vow.

"Very strange indeed!" replied her cousin, with just the slightest touch of irony in her words; "so you determined to remain single till your unknown came to claim you as his own."

"No, not exactly that," answered Ingeborg; "but perhaps, it made me rather more particular."

"Well—and now?" interrupted her cousin.

"I have just given Miss Brandt the note."

"Given it to Miss Brandt! Why, what made you do that?"

"Because I learnt from her that the man who in al probability wrote that letter had spoken of it publicly, and was an Assessor in the Criminal Court."

"Oh, I see now," replied the widow in a bantering tone. "When your ideal hero turns out to be but a simple Assessor, then—"

"He is my ideal no longer, you were going to say?" broke in Miss Hjelm.

"No, not exactly that. But tell me, how could I possibly have gone to him and told him that I had his missive? Besides, it is quite plain that Miss Brandt has a liking for the Assessor. Fancy, if they were only to make a match of it, and she were to give him his note back on their wedding day, wouldn't it be romantic?"

"But how can she explain about 'Geb?'" asked the widow.

"Oh, such matters do not depend upon a single syllable; besides, Miss Brandt is rather a cautious young lady," added Miss Hjelm, in a slightly sarcastic tone.

* * * * * * *

It is said that good fortune seldom comes unattended. One morning, as the Assessor was sitting in his room, he received official notice of his elevation to the distinguished post of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The first feelings of gratification had scarcely subsided, when a letter was brought in to him. It was in a strange hand—evidently a lady's.

Quickly breaking the seal, he read as follows: "The props of the high seat have reached land. GEB."

It is said that up to thirty years of age a man is especially exposed to the influence of love, and that after that period he becomes ambitious. But in the present case Bagger's ambition, if not satisfied, was at least allayed; while his amatory propensities had not been severely strained. The note, then, he had just received acted on him like a spark on a barrel of gunpowder. A glow ran through every vein in his body. Still there was so much of the lawyer about him that, after the first rapturous emotion had subsided, he thought, "What if it be some practical joke, after all?"

On the other hand, he was quite certain that he had never alluded to the comparison of the old Northmen's chair props to a living soul, much less had he breathed that now precious syllable, "geb," in mortal ear.

Evidently, therefore, the missive he had once sent forth had come into the possession of a lady (for the handwriting, the delicate perfume of the note-paper, proclaimed her to be such) who by some means or other had discovered his secret. Again and again he looked at the envelope. It bore only the Copenhagen postmark. The writer, then, must be living in that city—perhaps was close by. But who could she be? Ah! that was the vexatious thing about it! "And yet it must inevitably be so," he reflected; "for how could she have come *in propriâ personâ,* and have said while handing me the note, 'It is I!' * * * Perhaps she would write again."

Some nine or ten days elapsed, and found the Assessor in a very despondent mood. All the bright castles he had been building up were demolished as soon as completed. One evening, however, the postman left a note at the door. It was in the same handwriting, and contained the following words:

"I ought to act honestly toward you, and, as we may never meet, can do so."

Bagger gasped for breath. Some persons, indeed, might have put a different interpretation on this sentence, and for "I ought to act honestly," &c., have read "I mean to make a fool of you;" and for "we may never meet," "I shall soon see you;" but the worthy Judge took every word for gospel.

"I am [illegible]amed," the writer continued, "at the words [illegible] last wrote you. My excuse must be that I only learned a day or two ago that you were married. My consolation is that you will never know who I am, and that I shall be forgotten as I will forget."

"Oh!" thought the Judge; "supposing we were to meet some day when we are both gray-headed, and she were then to learn that I never was, am not, and never intend to marry! can anything more dreadful be imagined? Yet, if she were to find her mistake out to-morrow, she would not, she could not write again to say, '*I was in error.*' No! I am completely cut off from her. I might as well be living up in the moon. Nay! what is even worse, I may meet her in the street, brush up against her dress, without any suspicion that she is my *geb.* Our age boasts of its penny-post, its steamers, railways, telegraphs, &c. As far as I am concerned, they need not exist—what use are they if they cannot help me to find out her address?"

A sudden idea now flashed across Bagger's brain. "Stay! why not advertise? But how? '*Fritz Bagger is not married!*' No! that would be too plain. '*F. B. is not married!*' No, that is not plain enough. Hah! I have it. '*Geb is not married!*'"

And, after many corrections, he finally wrote out the following advertisement, and sent it to the leading paper in Copenhagen: "*Geb! it is a mistake. He waits only for Geb.*"

A few days later another note in the same precious handwriting reached him.

"*Good! be at Mrs. Knudsen's this day week to congratulate her on her birthday.*"

On the appointed day Bagger knocked at Mrs. Knudsen's door at a very early hour. The lady of the house was alone, and appeared to be not a little surprised at such an early visit. But Bagger was so lively and amusing a character that wherever he went, late or early, he was always welcome.

The time, therefore, passed quickly, and Bagger, feeling that he could not with propriety protract his visit, was on the point of taking leave when a knock was heard at the door, and the next moment a young lady was ushered into the room. Mrs. Knudsen rose and kissed her new visitor affectionately.

"I am so glad to see you, dear! thanks for your kind wishes. * * * How are they at home? But, I beg pardon; I am forgetting; let me introduce you to my particular friend, Miss Hjelm—Justice Bagger."

Now, the Judge was of course by no means sure that this was *the* lady, but felt quite certain that she ought to be; for not only was she extremely pretty and ladylike, but his heart, being like a photographer's plate ready dipped in collodion, was prepared to receive the first pretty image that fell on it. His only fear was lest other ladies should come in to blur the picture.

The impression, too, that the Judge had made on the young lady was evidently a pleasing one; at least such was Mrs. Knudsen's opinion, who was no mean authority in such matters, and was moreover a confirmed match-maker.

"What an excellent husband he would make for dear Ingeborg! I must see if I can't manage it," she thought to herself.

Other visitors kept arriving and leaving, but still the Judge remained, quite unconscious of the length of time he had been there.

Presently Miss Brandt was ushered into the room. On seeing Judge Bagger sitting by the side of Miss Hjelm, with whom he was still earnestly engaged in conversation, she gave a little cry of surprise, but, quickly regaining her composure, advanced to offer her congratulations to the lady of the house.

On looking at his watch, Bagger now perceived that his visit had lasted over three hours, two of which had been spent in Miss Hjelm's company; so, after addressing a few commonplace remarks to Miss Brandt, took his leave, and returned home in a very happy frame of mind indeed.

* * * * * * *

If hitherto Fritz Bagger's nature has seemed to be rather dreamy and unpractical, no such charge could henceforth be brought against him; for, within a week from his visit to Mrs. Knudsen's, he had not only ascertained where Miss Hjelm lived, but had engaged lodgings for himself in the neighborhood, and had become a daily visitor at the house of that lady's mother.

He had been in the country but a few days when he received another note from his unknown correspondent:

"*Be more fortunate this time; two o'clock on Tuesday at Mrs. Lund's; mind the hour.*"

"Can she be a coquette?" thought Bagger. "I don't think I could possibly be more fortunate than I was then."

Early on the following Tuesday, Bagger repaired to Mrs. Hjelm's house, but, to his surprise, saw no signs betokening a journey into Copenhagen.

Ingeborg was dressed, as usual, in a plain morning gown, busily employed at needlework, and seemed quite unconcerned. All this puzzled the Judge to such a degree that when at last the clock struck twelve, he exclaimed:

"Miss Hjelm, you know that I am a Judge in the Supreme Court?"

"Certainly," said Ingeborg, wondering at his meaning.

"And that, consequently, I do not believe in sorcery," continued Bagger.

"Has any one accused you, then, of such a thing?" asked his companion, in a tone of surprise.

"No, dear lady; but I can assure you that when the clock struck just now it occurred to me that you were going to take wing."

"Why? * * * what can you mean?" asked Ingeborg.

"Under ordinary circumstances it seemed to me an impossibility for any lady to perform her toilet and drive ten miles all in two hours."

"Very true, Judge; but I have no intention of driving ten miles to-day."

"And that was just why I spoke of flying."

"Neither of flying," added Ingeborg. "To convince you of this fact, if you please, remain here till—what hour did you say?"

"Two o'clock."

"Two long hours, certainly; but perhaps a Judge of the Supreme Court can for once offer that sacrifice on the altar of enlightenment."

"I would rather sacrifice two hours on a different altar," thought Bagger.

"And you know you promised my cousin and me to read us something about natural history," continued Ingeborg.

"Yes, dear young lady; but I cannot fly, and my carriage is already waiting for me," answered Bagger.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, then; a pleasant drive."

"But I can't see why I should drive ten miles."

"A person must be the best judge of his own affairs," remarked Ingeborg.

"Possibly; but I am not of mine."

A pause ensued, during which Ingeborg sorely puzzled herself to try and account for the strange manner of her visitor.

"May I take the liberty," asked Bagger, "to propose that you accompany me?"

"I told you I was not going out to-day," replied Ingeborg, rather coldly.

"Then," continued Bagger, "we might as well remain where we are."

Ingeborg was fairly at a loss to fathom the worthy Judge's meaning, and began to think he must have taken leave of his senses, when he said, in a voice trembling with emotion:

"Miss Ingeborg! take pity on me; tell me, didn't you expect me at two o'clock to-day at Mrs. Lund's?"

"I expect you at Mrs. Lund's!" exclaimed Ingeborg, in an astonished tone.

"Was it not you, then, that wrote to me—and—?"

"I never wrote a line to you in my life, Judge Bagger," answered Ingeborg, very indignantly.

"For God's sake, don't go yet!" exclaimed the Judge, for Miss Hjelm had risen to leave the room. "Forgive me, I will tell you everything."

And Bagger gave her a full and detailed account of his whole story, beginning with the note he had once intrusted to the whirlwind, down to the present time.

When he had ended his confession Ingeborg said, with a soft smile, without trying to withdraw the hand which the Judge had been holding for at least five minutes in his own:

"The meaning of all which is that your affections are engaged to an unknown lady!"

"No; that is not quite my meaning, Ingeborg."

"But it is the fact. At the very moment you stand at the altar with me another may step forward and claim you."

"Oh! but that scrap of paper I once threw in the air," cried the Judge, "is neither morally nor legally binding. It is you, dearest Ingeborg, I love!"

Ingeborg reflected a moment. She would not yet confess that she was the original possessor of his note; neither did she quite like to acknowledge that she had given it to Miss Brandt, who, she now felt, must have been acting the part of the "Incognita." She therefore merely said:

"You must first have your note back."

"Certainly, but how am I to get it? There's the difficulty."

"Write by the same post as before. Let the wind once more act the postman."

"Ah! but I am no longer a youth, Ingeborg, and I should not care to write what might fall into strange hands now."

"Well, then, for once I must act the sorcerer. Write as I dictate, and I will take care your letter shall reach its destination."

The Judge seated himself with alacrity at the table.

"Write," continued Ingeborg:

"'*Dear Fairy, as I am paying my addresses to Miss Hjelm*'—have you got that?"

"Oh, dearest girl!" exclaimed Bagger, beside himself with joy, making an abortive attempt to seize Ingeborg's hand.

"Wait a minute."

"'*I pray you,*' resumed Ingeborg, '*to return my note.*' Have you got that?"

"Yes, Ingeborg, darling! Ingeborg—my—"

"Now the name, date, and address. So! have you got that? Now the postscript:

"'P. S.—*I give you my word of honor that I do not know who you are or how this will reach you*'—have you got that? And now I will add the magic formulary. Give me the pen; we must send it off before two."

"Two! how strange! Her last letter said, two o'clock."

And Ingeborg wrote:

"'DEAR MISS BRANDT: *I, too, beg you to return the letter I gave you; and I must ask you to write on it,* "GIVEN ME BY MISS HJELM." *It will be best for all parties that this joke goes no further. Your letter shall be returned by the same post that your inclosure arrives.*'"

We need not stay to pry into the feelings of Miss Brandt when she received Judge Bagger's note, with Miss Hjelm's addendum; neither need we inquire what her original intention had been in writing those mysterious notes which had so perplexed that worthy functionary. Suffice it to say, that on the following day an envelope came addressed to Judge Bagger, "care of Miss Hjelm." Ingeborg, of course, was in the room when the letter came, and when, on breaking the seal, the Judge recognized his youthful effusion, he trembled as if he had received a communication from the spirit world, but on seeing the words, "Given me by Miss Hjelm," exclaimed, "Am I awake or dreaming? How is it possible?"

"Possible!" said Ingeborg. "Why, who should have got your letter but *geb?*"

"*Geb!—geb!*—yes; but who is *geb?*" asked the Judge, in increasing bewilderment.

"Who but Ingeborg? Is it not the second syllable in my name?"

"Oh!" cried the Judge, embracing her; "I have indeed had more luck than wit."

"Yes," answered Ingeborg, with a roguish smile: "that is only to be expected when a man intrusts his destiny to the whirlwind."—*Temple Bar.*

**LORD NELSON AT THE THEATRE.**—But one evening (in giving me a sight of the man with whose fame all Europe rang, and who will forever rank first among the first of our country's naval heroes,) stands out in my memory as marked with golden letters. During the short peace of Amiens Nelson made a tour through several of our provincial towns—a recreation apparently innocent enough, but which was harshly reflected on in the House of Lords. Birmingham was one of those he visited, and I believe my memory does not err in stating that the people drew his carriage, or attempted to draw it, from the suburbs to his hotel. The news of his arrival spread like wild-fire, and when his intention of going to the theatre got wind all who heard of it, as might have been expected, flocked there to behold and do him honor. The play was Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," for the benefit of a player of the name of Blissett, who had some repute in the part of *Falstaff.* At my father's request Lord Nelson consented to bespeak for the next night the play of "King Henry IV.," wishing to see Blissett again in *Falstaff.* The box office was literally besieged early the next morning, and every place soon taken. At the hour of commencement my father was waiting with candles to conduct the far-famed hero to the lobby, which went round the whole semicircle of the lower tier, to his box. The shouts outside announced the approach of the carriage: the throng was great, but being close to my father's side, I had not only a perfect view of the hero's pale and interesting face, but listened with such eager attention to every word he uttered, that I had all he said by heart, and for months afterward was wont to be called upon to repeat "what Lord Nelson said to your father." This was in substance to the effect that the universal esteem in which his, my father's, character was held in the town made it a pleasure and a duty to render him any assistance.

Nothing, of course, passed unnoticed by my boyish enthusiasm: the right-arm empty sleeve attached to his breast, the orders upon it, a sight to me so novel and remarkable; but the melancholy expression of his countenance and the extreme mild and gentle tones of his voice impressed me most sensibly. They were indeed for a life's remembrance. When with Lady Hamilton and Dr. Nelson he entered his box, the uproar of the house was deafening, and seemed as if it would know no end. The play was at length suffered to proceed, after which was a sort of divertisement in honor of the illustrious visitor, from one song of which I can even now recollect one couplet! O sacred Nine, forgive me while I quote it!

"We'll shake hands, and be friends; if they won't,
  why, what then?
We'll send our brave Nelson to thrash 'em again.
  Derry Down," &c.

The crowded house was frantic in its applause at its sublime effusion. Lady Hamilton, laughing loud and without stint, clapped with uplifted hands and all her heart, and kicked with her heels against the foot-board of the seat, while Nelson placidly, and with his mournful look, (perhaps in pity for the poet,) bowed repeatedly to the oft-repeated cheers. Next day my father called at the hotel to thank his Lordship, when Nelson presented him with what he intended to be the cost of his box, wrapped in paper, regretting that his ability to testify his respect for my father was so much below his will. My father never told me the amount, but purchased with it a piece of plate that he retained to his death in memory of the donor. I should not omit to mention that in the hall of the hotel were several sailors of Nelson's ship waiting to see him, to each of whom the great Admiral spoke in the most affable manner, inquiringly and kindly, as he passed through to his carriage, and left them, I believe, some tokens of his remembrance.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

**VISIT TO GARIBALDI.**—Gen. Garibaldi's house is the only one on the island. Around it are olive, fig and orange trees, and outside the window of the General's bedroom are lemon trees thick with fruit, which, on remarking, he sent his little girl to bring me some. She brought in three lemons, which I shall keep as a memento. Mr. Wallace, on the spur of the moment, gave her a five-franc note, but her father decidedly told her not to take it. Turning to Mr. Wallace, he said: "You see I have got your namesake, Sir William Wallace, above my head." It was a simple engraving of the Scottish hero in his helmet. In the course of conversation, Mr. Wallace said he looked as if he was in the prime of life, and were it not for the rheumatism, he might be going about active and vigorous. "I am sixty-seven," he replied, "and as it is, I am obliged, when out of doors, to be wheeled about in a perambulator." There was a very neat one in the entrance-hall. Mr. Wallace then remarked that he saw occasionally notes from him in the newspapers, and trusted soon to learn from some of them of his perfect recovery. "Oh!" he said, "I am like an old ship, obliged to go in for repairs occasionally, to prop it up, and inform the journals accordingly." I alluded to what he had done for Italy and liberty, and though not recompensed here, a far higher reward than aught earthly awaited him above. I then spoke of being acquainted with some of his faithful adherents whom I had met both in Italy and Sicily, who had shared his toils and battles; he replied: "I have known so many in my career I cannot recall them individually. I am a cosmopolite, devoted to liberty everywhere." The General then spoke of Caprera and how much he liked it. The island is the wildest-looking place I ever beheld. It is of considerable size, but one mass of rugged rocks and huge bowlders, with wild shrubs, just now covered with a most beautiful white blossom, issuing from almost every crevice. A few patches of ground near the house serve as pasture for his cattle, about eight or ten in all. There is also a fine white horse, probably one of his favorite chargers, two donkeys, a few goats, two pointer dogs, and a great number of hens. All the animals are well fed and carefully attended to. Although Caprera is wild, there is a grandeur about its rocky heights, and it commands a fine view of the islands surrounding it, especially from the terrace of the room we had the privilege of occupying.

The General lost a very lovely girl when he was in France at the late war. Her name was Rosa, and her death caused him great grief. She is interred in the olive garden, on a little rising ground, and a very handsome monument in pure white marble is erected to her memory. In front of the tombstone, which is high, is an exquisite marble sarcophagus of large size, where, I could not help thinking, the General would one day lie. The rest is paved with tiles, very chaste; and flowers adorn the whole, which is inclosed by an iron railing. The whole was sent from Nice; no doubt a present from a friend.

Many a pilgrimage may yet be made to it, as the resting-place of the hero, which I trust may be far distant. Fearing to fatigue the invalid, we made this interview as short as possible, which was kept up in French and English; in French chiefly, as he said he knew that language better. He seemed pleased when I told him you envied my visit to him. On ascertaining that we had our carpet-bag with us, he invited us to stay, with many apologies that it was not as he would like it to be for us in point of comfort. I said the honor of being under his roof was enough for me. A very fine *liqueur,* something like noyau, was presented to us at his request; and after we had been shown to our bed-room, Signora Garibaldi returned with a bottle of old cognac, a plate of fine dates, and a crystal jar of Caprera honey from the General. I then said to her that I had brought a coral scarf-pin from Naples, which, being so trifling, I had not courage to present it to the General in person. She admired it exceedingly, and hastened to give it to him; came back and told us how much pleased he was, and it was so beautiful. I begged her not to mind us, but to remain with her husband to whom she is so devoted, as we could amuse ourselves by taking his advice and perambulating Caprera. Accordingly, we walked about for some time; and between 1 and 2 o'clock Signora Garibaldi came and invited us to dinner. It was indeed a substantial repast. Besides the viands, there were on the dinner-table two very large bottles of the finest wine, the same on the side-table; gifts, we were told, from friends. The party consisted of Signora, her daughter, her two brothers, Signor Basso, Mr. Wallace, and myself. Signor Basso remarked that this was their daily routine, and that when the Duke of Sutherland visited Garibaldi, which he did occasionally, he sat down with them in the same primitive fashion. I remarked, I would rather partake of bread and water at the table of such a man than be at the table of luxuries where there was no heart, and where pride and ambition reigned. We again strolled to Rosa's tomb; and in the evening another entertainment awaited us, which we were unequal to after such a dinner. Signora Garibaldi asked us to accept of a little cheese of Caprera, also one of the General's Garibaldian costumes; both of which I politely declined, when she laughingly threw it over me. Signor Basso said, much as we liked their cheese, it was not to be compared to the Cheshire cheese, which the General, as well as himself, was so fond of.

On entering the dining-room next morning, there was a large fire of wood, which made it very cheerful, especially as there was a cold east wind blowing outside, and an excellent tea-breakfast awaiting us, by the General's orders, as the English, he said, "did not take wine in the morning." On the table also, cold roast-beef, fowl, poached and boiled eggs—enough for a dozen; such kindness, such unbounded hospitality, as if enough could not be done for us. Wine was also pressed upon us, but declined. After breakfast, all the party, except the General and his Secretary, had a walk to the olive ground and the tomb; and then the boatmen arrived from Madalena, to take us back as soon as we were ready, as the wind was so high and the sea so boisterous, that if we waited till mid-day, as the General had appointed, it would be impossible for a small boat to go across.—*Chambers's Journal.*

**THE ISLAND OF SARK.**—Seven miles from Guernsey, is Sark, one of the smallest, most curious, most interesting, most elusive, most desolate, most beautiful, most dangerous, most sublime, of the Atlantic islands. The old legend-makers, who have sung such weird tales of phantom islands, now appearing close at hand, then vanishing like enchantment, must have drawn their inspiration from watching Sark from Guernsey. On some days it is so distant and looks so near that cliffs and houses and even men can be distinguished with the naked eye, and the soft play of light and shade and color on the rocks. The next day one shall look in the same direction, and he will discern with difficulty the faint hazy outline of what seems an island forty miles away. The approach to the island is almost always hazardous, and except in the best weather no boat can land or leave, owing to the maelstrom-like velocity and turbulence of the tides, which rush raging in all directions around the shore, and fill the hollow caves with melancholy dirges, as if for the many wrecked on that merciless coast. The late Seigneur of Sark was lost off Point Nez, and the present Seigneur and his family have had an escape bordering on the miraculous. Sometimes, even in Summer, weeks will pass without the possibility of communicating with the island. In Winter one must depend entirely on Sark boats, of seven or eight tons burden, strong and weatherly. In Summer a small steamer plies in good weather between Guernsey and Sark, but it cannot enter the port, which is doubtless the smallest in Europe. It is formed by a breakwater thrown across a miniature bay called the Creux. A little beach extends around the base of the vertical cliffs, and the interior of the island is only reached by an artificial opening actually pierced through the surrounding wall of granite.

Sark is about three miles and a half long, and is divided into Great and Little Sark, the latter being a small peninsula at the southern end, united to the main portion by a curtain of rock some 200 yards long, called the Coupe. It is 300 feet above the sea; on one side literally vertical, on the other nearly so. The path at the top is not over five feet wide. It is said one person, who lived on Little Sark, never dared, during a lifetime, to cross over the Coupe. Another old fellow, who used to like to take his grog of an evening in Great Sark, would, on returning to Little Sark at night, walk several times over a log that lay near the Coupe. If the result was satisfactory to his equilibrium, he would then venture to reel across the Coupe. The cliffs surrounding the island furnish an inexhaustible supply of the grand, the wild, the picturesque. The rocks are clothed with highly-colored vines and lichens; the magnificent caves, seemingly the abode of sea-fairies, teem with varied and beautiful sub-marine vegetation and diverse forms of life, shell-fish, mollusca, algæ, and the like. Our limits forbid more than allusion to such spots as the Antelets, the Creux du Derrible, D'Ixcart Bay, &c.

The interior of the island is devoted to agriculture and pasturage, and although not generally wooded and destitute of streams, presents many choice bits of rural underwood. The avenue leading to the Seigneurie is exceedingly beautiful, and the building itself is a very pleasing object. The huts of the peasantry are often of the most massive construction, having walls six feet thick.

Those who suppose Monaco, or Andora, or San Marino to be the smallest State in Europe must awake from their delusion. Sark has, by the last census, only 546 inhabitants, and is practically an independent State, owing only a feudal allegiance to Great Britain by way of Guernsey.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

**MISS O'NEILL AS JULIET.**—Our seats in the orchestra of Covent Garden gave me the opportunity of noting every slightest flash of emotion or shade of thought that passed over her countenance. The charming picture she presented was one that time could not efface from the memory. It was not altogether the matchless beauty of form and face, but the spirit of perfect innocence and purity that seemed to glisten in her speaking eyes and breathe from her chiseled lips. To her might justly be ascribed the negative praise, in my mind the highest commendation that, as an artist, man or woman can receive, of a total absence of any approach to affectation. There was in her look, voice, and manner an artlessness, an apparent unconsciousness (so foreign to the generality of stage-performers) that riveted the spectator's gaze; but when, with altered tones and eager glance, she inquired, as he lingeringly left her, the name of *Romeo* of the *Nurse,* and bade her go and learn it, the revolution in her whole being was evident, anticipating the worse,

"If he be married,
My grave is like to be my wedding-bed."

I have heard objections to the warmth of her passionate confessions in the garden scene; but the love of the maid of sunny Italy is not to be measured and judged by the phlegmatic formalist.

"My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee,
The more I have, for both are infinite,"

is her heart's utterance. Love was to her life; life not valued, if unsustained by love. Such was the impression Miss O'Neill's conception of the character made, rendering its catastrophe the only natural refuge of a guileless passion so irresistible and absorbing. In the second act the impatience of the love-sick maid to obtain tidings of her lover was delightfully contrasted with the winning playfulness with which she so dextrously lured back to doting fondness the pettish humor of the testy old Nurse, and in rushing to her appointment at the Friar's cell, her whole soul was in the utterance of the words, "Hie to high fortune! Honest Nurse, farewell." The desperate alternative to which the command of Capulet that she should marry Paris reduced her, transformed the gentle girl at once into a heroine, and the distracting contention of her fears and resolution rose to a frantic climax of passion, abruptly closed by her exclamation, "Romeo! I come! This do I drink to thee!" Through my whole experience hers was the only representation of Juliet I have seen, and as the curtain fell, I left my seat in the orchestra with the words of Iachimo in my mind, "All of her, that is out of door, most rich! . . . . She is alone the Arabian bird."—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

**DAVID HUME'S RELATIONS WITH WOMEN.**—David Hume was never married, though when young he had courted a well-born beauty of Edinburgh, who rejected him. In after years, when he had attained celebrity, it was hinted to him that the lady had changed her mind. "So have I," answered David.

Nature had not been lavish in her favors to the historian and philosopher.

"His face," wrote Lord Charlemont (Hardy's *Life*) was broad and fat, his mouth wide, and without any other expression than that of imbecility; his eyes vacant and spiritless; and the corpulence of his whole person was far better fitted to communicate the idea of a turtle-eating alderman than of a refined philosopher. His speech in English was rendered ridiculous by the broadest Scotch accent; and his French was, if possible, still more laughable; so that wisdom most certainly never disguised herself before in so uncouth a garb."

Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, he was a wonderful favorite with the ladies, and with that kind of ladies whose admiration is most flattering. At Paris, his reception by the women might have been envied by the handsomest men of the age. In a letter to Blair, dated 1764, he says:

"I was carried about six weeks ago to a masquerade by Lord Hatford. We went both unmasked, and we had scarce entered the room when a lady in a mask came up to me and exclaimed: 'Ha! Monsieur Hume, vous faites bien de venir ici à visage découvert. Que vous serez bien comblé ce soir d'honnêtetés et de politesses! Vous verrez par des preuves peu équivoques, jusqu'à quel point vous êtes chéri en France.' This prologue was not a little encouraging; but as we advanced through the hall, it is difficult to imagine the caresses, civilities, and panegyrics which poured on me from all sides. You would have thought that every one had taken advantage of his mask to speak his mind with impunity. I could observe that the ladies were rather the most liberal on this occasion. But what gave me chief pleasure was to find that most of the eulogiums bestowed on me turned on my personal character, my naïveté and simplicity of manners, the candor and mildness of my disposition," &c.

The secret of his success might be found in female perversity. If we may credit Mme. D'Epinay, he was very stupid in ladies' society. She recounts how he acted in some charades, seated between two beautiful women, to whom, as a Sultan, it was his business to make love. He could only stare at them. "He beat his breast and knees, and could make them no other answer than 'Eh bien, mes demoiselles! * * * Eh bien! vous voilà donc. * * * Eh bien! vous voilà * * * vous voilà ici!'" She declares he repeated this for nearly a quarter of an hour. Yet the same lady affirms, "Toutes les jolies femmes s'en sont emparées; il est de tous les soupers fins, et il n'est point de fête sans lui!" This is corroborated by Lord Charlemont. "From what has been already said of him, it is apparent that his conversation to strangers, and particularly to Frenchmen, could be little delightful; and still more particularly, one would suppose, to French women. And yet, no lady's toilet was complete without Hume's attendance. At the opera his broad, unmeaning face was usually seen *entre deux jolis minois.*"

He was once cleverly retorted on by a beautiful and accomplished lady at Turin, who only laughed at his admiration. One day he addressed her in the usual commonplace strain that he was *abîmé, anéanti*—"destroyed, annihilated." "Oh!" answered she, "as to your being annihilated, that is only the natural operation of your system."—*Temple Bar.*

**SNAKE CHARMERS AT BENARES.**—One morning two snake-charmers called at the hotel. Around their necks huge boa-constrictors were twined, and each carried jars of smaller snakes and one of scorpions. The performance consisted in taking the venomous snakes from the jars in which they lay coiled, and, in picking them up, the men placing their fingers in the reptiles' mouths—tantalizing them to a frenzy, and then wrapping the whole about their heads and necks, where the hissing, writhing mass presented a frightful spectacle.

A cobra bit the finger of one of the men twice, and each time he immediately made use of various charms—placed a small round stone over the cut flesh, smelt of a piece of wood resembling flag-root, and then used it for marking a circle about his wrist. This, he told me, would effectually prevent the absorption of the poison into the system. The stone draws out the blood, and with it, of course, the virus. It is generally supposed, however, and with much reason, that the poison glands of the cobra have been removed in the first instance by the crafty snake-charmers. Several times the cobras advanced until within a foot of my chair, but turned back at command of their masters. During the entertainment one of the men played at intervals upon a sort of flageolet. The scorpion *divertissement* consisted in stringing numbers of them together, (as the whips of the Furies were made,) which the men then hung upon their lips, nose, and ears.—*Scribner for June.*

**ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE.**—One eminent merit of old furniture is implied in the mere statement that it is old. If any collector in the latter part of the twentieth century should be so hopelessly lunatic as to wish to surround himself with furniture made in the middle of the nineteenth century, he will probably have to be content with fragments. Very little of it will have survived in its integrity. By the side of a great deal of modern furniture old furniture may at once be known by the superiority of its workmanship. The tables stand more steadily, the drawers open more smoothly, more care has been given to all the details. It is true that there are particular classes of furniture in which new requirements or new inventions have given birth to real improvements. For example, the easy-chairs and sofas of modern times are more comfortable though less beautiful than the easy-chairs and sofas of a century ago. Whether we lounge more than our grandfathers, or whether the art of stuffing has been carried to greater perfection, new stuffed furniture, when it is good, is better than old. But the instances in which the comparison yields a similar result might be told on one hand. For the most part the furniture of the eighteenth and even of the seventeenth century was far more nicely adapted to its object than furniture made to answer the same purpose since. Look at the "davenport" which has so generally superseded the "bureau" or "secretary" at which ladies wrote their letters and reckoned up their accounts a hundred years back. It resembles its predecessor in being intended for serious work as well as for the mere scribbling of a note, and therefore it is properly fitted up with receptacles for papers and memoranda of all kinds. But to get at these the writer must either raise up the desk on which her blotting-book rests, or reach round to drawers at the side—neither of which methods are very convenient in practice. In the old-fashioned "secretary" her papers and account-books were arranged in drawers and pigeon-holes that faced her as she wrote, and she could get at the contents of all or any of them without deranging the desk in front of her or changing her position except to raise her arm. Another merit of the best old work is its simplicity. The leg of a modern table is usually covered at intervals with a kind of wooden goitres answering no useful end, and giving no pleasure to the eye. The only object in introducing them seems to have been to show how many strange excrescences can be created by the turning-lathe. The leg of an old table goes straight down to the ground, either as a square or as a circle, and if anything not needed for support is introduced, it is done so quietly and with so little pretension that the idea of support remains the leading idea. In old furniture, if you ask yourself why such and such a feature is present, you can almost always see that the workman had a purpose in what he did. He meant the addition either to increase the usefulness of his work or to make it ornamental as well as useful. The modern cabinet-maker seems seldom to have any end in view beyond doing what he himself and everybody round him have been doing all their working lives, or else doing something different solely for the sake of change. His idea of ornamentation alternates between extravagant eccentricities of outline and equally extravagant juxtapositions of colors, or, if he goes beyond this, it is usually in the direction of additional costliness of material. All that he does is done because he has a vague feeling that he must do something, not, as was the case with the old workman, with an intention of doing a particular thing for a particular purpose. It is obvious that this latter quality was far more calculated to lead to good workmanship than the former. The one implies thought, the other implies nothing more than a kind of despairing inability to think. The man who knew why he made the legs of his chairs and tables in one shape and not in another, and why he used ornamentation of a particular kind and applied it in a particular way, would be likely to know that the function of a drawer is to slide in and out easily, and that it is not enough that a piece of furniture should convey the promise of solidity to the eye if the promise is broken when it comes to wear and tear. It is not meant, of course, that there is no such thing as well-made modern furniture. But soundness of construction is a rare merit nowadays, and it is a merit that has to be paid for. Even after the reaction that has of late years set in in favor of old furniture, it can still be bought more cheaply than equally strong modern furniture.

Supposing that these merits of sound workmanship, simplicity of design, and cheapness of cost, could be secured in new furniture, would it then be equal to old furniture? It is plain that if it will not be equal, at all events in essentials, the art of furnishing must by and by come to an end. There is a limit to the amount of old furniture that can be brought into the market, and at the rate at which it is now being hunted out the supply will be virtually exhausted before many years have passed. Fortunately, however, there is no need to place old furniture upon this pinnacle of unapproachable merit. Centuries may roll away without giving birth to another John Bellini, or seeing a cathedral built which shall rival Amiens or Ely, but the humble achievements of the carpenter are not beyond the reach of common men. The causes which have made the furniture of the nineteenth century so unsatisfactory can be pointed out in themselves and are not past remedy. There is no necessity that chairs and tables should be pretentious or badly made or covered with ornament which is only valued because it cost a great deal of money. These are faults which would soon disappear if the furnishing public came to see that they are faults. It does not need an expert's eye to detect whether a table stands firmly on its legs or a drawer moves smoothly in its groove. It is true that an ingenious tradesman will contrive to conceal some facts which are exceedingly material to the permanence of furniture. There may be no means of determining whether wood is seasoned or unseasoned, except by waiting to see whether the furniture in which it has been used gets warped by use. But, in proportion as cabinet-makers found their work more accurately judged and appreciated, they would set greater store by their own reputation, and be more loth to risk loss of customers in the race after immediate profits. Indeed, it is only fair to say that this error has never been universal. Even in the times when taste was at its worst there have been upholsters who have sent out good work, and have set their faces steadily against the general disposition to scamp everything which is not seen, and to think that a piece of furniture has lasted long enough if it has looked well while it has stood in the shop and has survived by a decent interval the passage from the shop to the purchaser's house. As regards cheapness, the prospect is less hopeful. When the greater cost alike of material and and of labor is taken into account, it is hard to see how furniture as good as the old can ever be made anything like as cheaply. It may be objected that very many new materials have been brought into use during the present century, and that the facilities for bringing materials from all countries have been greatly increased. But these new materials are mostly substitutes for those formerly in use, and it is seldom that for artistic purposes the substitute proves as valuable as the original. There are instances to the contrary, as the displacement of the softer and cheaper woods which were employed by carvers in the last century by oak, but, as a rule, the new material will not lend itself to the purposes of the cabinet-maker as readily as the old one. No wood, for example, has taken the place of mahogany, and the difficulty of getting really fine mahogany increases every day. The increased cost of material is trifling, however, compared with the increased cost of labor. This increase is of two kinds, one arising from the general rise in wages in all trades, the other arising from the separation which has grown up between the ordinary and the art workman. In the last century there was a great deal of original work done by ordinary carpenters. In his very interesting catalogue of the ancient and modern woodwork in the South Kensington Museum, Mr. Pollen says that the pupils of Gibbons were the founders of an "admirable school of architectural carvers to whom we owe the ornamental moldings so common in old London of the eighteenth century." They worked in soft woods, so that no great expenditure of time was needed, and if the result was a failure no serious loss was incurred. Mr. Pollen gives the following description of a chimney-piece front carved in lime-wood, probably by the father of Sir Humphrey Davy, which is now in the furniture court in the Museum. "The cornice mouldings are covered with delicate surface carving, and the lower member is a small pierced battlement in the manner of Chippendale. Æsop's fable of the Stork and the Fox is the subject of the centre panel; the stork is returning the trick of the fox, by giving him nothing but a long-necked vase, out of which she is eating, while the fox is reduced to licking the lip of the jar for his share. Little panels filled with such subjects, or with Apollo, the Muses, and similar classical compositions, continued to the end of the century to form the centres of chimney-piece ornament in London houses." It would be impossible to get work of this kind done now, except by artists of much higher mark than the carvers of the last century, many of whom were probably little, if at all, superior to ordinary carpenters. The gulf between the artist and the workman has become too wide to be often crossed, and in the rare cases when it is crossed the carpenter in becoming an artist usually ceases to be a carpenter. What is wanted is such a diffusion of taste as shall once more bring the simpler forms of artistic workmanship within the reach of common workmen.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

**In the Latin Quarter.**—The Latin Quarter of Paris is thus called because, several hundred years ago, the pupil was ordered to speak Latin as soon as he entered the Sorbonne or any of the other colleges situated therein. In class and out of class his duty was to talk Latin; first incongruous Latin, then ameliorated Latin, otherwise called congruous. His Latin went with him into the street and the cabaret. A common language was necessary to the University, embracing several colleges, where students came from different parts of the civilized world—and it was Latin. In the beginning it was kitchen Latin, and in time it was purified to the requirements of the professor.

One of the ancient streets is the Ecole de Medecine, which is a specimen of what the entire Pays Latin was twenty years ago—a tortuous way lined with tall houses of many stories and low ground floors. This is the home of S. V. P. Over the lodge of the concierge and at each story of the dwelling one reads: "Parlez au concierge, S. V. P.;" "Essuyez vos pieds, S. V. P.;" "Tournez le bouton, S. V. P.," &c. Here is the hôtel garni of the student of limited resources. A sombre stairway with a rope for banister leads to the upper stories. In a long, low room of the first floor the table is spread for dinner—un potage, trois plats au choix, un dessert et un carafon de vin—violet, for one franc and a half. Stout young women serve, with red hands not over-clean. The most nourishing part of the repast is the bread at discretion, and the diners eat of it accordingly. Here are grisettes, bare-headed and bonneted, free of speech and gesture, and on familiar terms with students in neglected costumes, long hair, and eccentric garments. Here they usually remain to take their coffee and little glass, not comprised in the price of the dinner.

Sometimes wandering musicians enter to scrape the violin or twang the harp, to render the "Canotiers de la Seine," and sing with a nasal tone:

"Laissez les roses aux rosiers,"

afterward handing around the hat. Cheap candles are stuck in leaden candlesticks, the table-cloth is spotted here and there with wine or coffee, and the napkins, used several times, are put into wooden rings; for under no circumstances will the Gaul forego the luxury of a napkin.—*Scribner for June.*

**Kemble's Last Performance of Macbeth.**—On his last performance of *Macbeth* Mrs. Siddons was induced to reappear for her brother Charles Kemble's benefit. The theatre was crowded. The musicians were ejected from the orchestra, which was filled with seats for spectators, among whom was Talma himself, then on a visit to England. As a very great favor Charles Kemble gave me a place in the third circle. Immense applause greeted the entrance of the Queen of Tragedy, the unrivaled Siddons, as *Lady Macbeth.* It was indeed Mrs. Siddons in person, but no longer the Mrs. Siddons on whose every look and accent enraptured crowds would hang breathless with delight and astonishment—who lent to dramatic poetry pathos and power beyond what the author himself could have conceived. Years had done their work, and those who had seen in her impersonations the highest "glories of her art" now felt regret that she should have been prevailed on to leave her honored retirement, and force a comparison between the grandeur of the past and the feeble present. It was not a performance, but a mere repetition of the poet's text—no flash, no sign, of her pristine all-subduing genius. Through the whole first four acts the play moved heavily on; Kemble correct, tame, and ineffective; but in the fifth, when the news was brought, "The Queen, my lord, is dead," he seemed struck to the heart; gradually collecting himself, he sighed out, "She should have died hereafter!" then, as if with the inspiration of despair, he hurried out, distinctly and pathetically, the lines:

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty earth. Out, out, brief candle.
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing—"

rising to a climax of desperation that brought down the enthusiastic cheers of the closely-packed theatre. All at once he seemed carried away by the genius of the scene. At the tidings of "the wood of Birnam moving," he staggered, as if the shock had struck the very seat of life, and in the bewilderment of fear and rage could just ejaculate the words "Liar and slave!" then lashing himself into a state of frantic rage, ended the scene in perfect triumph. His shrinking from *Macduff* when the charm on which his life hung was broken by the declaration that his antagonist was "not of woman born" was a masterly stroke of art; his subsequent defiance was most heroic; and at his death Charles Kemble received him in his arms, and laid him gently on the ground, his physical powers being unequal to further effort.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

**A French Dr. Johnson.**—Had the subject of Boswell's biography been born at Angers instead of at Lichfield; had he, in consequence of this accident, gone to Paris instead of to London; had he belonged to the seventeenth instead of the eighteenth century; had he been free from hypochondria, and therefore always in his right mind; had he, in short, belonged to the country whose people he pronounced gross and ill-bred, and from visiting which he learned the better to appreciate Fleet street and Charing Cross, he would have hugely resembled that illustrious light of learning, Ægidius Menagius, Gilles Ménage. He would have had the same love of learning, the same thirst after all knowledge, the same prodigious memory; he would have talked, like Ménage, chiefly upon subjects of scholarship and literature; he would have taken the same delight in the society of ladies, and while, like an honest Englishman, he was faithful to the memory of his wife, albeit pleased with the adulation of the women who loved him, had he been, as Ménage was, a Frenchman, he would, like that butterfly of scholars, have spent his idle moments flitting from flower to flower.

So many points of difference would seem to point to the one single obvious point of resemblance, the letter of connection between Monmouth and Macedon, that the talk of both has been preserved. That is, however, not the only point; we are reminded at every turn, in reading Ménage, of Johnson; his extraordinary memory, his scholarship, his encyclopædic reading, his powers of conversation—above all, his good sense—these are properties which belong to both. That Ménage was a grammarian and the compiler of a dictionary, that he wrote third-rate verses, that he exaggerated the value of modern scholarship, and that he entertained strong prejudices—these are minor points of resemblance. The best evidence of the French scholar's strength of character and power of impressing other men with his own worth is to be found in the fact that, like Johnson, Ménage was for a time the head of the world of letters in Paris; his judgments were decisive; the verdict given at his rooms in the cloister of Notre Dame might be grumbled at, but was accepted; for, before the reign of Boileau, Ménage was Dictator. He who was above the French Academy, and could afford to refuse the honor of a seat; he who dared to satirize the proceedings of that illustrious body; he who boldly ventured to put himself in the front, and to stay there; he whose tongue was charged with venom of the kind which maddens but does not kill—such poison as may be borrowed from Martial and Juvenal; he who was able to see through the slender pretensions of men whom he suffered to live till they were killed by Boileau, was the fittest man in France to lead the tribe of scholars and poets. There were other scholars greater than himself: Vaugelas, but he was too modest a man; Valois, whom he made his friend; the brothers Dupuy, who loved him; the great De Thou, of whom he made a protector; and Salmasius, who died prematurely, killed by Milton's pen. But besides the scholars, there were in his generation few men of genius; Corneille and Saint Amant were the only poets; there was no school of critics except that knot of third-rate men, Pellisson, Chapelain, Conrart, Serizay, Voiture, and Balzac, who constituted the circle of the Hôtel Rambouillet, were the founders of the Academy, and were all too much afraid of Ménage to dispute his rule. Ménage had read everything and forgotten nothing; he kept all his knowledge stored away in the pigeon-holes of his brain, so that he could put his hand on anything in a minute. What could be done with a man who overwhelmed you at once with an avalanche of quotations, anecdote, and reminiscence? Even if it were shown, in subsequent invention, that half was erroneous, incorrectly given, or not to the point, what was the use of finding it out when the mischief was done and the impression secured? Criticism in the middle of the sixteenth century meant talk in the *salons.* He was the best critic who talked the fastest, the loudest, and the most learnedly. The men who went home to elaborate a treatise had much the same effect upon contemporary thought, compared with the man who spoke at once and to the point, as an article in the *Quarterly* has now, compared to a leader in the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

If there are points of similarity between Samuel Johnson and Gilles Ménage, there are, it must be confessed, points of dissimilarity. Ménage was dignified, like Johnson, but, unlike him, he was vain; Johnson did not try to envenom a judgment with an epigram; Ménage was strong, like Johnson, but he had not the great Doctor's soft and tender heart; Johnson was deeply religious, while Ménage was only a follower of ritual; Johnson felt the gravity of life perhaps too deeply; Ménage, fed on Rabelais, felt its absurdity. One wept for the sins of the world, and worked to help the sinners; the other, locked up among his books, took no thought of what went on without, and let the stricken hart go weep unheeded, or if he ever helped the fallen, it seemed not out of love or grace, but to be rid of importunity, or to glorify himself. Like the Pharisee, Ménage blew the trumpet of his alms.—*Temple Bar.*

**Carpets or Rugs.**—The camp of young married people is divided into two factions on the question, "Whether to have carpets or rugs?" Rugs have novelty on their side, and that is nine points in fashion's law, but there is, I think, much more to be said for them than simply that "they are the latest thing out." Carpets are associated in the minds of many of us with ideas of comfort in early days; the custom of having them came over from England, and was kept up here, partly because of inherited ideas of what was comfortable and cozy; partly because the condition of domestic life that made them serviceable in England existed here as well as there; and for another reason, apart from these, if, indeed, it were not rather the effect than the cause—I mean the poor way in which we make our floors, of planks too wide and badly joined. Even in our best New-York houses the floors are meanly laid, and in the second and third class houses they are so bad that they must be covered with carpets whether the occupants wish it or not. Parenthetically, I may state, that the carpenter's trade in New-York City is in a melancholy state, and the work that is put into the most costly houses here would not be accepted in second-class houses in Boston. But, then, I suppose houses are better built in Boston, so far as the carpentry is concerned, than anywhere else in the world. It is common to find in very plain houses in that city, floors so evenly and tightly laid that it seems a pity to cover them with carpet; yet, until lately, it was rare to see there a room which was not completely covered with a carpet of some kind.

I suppose the housekeeper's argument for carpets is akin to her argument for "tidies" and "slips," and the other expedients by which the great enemy "dirt," is imagined to be circumvented. Carpets are great hiders of dirt and dust, and a new broom easily restores them when too much dirt and dust is collected on their surface. But, then, they are great storers of dirt and dust as well, and apart from the waste of money in covering places that do not need covering, the question of health involved in the use of carpets is a very serious one.

The large pieces of furniture that in all our rooms stand against the wall—the sofas, the piano fortes, the side-boards, the book-cases, the bedsteads, the wardrobes, the wash-stands, the bureaus—do not need any carpet under them; the carpet that is put under them stands for so much wasted money, and yet we go on putting down yards of carpet where they are never seen, where the dust collects, and is only attacked in weekly sweeping, and where it keeps a sort of color, while the rest changes color and fades. Let any one give a rug a fair trial, and observe for himself how much less dust will be made in the room, how much more easily the room is kept clean, and how much more manageable the furniture is when the weekly sweeping or the daily dusting has to be got through with.

The principal objection to rugs is their first cost, which for good ones is as yet considerable. I do not like to see several rugs in a room, but prefer one large one; large enough, that is, to cover the whole floor up to, or nearly up to, the large pieces of furniture. In no case should any of these large pieces rest upon the rug, for it ought to be an every-day, or at least an *any*-day, matter to turn it up and brush underneath it, or to roll it up and carry it out on a balcony to be shaken or swept, and this will never be if some heavy table or piano or book-case has to be dislodged for the purpose. Where there are several smallish rugs in a room, or even several of good size, so long as in either case they do not cover the whole of the free floor, they are apt to prove impediments—to trip up children and old people—and they break up the unity of the room, give it a patchy look, which is the chief thing to be avoided. It is better on all accounts to buy a rug large enough to cover all of the floor we wish to cover, even if it strain our purse a little, for a good rug will last a lifetime, and indeed I know rugs that are well on their way to last a second lifetime. The best Turkey, Persian, and Smyrna rugs are made by hand of pure wool, and are so thick that if a brazier of coals is upset on one of them, the charred portion, which, in the case of a Brussels carpet, could never be effaced, will disappear after a few days wear. After much using a good Eastern rug, walking on the best body Brussels is like walking on the wooden floor to the feeling. To an artistic eye, too, (and how much of this writing must be content with the judgment and approval of artistic people,) an Eastern rug that is handsome to begin with grows handsomer with time and use, and even one that was a little staring and pertinacious at first, gets toned down and subdued by being long walked over, just as if it were a human being.

It may be remarked in passing that there are ugly Eastern rugs, as well as ugly Western carpets. The Turks, especially, who sell a great many carpets to England, and nowadays to America, often ship a lot that are so bad, we must believe their rascally makers have learned of some French artist the phrase, "Anything is good enough for those Americans." But the Turkey carpets proper are only good when the weavers confine themselves to reds and blues, though they sometimes do a very successful thing in mustard-yellow, but the true shade of this is rare.

Just a word more as to the color of the rugs to be employed. The Eastern designers know too much, or have too correct an instinct, to use much white in their designs; they get all the light and brightness they want without it, and even when they use white it is not pure white, but gray, and used with extreme economy at that; at least in all the successful carpets. It is true these Eastern carpets are sometimes found with what is called a white ground, and these are among the handsomest, especially when they come from Persia; but the white, in the first place, is not white, but some color that only looks white by force of juxtaposition (black it may be,) and then what there is of it is used in so bold a way and so broken up, that all we feel, in looking at it, is, that it is cheerful and festive, whereas the Eastern rugs we are most used to seeing, and especially the Turkey rugs, are sombre and rich rather than gay. However, a "white ground" carpet is rather a holiday friend, and is not to be recommended unless the room it is intended for be a darkish one, or the character of the household be such that it will not be subjected to the ravages of children and husbands with dirty boots. Otherwise choose a thick rug with a pattern a good deal broken, and with nothing very odd or noticeable in the design, and let it take its fortunes. If it be only used and not abused, it will improve with time, and outwear more than one Brussels carpet.

If people object to rugs, there is at least the comfort left them of knowing that they can get carpets better made than ever carpets were before, and with designs that can only be matched for elegance and beauty with those of Persian rugs. These are English carpets, designed and made by the house of Morris & Co., or by the other equally excellent but not yet so widely known house of Cottier & Co. In fact, these carpets are so handsome and so well made, that I am not sure but the true solution of the difficulty is to be found in employing squares made of them with the borders that always go with them, instead of hunting up Eastern rugs and having to buy them of the monopolists, for only the common sort are fairly in the market as yet.

There are, however, other and cheaper resources. They make in Philadelphia a pretty and serviceable rug out of the ravelings of fine carpets, and in Boston I have seen the same material. There is, of course, no set pattern, but a pleasant mingling of hues, and its texture makes it agreeable to the foot, though it is more comfortable as a rug over a matting in Summer than as a sole dependence in Winter. Still it is something it is well to know of. They make in Scotland and in Holland a carpeting of a mixture of wool and jute, which is dyed a deep maroon, and is about the thickness of Brussels carpeting. A good way of using this is to make a square or parallelogram the size of the clear space of the floor when all the dowager and wall-flower pieces of furniture are in their places. This is laid down and held in its place by rings sewed to the under edge and slipped over small brass-headed nails, driven down close to the floor. This makes a comfortable footing, and is easily removed when necessary. Then, in the centre of the room, or before the fire, or in front of the sofa, lay down a bright-colored Smyrna rug.—*Scribner for June.*

**Macready's Farewell Performance.**—My first thought as I awoke was that this day was to be the close of my professional life. I meditated on it, and not one feeling of regret intermingled with the placid satisfaction accompanying my performance of every act needfully preparative to the coming event, as I said to myself, "I shall never have to do this again." My audience I think of with affectionate respect; they have shown actual attachment to me, and, "loving my fellow-men," I part from them with regret and think of them with gratitude. Note from Dickens, inclosing one from Miss Coutts, wishing a box or five stalls. Arranged affairs for the business of the day, a formidable one before me. Before I rose I went over, according to my wont, what I had to say this evening, and thought over the subject-matter of my dinner address.

Went to the theatre. Dressed in the room which I had fitted up for myself when manager and lessee of the theatre, and, as I heard the shouts and cries of the assembled crowds at the doors, thought, with thankfulness to God, on the time when I listened to those sounds with a nervous and fretful feeling, my fortune and my children's weal depending on the result of my undertaking. Acted *Macbeth* as I never, never before acted it; with a reality, a vigor, a truth, a dignity that I never before threw into my delineation of this favorite character. I felt everything, everything I did, and of course the audience felt with me. I rose with the play, and the last scene was a real climax. I did not see who assisted me to my room, I believe it was Mr. Simpson, of Birmingham. I dressed as rapidly as I could and, thinking of what I had to do, gave notice of "being ready," that dear old Willmott might, according to his wish, clear the entrance for me. I thought over what I had to say and went forward. To attempt any description of the state of the house, of the wild enthusiasm of applause, every little portion of the vast assembly in motion, the prolongation, the deafening cheers, would be useless. After waiting for a time that I have never in my experience seen approached, I advanced. On my first entrance, before I began *Macbeth*, while standing to receive the enthusiastic greetings of my friends, the audience, the thought occurred to me of the presence of my children, and that for a minute overcame me; but I soon recovered myself into self-possession, and assumed *Macbeth* returning from his triumph. On the occasion of my address I was deeply touched by the fervent, the unbounded expression of attachment from all before me, but preserved my self-possession.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

**Isaac Casaubon.**—Who was Isaac Casaubon? Is he not the hero of George Eliot's "Middlemarch?" Not quite. But we presume that admirable writer had in mind the great scholar of the sixteenth century when she cast about her for a name for the middle-aged dry-as-dust with whom the somewhat prim heroine of the wonderful novel falls in love. Isaac Casaubon was a scholar, and nothing more; but, fresh from the perusal of the biography of him written by the Rector of Lincoln College, we are inclined to affirm that the annals of battle-fields, the records of stage intrigues, and the diaries of social gossips present no more interesting figure than this one. The Casaubons were a family well known of old in Gascony, though Arnold, the father of Isaac, was a somewhat humble personage, certainly possessing no pretensions to noble birth, and boasting for his sole distinction the rank of Pastor in the then young Huguenot community. When the Edict of Châteaubriand was issued in 1551, its persecuting clauses were so fiercely seconded by the ignorant fury of Gascon mobs, that Arnold and his wife, imitating the example of so many of their coreligionists, fled to Geneva. Here, in 1559, Isaac was born, and, as his father had been admitted a "*bourgeois*" of the city, he himself, later on, could claim its rights of citizenship. But when Isaac was yet but two years old, Arnold Casaubon was invited to assume the cure of the Church of Crêst, a little town on the Drôme, near the confluence of that river and the Rhone. Thus Isaac's childhood and youth were passed in the valleys of Dauphiny, where he acquired from his father, who was his only tutor, his first love for classical learning. At nine, he was able not only to write Latin, but to speak it; and it is narrated of him that he threw himself into study with such ardor, that if he had not been checked, his health, if not his life, would have been endangered. He was just beginning to learn Greek, when fresh persecutions drove the poor Pastor and his family into the safer shelter of the hills, where, however, the Greek lessons were not discontinued. "To my father," he said, nearly thirty years after his parent's death, "I owe all I have since learned. Could you know the story of his life, you would know how unworthy I am to bear the name of a man so wise and experienced." Yet, from the son's fourteenth to his nineteenth year, Arnold had been so completely engrossed by the concerns of the Huguenot party, who were being hunted from pillar to post, that Isaac had been obliged to trust entirely to his own resources and application. "I was taught by my father," he goes on to say, "a man of great capacity, but wholly absorbed in the affairs of the Church; sometimes absent from his family for whole years together; nearly every year turned out of his house, to find it sacked on his return. So that I cannot say that I began my studies till I was sent to Geneva. I am a self-taught man."

Of Isaac's first years of study at Geneva, we know nothing, save their valuable fruits. It was in 1578 that he arrived in the city, to study under Franciscus Portus, a Cretan, who had forgotten Romaic, his mother tongue, and who wrote and talked classical Greek. He was Professor of Greek at the Academy of Geneva; and when he died, in 1581, Casaubon, on the unanimous recommendation of its Venerable Company and Professors, was selected, in the following year, to fill the vacant chair. Rooms in the college and £10 per annum constituted his salary; and we may presume that they seemed to Casaubon to be equivalent to a competence, since, a twelvemonth later, he married. Luckily for him, perhaps, his wife died in 1585, leaving him only one child; for, during the next few years, his subsistence was a precarious one. The general condition of Europe was tumultuous and disturbed, and Geneva was one of the severest sufferers from the martial clash of theological opinions. It suffered from the plague no less than from the beleaguering troops of the Duke of Savoy. "The exhaustion of the public treasury," wrote Casaubon, in 1587, "is complete. Our burghers are utterly impoverished. The city swarms with paupers and mendicants. A goodly part of the inhabitants are on the brink of starvation." For a time the Greek lectures were suspended, and the Academy itself was as good as closed. In August, 1591, it was again opened, but little was doing there. The Council was most anxious that it should remain open, and, in a minute of that date, we find the "Ministers" speaking of it as a school from which have issued instruments of God's glory. What concerns us most, however, is that in the same official document Casaubon is alluded to as one who will become a very rare personage, if God of his mercy grant him to live. It was added that he was already sought for and coveted by persons abroad for his excellent writings, and that a present of fifty crowns had been sent him from Germany, to induce him to transfer himself and his studies to that country. Such being the case, the Council decided that fifty crowns and "six bowls of wheat" should be given him, to enable him to bear up against the sore trials of the times. Next year he received a gift of red wine from the same considerate quarter. By that date, moreover, things were looking up a bit for the Protestant cause. The Armada had been destroyed by the elements, Mary Stuart had been brought to the block, and Henri Quatre had ascended the throne. "Our affairs are," says Casaubon, "by the mercy of God, better than they were." Meanwhile he had lost his father, and "I alone," he observed, "of all his children, had the misfortune to be absent" from his funeral. He was in the middle of the fifth book of Strabo, which he was annotating when the sad news reached him. He was cast down to the ground. He could not go on with his work for days. "I have neither time nor spirit for the discussion of such things. My mind, overwhelmed by the intelligence just received, has no more taste for these classical studies."

This was in February, 1586. In April he married a second wife—a girl of eighteen, without the dowry of a penny piece. But she was the daughter of the great printer, Henri Estienne, the editor of the *Thesaurus*, and the envied owner of numerous valuable manuscripts. Florence Estienne had beauty, sense, worth and gentleness, though Mr. Pattison says—we hope without foundation—that Casaubon had probably fallen in love with Estienne's literary treasures before he began to pay his court to the daughter. It was lucky for Casaubon that Estienne was himself wooing for himself a third wife in the person of Abigail Pouppart, or it is probable that he would have experienced some difficulty in advancing his suit, considering not only the tender age of Florence, but the literary offense which he had inadvertently given to the jealous printer by writing a few pages of criticism for a volume of the Bucolic and Gnomic Poets, brought out by Estienne's rival, Vignon, the successor of Crespin, and in avowed antagonism to Estienne's *Portæ Græci*. Casaubon made his excuses as best he could, pleading that Vignon had obtained a promise from him in an unguarded moment, that his own production was a worthless one, and that it was impossible to glean any fresh harvest after Estienne had been over the ground. Finally, he wrote to his future father-in-law, "Should you ever condescend to go through my jottings, you will greatly oblige me if you will mark all you disapprove with a red pencil." Mr. Pattison calls this an "abject sentence." But he forgets t at all is fair in love; and if a man is not justified in flattering and even fooling an obdurate parent to the top of his bent, when the object is to secure his young and blooming daughter, when, we ask, are flattery and fooling permissible?

The result was eminently satisfactory. Casaubon loved his second wife dearly and tenderly; of course, he complains of her interrupting him, of her wasting his precious hours, of the shortness of time, and of the heavy taxes of domestic existence. He was an ardent, irritable scholar, and he begrudged the moments that were subtracted from his classical labors. But when his wife is away from him, he manages to find time to write to her by every post. He is miserable without her, and begs her to return. He cannot work properly, he declares, when she is away. He records in his diary, June, 1599, that grief at the absence of his wife has impeded his studies, "When will the day come that I shall see her again?" When he wants a book he knows that his dear wife will find it, because, he says, "whatever she knows I have at heart she has at heart." He records that he knows by experience what a great help in a man's studies is an agreeable and dearly-beloved wife. She was no scholar herself, but she was a simple, true, tender-hearted woman. She bore him eighteen children. When she was ill, he begrudged his time no longer, but nursed her assiduously. There is but one entry made by her in his diary, and it is as simple as the good woman herself, "This day M. Casaubon has been absent, whom God have in his keeping, with me and ours with him." How scanty their means were it would be difficult to exaggerate. Yet, despite their poverty and her prolific maternity, she surprised her husband one fine morning in 1604 with a hundred golden crowns, the fruits of her assiduous thrift.—*Temple Bar.*

**Pere Hyacinthe at Notre Dame.**—But now the tall Swiss halberdier, making a passage along the aisle, announces the approach of Père Hyacinthe; and instantly this whole sea of faces is turned toward him, with an expression of sympathy so intense as seemed enough to electrify one who came in all simplicity and sincerity to bring to them the words of life. He followed slowly, with his eyes cast down, his face pale; and, mounting the steps of the pulpit, he knelt down, and buried his face in silent prayer; then, rising, he stood with erect and majestic form, and for some moments regarded in silence those to whom he was to speak, while a deep sigh involuntarily escaped from his large chest.

Although I was already under the magnetism of this extraordinary man, my eye as an artist took in all the surroundings of the scene. In scenic effect, nothing could exceed the beauty of the tableau—the dark background of the pulpit, in ancient carved oak; the form of the preacher, rendered more striking by the robe of his order (he is a Carmelite monk, and wears a long serge gown, with only sandals on his feet,) with his white cowl thrown back upon his shoulder, his head shaven so as to leave only a chaplet of hair upon his brow, while the light from above fell upon his bare head, and his countenance, so sad and beautiful, yet responding with quick sympathy to all the regards turned toward him. Surely, if he had studied all this *mise en scène*, he is a master in the art.

He began to speak; and from that moment I wished to believe in the sincerity, in the piety, in the Christian faith of this man; for, if he is not all that, he profanes the most beautiful gifts of Providence. Never did a voice more sympathetic strike my ear; never did art more perfect captivate and control the human heart.

He announced his text, first in Latin and then in French. It was in Ecclesiastes, a warning to diligence and activity, which he applied to stimulate men in the work of salvation, repeating with emphasis, "Agonize for your faith; combat for your soul." He described the agony of Christ, that he might hold him up as an example. As it is the season of Lent, all thoughts are supposed to converge toward that central theme, and all motives to radiate from the Great Sufferer. He depicted the sorrows of the Saviour of the world, the drops of blood falling to the ground, and the last scene on the cross. During this description all was hushed and still. The vast cathedral seemed to wear a deeper gloom, as if in sympathy with the darkness which was described; and when he repeated our Saviour's words, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" it seemed as if every heart shuddered at the cry.

As Christ suffered and agonized for man's salvation, so should man himself struggle and suffer unto death that he might be saved; there was his theme. But how do men carry on this spiritual war? Here the preacher turned from the Divine Sufferer to the world which he came to redeem—a world full of sorrow and of sin. Instantly we were in the midst of the nineteenth century, with examples of guilt which all could recognize. He drew his pictures from actual life, portraying the tempter and the tempted; and, in his charges of selfishness and crime, he seemed as if he would array all men at the bar of Infinite Justice. He did not spare any class or profession, not even his own, but drew a fearful picture of the unworthy priest.

"It is not by hypocrisy," he said, "that the bad priest dishonors his ministry—hypocrisy is a thing vulgar and base, soon unmasked, which cannot long deceive any one—but it is by that cold, cruel Pharisaism which puts the letter in place of the spirit, the dogma in place of charity, in a religion which is all love. It is not with hands hard and cold that the priest must touch the wounds and sores of humanity, but as a mother in her love for her children covers the plague-spots which mark the outbreaking of revolting disease. It is with burning lips that he is to suck the poison from the very blood of the death-smitten; it is with tears of charity and of tenderness that he is to wash and to purify the sinful soul." As he said this, there was in his voice, and in the whole expression of his sad and beautiful countenance something of the tenderness of a father; he seemed to yearn toward those who listened to him with an irresistible attraction; and, with one of his electrifying gestures, he threw open his arms as if he would take upon his own heart the griefs and the remorse of every troubled spirit.

I give you but a faint outline of his sermon, though it seemed that every word was engraven on my memory. But merely to repeat his arguments and illustrations could give you no impression of his power; for it lay in the man, his eye, his gesture, and his voice. In true eloquence there is something which escapes analysis, a power beyond words, a magnetism *vibrante et subtile*, which penetrates like lightning, which cannot be described, but which is only felt as the intensest action of the human soul. To make you understand its effect, I must paint for you that countenance so *mobile*, now grave and stern, and now wearing a look of ineffable tenderness. His gestures were full of energy and animation. There was intense life in every limb and every motion. Now he appeared as if he were the accuser of his hearers, flashing the light of conscience on every deed of guilt. At such a moment, one might believe that he heard another Savonarola thundering against the vices of the age. Then suddenly his tone changed, and his manner became tender and almost caressing, as if he would draw the multitude to the feet of Him whose agony he described.—*From Home Sketches in France, by Mrs. Henry M. Field.*

## *NON-CONFORMISTS IN SOCIETY.*

*Written for the New-York Times.*

There are three classes of non-conformists in society, the people who cannot dress or act like the rest of mankind, natural-born originals and eccentrics, men and women whose minds are cut on an unusual pattern, people who must be odd, not always aggressive, but always alone, queer, and finally defiant. Then come the Cromwells, the tyrants of society; those who will rule, who will disintegrate society, tear it down and build it up to suit themselves; people who will stamp on your foot, so you shall be obliged to draw it away; people who crowd in front of you at a crowded place, and who will not hear of amiable compromise—these non-conformists are powerful, but they are not popular. Then come the quietly selfish non-conformists, who retire from society because it is too much trouble to fight it; they hate the crowd, the struggle, the work; they hate the miasms, disappointments, selfishness, pretense of that social atmosphere in which we are obliged to live. They do not feel the inspiration and strength necessary to the life of a reformer; it is a thankless rôle, and a disagreeable one. Still less do they desire to be stamped on, put down and quelled by the stronger, so they beat a retreat. Do they ever ask themselves why they should withdraw, leaving others to suffer? We all remember men, and women too, whose mere presence in society seemed to clear the air; natures so broad, free, honest, true, and incorruptible, that they acted like moral tonics. It is perhaps the language of self-assurance to suggest that each of us could do that good work. It will do no harm at least to try. Certainly we can do no good to the world by stepping out of the place into which we have been put by Providence. We are all soldiers in an army, some officers, most of us privates, and we shall only make confusion by running away. It is hard enough, no doubt, to be assigned to a warfare which is uncongenial and very unremunerative, and it would be much more agreeable to choose our own warfare and to do a duty we prefer, if that can be found.

We have been reading lately of the Protestant nunneries of England and their large following. If men and women enter these houses from a strong religious conviction of duty, no one can gainsay such a course. To many devout women in the Catholic Church it is a vocation followed with a zeal and beauty which makes it an eminently noble thing to do, and so it is in the various sisterhoods which are forming in the Protestant churches, although it does seem very much at variance with that spirit of Protestantism which the little Monk of Wirtemberg so bravely preached. However, if people go into religious houses because they consider it the demand of their consciences, and that there, and there only, they can serve God, then they should become monks and nuns, no doubt.

But in many of the Protestant brotherhoods and sisterhoods, growing up particularly in England, the people who go in boldly announce that they do so because the world hurts them; because they do not enjoy the contests and wounds of the world; because they would escape the pin-pricks. A woman in a man's dress, with a congenial duty for every hour, does indeed escape much. She escapes the torment of dress-makers, of changing fashions, of seeing some other woman who is better dressed than she is. She escapes the wounds of vanity and of the lower order of pride, which all women know. She escapes in her convent all the shortcomings and the shames which await the unsuccessful contestant for social successes. She escapes the torment of servants, the harsh domestic reproof from husband or brother or father, which awaits at least every American woman if the dinner is illy cooked or the butter ten cents more in the pound. These things sound very puerile, but they are very disagreeable pin-pricks. No woman is blamed half so much for what she does as she is blamed for these inevitable accidents, over which she has no control.

A religious sister escapes them all. She loves the holy atmosphere of prayer, of music, of good works. She loves her hour of meditation; what woman would not be glad to have an hour to herself, into which no servant, no bore, no unpaid bill could intrude itself? The religious sister has no anger over an ill-fitting gown, no distress over an evening where she has felt herself to be neglected—passed over for some woman less pretty, less agreeable than she knows herself to be. She has not to regret the prizes she sees taken by the impertinent, the bold, and the impure. The society, woman be she ever so successful, must always endure those pin-pricks.

But is not the woman who bravely meets her fate, who cheerfully bears the ill-fitting dress, and sees another woman triumph; who continues to go cheerfully and meet all the minor evils herself a sunbeam through it all; who fights her uncomfortable, unrewarded battle at home, a greater and a braver soldier than the other? Think of the single sister, in a large household, she who is the unpretending unrecognized good genius of a household, is she not a greater woman in her quiet dress, which looks like that of everybody else, than a Lady Abbess?

And when it comes to the non-conformist among men, it seems more absolutely cowardly. The man who, finding life disagreeable and retires from it, is a non-conformist to society, even if he goes into a religious house and is called Father Ambrosius. The fact that he is rich, and can do it, seems to add to his responsibility to the world he has left. Most men are chained to the oar, and must work, although now, that these institutions are becoming richly endowed, poor young men are invited to enter, and all are supported if they give in their adherence to certain rules.

In young, rich, hard-working America it seems impossible that many young men should be found who are willing to creep thus out of the movement, the healthy strife, of the age, and yet it is possible, and does happen. Five young men in England, and one or two in this country, have publicly confessed that they have retreated to religious houses, because they were tired of the world, its disappointments, selfishness, and insufficiency. Many more have undoubtedly retired for the same cause without confessing it, while with women it is rapidly becoming a species of fashion. Such being one of the movements of the age, is it not interesting to see what sort of people they are imitating?

In the Middle Ages there were three great powers—the Papal, the monastic, and the feudal. Amid their constant combinations the monk ruled. No doubt there were among these men those of transcendent virtue, thought, and intelligence; but that there were bad and unscrupulous men as well, and that they were in the majority, no one who has read the story of the richly-freighted Middle Ages can deny. Their wealth was boundless; their learning enormous and narrow; they objected to any insurrection of human intelligence; they were great in action, and wonderful as tools. They were masters of the ignorant feudal lords, and held them in the chains of a spiritual slavery which ruled Europe for a thousand years. They were grand when in Rome; they lived with simple self-denial, and forged the armor with which they afterward attacked idolatry, under the very shadow of imperial Jove, with the courage of Mars and with the cunning of Mercury. But were they grand when, in corrupted convents, they practiced an ignorant fanaticism, proud of an unnatural humility, fasting, praying, and living in idleness; repulsive and loathsome in their uncleanliness, thinking their unwashed bodies a mark of sanctity? Idleness and solitude became the causes of morbid poverty of intellect and of narrow-minded dissension. We do not need to turn to the corrupt pages of Rabelais for the sketch of a convent interior. Browning, in far nobler verse, has given us the little hatreds, the ignoble envy and jealousy, the crime and hidden sin, which convent-walls seemed to foster instead of to shut out.

Some splendid creatures like Basil, Anthony, Jerome, Chrysostom, and Origen will always arise to show that even solitude and fanaticism and monkish institutions cannot corrupt the truly noble human heart; but these men did not shut themselves from the world; they lived in it and of it and for it. They exhausted the schools, traveled from Antioch to Cesarea, from Constantinople to Athens; they were *men*, living, suffering, fighting for humanity until age and infirmity caused them to withdraw into retreats, whither they drew young men to educate them, but to send them forth to convert the world, as in Kingsley's beautiful novel of *Hypatia*, the old monk sends his favorite Philemon down the Nile to Alexandria after he has seen the pictures on the walls of the old Egyptian temple, knowing that when curiosity had entered into the heart of the young man, he must go forth to fight the world and his own heart, not in the desert where he would people with phantoms, but in the real life of a great city, man's proper battle-ground, sphere, and home.

Some minds seem in every age of the world to court a despotism of the intellect, and to insist that if your body is not imprisoned your mind shall be. They hate the freedom of the air, the flight of the bird, the light of the sun; above all, they hate the noblest flight of all—that of the imperial, the unchainable intellect. To such Saint Simeon Stylites on his pillar should ever be patron saint; they should pray to him. Such were the monks of Central Europe. Far more beautiful were the ideas and the mystic philosophy of the East, that land of dreams and visions. Imagination invests with poetry the powers of silence and solitude, when accompanied with pure acts of self-denial. Ascetic and anchorite men, that they were in that fervid and dry air of the desert, one may envy the early Christian his invisible riot of the mind. From such enthusiasts came the philosophy of angel visitors, the study of the stars, the desire to penetrate the secrets of the universe. These silent, prayerful monks of the East were the first astronomers. To them may have been revealed many a "transit of Venus," many an eclipse of the moon. For them the early morning stars sang together, and the sweet influences of the Pleiades, and the starry belt of Orion were ever present and most noble company. They were the poets of the monastic order. Such as they were fed by ravens, such as they received the message on Mount Sinai, such as they were worthy forerunners of Him who fasted forty days and forty nights in the wilderness.

There is always sympathy for enthusiasts, always belief in those men who are carried out of themselves by highly spiritual ideas. But if we follow such a life to its legitimate conclusion, what is it?

It begins with a poet and a dreamer; it ends with a dancing Dervish, or a Fakir. The rocks and caves, the desert and the starry wastes are peopled with devils instead of angels, to these victims of a false self-expiation. *The man* must fight the inalienable laws of matter, or he must fight something far more terrible—that delusion of his own soul—pale emaciated figures, the martyrs of a darkened conscience. Men haunted by low and ignoble ambitions, became the monks—the saints of the East. Arsenius, who had been a courtier, devoted himself to the weaving of baskets, nor would he leave the place tainted by the odor of his willows, soaking in fetid water, lest if he did, he should sinfully remember the perfumes of the Imperial Court. Rather better did Carlo Borromeo incur the same sort of penance when he nursed the victims of the plague and visited the lepers in their degredation.

It is an old story this of superstitious folly, of centuries of egotism, of the vitals of the State sapped by bad influences, of the days when religious fanaticism lapsed into self-indulgence and bold assumption of power, of the days when the churchmen began to talk of Plato rather than of Paul, and wore purple and fine linen over the haircloth shirt. It is but the swing of the pendulum—history repeating itself. No doubt pious and refined souls in every age of the world have felt the need and necessity of a retreat. Jeremiah sounded the depth of human disgust and disappointment in poetry which has never been surpassed, so the idea is not a new one.

That conscientious poet of the Middle Ages, who said he "sighed for a retreat where there were only imaginary devils to subdue," expressed the feeling of many of us, and his experience was not less common or useful; he came back to the world saying that the only invincible armor and weapon against the devil was active work, and the only vigil and prayer that did him any good was that which he snatched from the occasional rest which came after toil.

And it seems useless, perhaps, in this day of toleration, of freedom, of healthy vigor, to renew this story of the monk, whether in his attitude of humility, or virtue, or degradation, or of enormous arrogance, and illimitable power. The only excuse for so doing is the extraordinary fact that in England and in this country are growing up monastic institutions, and men and women of the Protestant churches are going into them. Young, beautiful, wealthy American women are entering these retreats, taking vows of celibacy and poverty and obedience. Their lives are ascetic, and they are removed from their parents, brothers and sisters. Their devotion to good works is most admirable, and the day of corruption is far off. Still the spectacle is a sad one—it is not in conformity to the spirit of the age. Do these voluntary nuns never think of home, or of a possible duty to those they have left behind?

There are Protestant monasteries for men in England, where the vows are especially severe. Silence is imposed until a certain hour of the day; revolting and ignoble labors are required of the brothers, and for recreation they are allowed to dig their own graves. These monks, ennoble their seclusion by good works, and feed the hungry, and nurse the sick. But in one of these retreats the use of the bath is prohibited, as cleanliness is a luxury, and therefore not to be indulged in.

It seems a little poor, this going back to a less instructed age to borrow its mistakes and its fanaticisms. There is so much that is beautiful and sincere to learn of the past that it seems unnecessary to borrow its follies.

If we could only gain that noble independence of the craftsmen, and have an iron-worker like Peter Fischer, of Nuremburg, who made the image of himself and his sons for the foundation of his loveliest work in the dress of his order, as proud of that insignia of toil, as was the belted knight of his armor; if we could reconstruct the honest burgher, who would not let his wife wear silk or velvet because it did not belong to her rank; if we could have that becoming pride in all the honorable trades which formed the proud guilds of London, we might well copy medieval times. If we could build our churches, market places, fountains in as sincere and God-fearing manner as they did, so that every stone was laid in honesty, and every line was ordered by beauty and fitness, we might well copy them. If we could emblazon over our doorways and paint on our walls some quaint motto, replete with eloquence and suggestive of noble inspiration as they did, our lives might be more simple, more true, and more like theirs. On an old hall of the great family of the Fuggers at Augsberg there remains the affecting inscription:

"This hall was built for Jacob Fugger by his mother, as one proof of the great love she bore him. May no mean or ignoble thought ever find speech within these walls!"

The family who met at dinner in this noble hall, with that inscription before them, surely found their work to do in the world, nor did they need to hide their disappointment, or seek their work behind conventual gates.

It is a digression, but this reference to mottos on the walls may be forgiven in that the subject is so replete and beautiful. The German people understand it, and adorn their walls with words of wisdom in all languages. "Give me a great thought," said the dying Herder, "that I may solace myself with it." A motto on the wall is a more agreeable object than an ugly paper or fresco, and cannot but be an improving and interesting object to look upon. On the Memorial Hall at Cambridge, erected to her heroes who died in the war, this idea has been nobly worked; nor can the unfamiliar Latin hide, even from ignorant eyes, the sweet correctness of the thought, "Short is our life and full of trouble, but undying shall be the fame of these who gave that life to their country."

Nor would it injure the morality of the Stock Exchange if over its lintels were carved Martial's well-known line:

"Quas ded ris, solus semper habebis opes."

But one of the maxims of that great maker of mottoes, Rochefoucauld, brings us back to our subject: "L'ennui de beau amène le gout du singulier," (a distaste for the beautiful and good leads to the consideration of the morbid and queer.) It is, perhaps, narrow and unfair in argument, to call the taste of those who differ from us bad tastes, but still it does seem to the superficial observer that these Protestant monks might find something better to copy from the conventual establishments of the Middle Ages than their want of cleanliness.

Then come the large class of non-conformists who desire to dress differently and live differently from the rest of the world. The Quakers, the Shakers, the Fourierites, and the Bloomers have all found their followers and their enthusiasts.

The Quakers are so lovely and good and irreproachable a body of non-conformists that one almost becomes a Quaker in contemplating them. The motto on their lintels is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Their practice has ever been justice. They can go to the Indians to-day and treat with them like William Penn himself. The broadbrim seems to communicate and shadow forth honesty, as the prim, dove-colored bonnet can only cover chastity, truth, and beneficence. There is something very refining in the Quaker garb, ugly as are its shapes. It is particularly becoming to the old, and to the very young; to the middle-aged it is trying, and mortifying to the flesh, as it is intended to be.

The reason of the Quaker pre-eminence and power, and lasting quality, was this: It has been an unselfish non-conformity. While truth and justice were the shibboleths of the faith, charity as broad as the heavens was the practice and fulfilment. The great philanthropists have been Quakers. They were wise, too, and canny in their day and generation; one never sees a poor Quaker. Yet some of the Quaker leaders have long ago confessed that their non-conformity has been a mistake. Their young people wished to dance and learn music and wear bright colors, all of which was once forbidden. Here was a tyranny which was manifestly wrong. Great concessions have been made, and Quaker youth now retain little or nothing of their sect except a gentleness of manner and a restrained calmness of speech, which is certainly an inheritance to be envied. Self-control was and is an eminent Quaker virtue.

The Shakers have kept to their butternut dye and their excellent, unimpeachable seeds and dried herbs, and have become very rich and very much respected; but they are dying out. Their pale, austere, joyless countenances, and their fanatical dances, are not calculated to win followers. What will the last Shaker do with all those barns, fields, houses, round boxes, and accumulated wealth? Not to speak of the maple sugar, (with butternut meats in it,) or the delicious sage cheeses.

The Fourierites, in their experiment at Brook Farm, had a short life and a famous one. They gave one novel to the world, the immortal *Blithedale Romance*, and many magazine articles. In fact, it must much amuse George William Curtis and Mr. Ripley to see periodically, first in an American and then in an English magazine, descriptions of this unique experience of theirs. For a more gifted, agreeable, famous body of non-conformists never got together than those at Brook Farm. Margaret Fuller was their "Zenobia" and their "High Priestess." Rich and fashionable Bostonians flocked to their support, and all the transcendental element sat at their feet. The memory of that Fourierite picnic will not readily die out.

The "Bloomers" had a short reign. Their non-conformity in the subject of dress was a dangerous and unpopular one, for it made women look very ugly, and that is never forgiven by either sex. There is no doubt that a serviceable and useful dress for walking in wet weather, and for clambering over mountains, and for working women is very desirable, but that it can be invented, or forced upon people, is seemingly an impossibility. When the Bloomer dress came in, female costume was at its worst. Immense circular hoops distended heavy, full skirts, and ladies knocked down little tables and chairs as they passed, and maid-servants caricatured their mistresses until the pantry had to be enlarged to accommodate the dish-washer. The Bloomers were ugly, vulgar, and detestable, but they worked a reform. French taste came in, and gave us the neat, short, scant dress, called a "costume," drew up the skirt, and showed a useful pretty Balmoral. High boots, beautifully fitted, defined a pretty foot, and striped stockings clothed a trig ankle; so now, on a rainy, snowy, slushy day, the daughters of the people walk forth in neat array, and safely defy the evil consequences of wet feet and bedraggled skirts, while they are as pleasing to the eye as they are to the understanding.

Moral non-conformists, those whose mental attitude is always that of being "off-horses," are, if not too arrogant, rather useful members of the body politic. Nothing is so dangerous to your public well-being as a doughface. A timorous man, who is afraid to say his soul is his own—who never emphatically records himself on any side of any policy—is the most useless of citizens. An honest non-conformist brings a breath of fresh air into religion and politics, and into society. He is not always the most agreeable of men, but he is often a very useful one.

Non-conformists never succeed in holding together long. They are, and must be, sporadic and limited in duration. There is a necessary disintegration in their very non-conformity. It is shown in the dissenting religious sects, those who make independence of thought their creed. They keep together perhaps a quarter of a century, then some one more non-conformist than the rest breaks off. The fissure widens and spreads, but so long as the break is an honest and conscientious one, so long as it breathes of sincere belief, it is apt to do good, it is a correction of that acquiescence in existing evil which is like the sleep before death—the deadly sleep of cowardice and cold.

## *THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.*

The programme of the Cape May regatta promises some good sport. It is as follows:

The first day's race, Monday, July 12, for schooners and sloops, two prizes valued at $1,000 each, entrance free; to be sailed according to rules of New-York Yacht Club.

Second day—Sweepstakes open to vessels of both classes, without allowance of time, belonging to any organized yacht club in the United States, two prizes valued at $500 each; $25 entrance money for this day's day's race, and the money to be divided between the second best boats of each class.

The course for the first day's race will be from the anchorage to the light-ship, on five-fathom bank, rounding it to the southward and westward, and return to a flag-boat anchored about a mile from the shore in front of Cape Island, on the ocean, rounding it from the southward and eastward. The course to be sailed for the Sweepstakes will be announced a few days before the race, with sailing regulations and further particulars: The Regatta Committee consists of the following named gentlemen: John C. Bullitt, Edward A. Warne, L. P. Ashmead, and Dexter S. Stone, of Philadelphia; Gen. W. J. Sewall, Albert W. Markley, and Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New-Jersey.

The arrangements for the occasion are being perfected, and it is expected that most of the best yachts in the country will be present. Invitations have been forwarded to the New-York, Brooklyn, Atlantic, Eastern, (Boston,) Seawanhaka, and Philadelphia Yacht Clubs to participate in the race. At the last meeting of the New-York Yacht Club a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Garner, Colgate, and Center, to confer with the committee in Philadelphia in relation to the matter, and it is believed that nearly all of their principal yachts will be entered for the race. Responses from the other yacht clubs indicate that a large number will be at Cape May. The elegant prizes offered will be on exhibition a week before the regatta, and presented to the winning boats at a ball to be given on the evening of the second day's race. The sailing regulations and other details will be published from Cape May a few days before the race, together with the names of the yachts. Entries will be received until July 11, closing at 12 M. precisely. Information on any matter connected with the regatta will be given by John C. Bullitt, of No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

## *AN UNSCIENTIFIC RAT.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The existence of an essential difference between instinct and reason and the unerring certainty of the former as compared to the processes of the latter were till lately taken for granted. In the present day, however, a conviction seems to be dawning on the minds of many that it is well not to stake too much on the certain operation of instinct of any sort. An impetus will perhaps be given to this tendency toward caution by the action of a rat—not indeed a seceder from the opposite camp, but a bona fide rat—who has declined to follow the course assigned to him by the best zoologists. This rat was destined the other day as breakfast for a serpent in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and was with this purpose introduced into the cage of the reptile. It was unquestionably the rat's duty, on being brought face to face with the serpent, to have become fascinated, and to have obeyed the instinct which is supposed to deliver 'such small deer' an unresisting prey to the destroyer. Far from fulfilling the duty traditionally incumbent upon him, this daring innovator flew at the throat of the snake and bit it so severely as to produce instant death, and a loss to the gardens of about 2,000 francs' worth of serpent. This unexpected result has, however, had the good effect of determining the managers of the Jardin des Plantes to feed their reptiles upon dead animals only, the 'fascination theory' having proved an utter failure."

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## THE BOARD OF POLICE.

THE DEAD-LOCK BROKEN—COMMISSIONER VOORHIS ELECTED TREASURER—A NEW PLAN FOR APPOINTING POLICEMEN SUGGESTED—AMENDMENT TO THE RULES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The question relative to the position of Treasurer of the Police Department, upon which the Police Commissioners have been at issue since Gen. Smith became a member of the board, was definitely settled yesterday by the election of Commissioner Voorhis to that office. The board met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, all the Commissioners being present. Commissioner Disbecker offered a resolution declaring the office of Treasurer of the board vacant, which resolution was adopted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Disbecker thereupon offered another resolution, that Commissioner Voorhis be elected Treasurer. This resolution was also adopted—Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, and Smith voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Voorhis declining to vote. In accepting the position, Mr. Voorhis said that it was not his desire to take the office, but he looked upon his election as a mark of the confidence that his colleagues had in him. As they desired that he should take the office, he would accept it, and would do all in his power to show that their confidence was not misplaced. The Treasurer was then elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Voorhis will at once proceed to qualify by filing with the Controller the bonds required by law, and on Monday will enter on the duties of his new position. The laborers and employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau, who have not been paid for labor performed during April, will receive their pay in a few days. It is stated that Commissioner Smith will be made Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, which is at present presided over by Mr. Voorhis, and the latter will retain the chairmanship of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The following programme, having for its object a complete revolution in making applications for appointment on the Police force, was presented by Commissioner Smith, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline:

*First*—Any applicant for appointment as patrolman who presents to any Commissioner satisfactory evidence of his qualifications, capacity, and fitness, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of patrolman may, by such Commissioner, be permitted to appear before the Committee of Surgeons for examination as to health, physical condition, and ability to perform the services required of a patrolman.

*Second*—The Committee of Surgeons shall subject the candidates to a thorough examination, taking for their standard perfect physical health and an exhibition of superior muscular and physical development, rejecting all who fall below this standard, and holding all doubts in favor of the department; the candidates to measure five feet seven and a half inches on naked feet, and to weigh 135 pounds avoirdupois, without clothing, and to possess good far and near eyesight and perfect hearing, and be free from functional disorders and constitutional deficiencies.

*Third*—The Committee of Surgeons shall reject all candidates who in any respect fall below the standard of the department, and shall report the result of the examinations to the Chief Clerk in writing.

*Fourth*—The Chief Clerk shall subject the candidates reported favorably by the Committee of Surgeons to a preliminary examination to test their legal qualifications, and to those who are found clearly competent he shall deliver the petition properly filled up, on which petition they shall procure the signatures of five reputable citizens, when it shall be returned to the Chief Clerk, who shall designate which of the petitioners shall verify the petition by affidavit, and shall require the candidate to personally swear by affidavit, indorsed on the petition, to the truth of the allegations contained therein.

*Fifth*—The confidential inquiry into the character, habits, and associates of the candidate shall be then made by the Superintendent through officers specially detailed by him for that purpose.

*Sixth*—The Chief Clerk shall cause the candidates to appear before the full board in secret session, when the board will decide which of the applicants shall be placed on the roll of candidates to be appointed as patrolmen as vacancies occur, and place on a separate roll such as may be deemed fit to be doormen.

*Seventh*—Appointments shall be made from the rolls of candidates in the order of the dates of their respective surgical examinations.

Commissioner Smith also offered the following resolution, which was likewise referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline:

*Resolved*, That Rule No. 335 be amended so as to read as follows:

RULE 335. Shields are to be worn without chains, and shall be carefully used, kept clean and bright, and when required, shall be replated at the cost of the member. If any member shall break or bend, or otherwise change the form of his shield, he shall pay the cost of repair or furnish a new one, as may be required. It will be deemed neglect of duty on the part of any member of the force to carelessly lose his shield or other insignia of office, or to neglect to fasten the same securely to his clothing, or to neglect to report such loss immediately thereafter to the officer in command at the station-house. It shall be the duty of Captains to immediately make charge against the officer for losing his shield, and the fact of the loss shall be presumptive evidence of carelessness.

A communication was received from the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic requesting that all veterans of the late war who are now members of the Police force be permitted to parade in a body on Decoration Day in connection with the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The request was denied.

## CENTRAL PARK PROBLEMS.

INSPECTION OF THE PARK BY THE COMMISSIONERS—THE TURF WORN AWAY BY THE ENCROACHMENTS OF VISITORS—ONE POLICEMAN TO FITY ACRES—NO MUSIC YESTERDAY—EFFECT OF THE REDUCED APPROPRIATION.

The Park Commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Architect of the Department, visited Central Park yesterday on a tour of inspection. The lake, walks, drives, rambles, and other features of the landscape were viewed in turn, after which the party proceeded to the site of the new statue of "The Falconer," near the south bay of the lake. One of the most important subjects under consideration by the Commission is the renovation and replacement of the dilapidated turf on both sides of the mall, and upon the playground, the ball-ground, and other portions of the Park which have within the past year or two been thrown open to the public. This turf, which a few years ago was the greenest and freshest on the island, is gradually being destroyed by the encroachments of the public. Large areas are already partially stripped of grass, and the effect is not agreeable to the eye. The new growth of grass which springs up after the disappearance of the old, is always ephemeral, and cannot compare in freshness or color to the accumulated growth of years. In the region to the north-east of the mall as well as in other quarters where the same state of affairs exists, efforts are being made to reclaim the patches of ruined grass by adding new soil and seeding, but this process is necessarily a slow one. The fine fresh and elastic turf, which delights the eye in so many parts of the Park, is the growth of several seasons, and when destroyed cannot be replaced at short notice. Among the plans proposed is the surrounding of the areas to the east and west of the mall by light wire fences, to be removed as soon as the new grass attains a sufficient height and strength. At present there is absolutely no protection for the turf, the small police force having been still further reduced, in order to keep the departmental expenditures within the limits of the appropriation.

Notwithstanding the July weather and the large crowds present yesterday, no music was provided, and hundreds who had come in expectation of this accustomed treat, went away disappointed. The authorities in charge say that they cannot furnish music until the pagoda for the band is repaired, and that there is no money in the treasury with which to defray the expenses of such repairs. The allowance for the entire department has been cut down from $950,000, the amount asked, to $584,000, and with this limited sum the Commissioners do not feel able to provide as extensive a programme of amusements as formerly.

## THE RUMORED TRANSFER OF THE INMAN LINE TO BALTIMORE.

A telegram from Baltimore, dated May 21, was published in THE TIMES of yesterday, stating that at a meeting of the Canton Company a proposition of the Inman Line of steam-ships to transfer and run their line from the Canton Company's wharves in that city to Liverpool was accepted, and that the pioneer vessel would arrive in Baltimore within thirty days. Mr. John G. Dale, the agent of the Inman Line in this City, yesterday said he had received no information on the part of the company to run their steamers to Baltimore, and that the report was probably incorrect.

## THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' DEFEAT.

The number of applications for licenses made to the Excise Department during the past week was the largest made within any one week since the organization of the present board. An explanation of this unusual rush of applicants may be found in the fact that a large number of dealers, who postponed a renewal of their licenses in the vain hope that the Legislature would pass a new law more conformable to their interests than the present law, became disheartened at the defeat of their bill a week ago. The subjoined statement gives the transactions of the week: Monday, eighty-six applications, amount deposited, $5,430; Tuesday, seventy-eight applications, amount $4,635; Wednesday, sixty-four applications, among $3,680; Thursday, sixty two applications, amount $3,470; Friday, seventy-four applications, amount $4,475; Saturday, forty-three applications, amount $2,675; total number of applications, 407; total amount, $24,415. Between May 1 and May 22, 1874, total amount received on applications, $26,470. Between May 1 and May 22, 1875, $44,565, exclusive of $5,840 received on old accounts for 1874 and previous to May 1, 1875, which, if added, makes a total of $50,405.

## THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

SEVENTH PRACTICE BY THE TEAM—UNFAVORABLE WEATHER—RESULTS OF THE SHOOTING—COL. BODINE MAKES THE HIGHEST SCORE.

Yesterday was the seventh practice-day of the American team preparatory to the contest in the international match. All the members were present at an early hour, and at 11 A. M. commenced practicing at 800 yards distance. The air was sultry, and the smoke from the burning woods in the vicinity of the town gave a hazy appearance to the targets. The wind blew down the range toward the targets throughout the day, but was not violent at any time. Major Fulton recorded the highest score at 800 yards—fifty-eight out of a possible sixty points, and it was thought that he intended to record one of his champion scores, as he started off with a string of ten bull's-eyes, but the combined influence of smoke and heat prevented him from accomplishing the feat. Col. Bodine shot with his usual steadiness and precision, and though his scores at the several ranges were exceeded by other marksmen, he recorded the highest score in the aggregate. When the party moved back to the thousand-yards' firing point, the hazy atmosphere was more disconcerting than at the previous ranges, and as this is always the most trying distance to shoot at, there was a general disposition to allow some one else to shoot first. Col. Gildersleeve recorded his first "miss" in endeavoring to find the proper elevation, and Mr. Coleman's first shot was attended with a similar result. Gen. Dakin considered yesterday his "off day" as the only way to account for the small score recorded by him. Mr. Yale made the highest score at the last range—51 out of a possible 60 points. Following are the scores in detail:

| Yards. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| COL. JOHN BODINE. | | |
| 800 | 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4—53 | |
| 900 | 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3—51 | |
| 1000 | 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 3 4—50 | 154 |
| MAJOR HENRY FULTON. | | |
| 800 | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—58 | |
| 900 | 3 4 3 4 3 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—54 | |
| 1000 | 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 2 0 2 3 2 3 2 4—41 | 153 |
| G. W. YALE. | | |
| 800 | 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3—50 | |
| 900 | 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3—50 | |
| 1,000 | 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 0 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—51 | 151 |
| COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE. | | |
| 800 | 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3—52 | |
| 900 | 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4—50 | |
| 1,000 | 0 4 4 3 4 3 4 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 4—47 | 149 |
| R. C. COLEMAN. | | |
| 800 | 3 4 0 0 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4—44 | |
| 900 | 3 3 0 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 4—46 | |
| 1,000 | 0 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 0 2 0—42 | 132 |
| A. V. CANFIELD, JR. | | |
| 800 | 3 0 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 3 4—48 | |
| 900 | 3 2 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 2 3—46 | |
| 1,000 | 3 0 0 0 3 2 4 3 4 4 0 3 2 3—31 | 125 |
| GEN. T. S. DAKIN. | | |
| 800 | 0 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4—48 | |
| 900 | 0 3 3 2 4 0 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4—42 | |
| 1,000 | 3 4 3 3 0 3 3 0 0 4 0 3 3 4—33 | 123 |
| L. M. BALLARD. | | |
| 800 | 4 0 3 3 3 2 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 2 3—45 | |
| 900 | 0 3 3 4 4 4 3 0 4 4 4 3 3 2 3—44 | |
| 1,000 | 3 2 0 3 0 0 4 3 3 4 3 0 0 3—28 | 117 |
| L. C. BRUCE. | | |
| 800 | 0 2 0 0 2 3 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 3 3—32 | |
| 900 | 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 4 4 0 3 4 0 3—41 | |
| 1,000 | 3 4 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 2 3 2 3 2 3—42 | 115 |

The number of marksmen and spectators was unusually large. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for the shells, and a party from the Seventy-ninth Regiment occupied a target. Among those present at the long-range targets were Gen. Meserole, Alderman Cole, Col. Carr, Col. Valentine, Col. Mitchell, H. S. Jewell, A. Anderson, B. Burton, A. J. Roux, Capt. Parker, and A. J. Hermion, Jr. The next contest will take place to-morrow.

## AN INTERESTING JEWISH CEREMONY.

CONVERSION OF A YOUNG LADY TO JUDAISM.

A large congregation assembled in the Synagogue of the Congregation Shaary Brorhoh, in Sixth street, near Second avenue, yesterday afternoon, to witness the reception of Miss Henrietta Held within the folds of the Jewish faith. After the regular afternoon prayer the convert was conducted to the "almemor," in front of the holy ark, when, after a brief invocation by the officiating clergyman, Rev. Marx Cohn, the following questions and answers passed between the minister and the lady:

Question—My dear woman, what brought thee today to the house of God? Answer—I came here today to become a member of the Jewish faith.

Q.—Whom dost thou seek? A.—I seek to enter into the holy covenant of your ancestors.

Q.—Art thou acquainted with and instructed in those sacred principles and doctrines of the covenant which God has made with our forefathers? A.—I am, and will obey and execute them with all my heart and soul, even at the sacrifice of my life.

Q.—And now, dear woman, in conformity with those doctrines and Divine precepts, I call on thee to answer truthfully the following questions: What is the first fundamental doctrine of the Mosaic faith? A.—The first fundamental doctrine of the Mosaic faith is this: Shma Israel, Adonoj Elohenu, Adonoj Echod. Hear, oh Israel! the Lord our God, the Lord is One.

Q.—Dost thou understand this doctrine, and art thou convinced of its truth? A.—I am, and I will profess it all the days of my life.

Q.—And now recite the Ten Commandments. (The commandments were recited.) Please recite the fundamental articles of faith. (The thirteen articles of faith were recited.)

After some questions regarding the ritual of the Jews, the ark was opened by the President of the congregation, M. Neiter, and the minister offered the following prayer in English:

"And now, my dear woman, since thou hast willingly and freely accepted the sacred precepts and truths of Judaism, I announce, in the name of the Lord, that thou art duly confirmed in the Divine covenant, and hast entered the sacred fold. Mayest thou feel the great importance of this hour. Bend before the sacred shrine that I may give thee the blessing the Lord has given into the hands of His servant, and may the Lord grant that it shall follow thee in thy journey in life. The Lord bless and guard thee. The Lord let shine His countenance upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up his face upon thee and give thee peace. Amen."

The postulant then made the following prayer and vow: "God and Father, from the depth of my heart I offer thanks for the blissful hour I have enjoyed in Thy house to-day; may Thy holy faith be impressed upon my soul; it shall be a lamp to my step, and a light to my path; under Thy guidance, oh Lord, I enter the future; in Thee I trust, and I fear not. And now I close this solemn hour, with a heart lifted up unto Thee, imploring Thy heavenly blessing. Grant that it may guard me from evil and temptation. May these words of my mouth be acceptable in Thy glorious presence. Amen."

After a blessing by the officiating clergyman Miss Held left the almemor, and the congregation dispersed.

## THE OPERA NEXT WINTER.

Mr. Adolf Neuendorff, manager of the Germania and Stadt Theatres, will sail for Europe next Thursday for the purpose of securing an operatic troupe for the coming season. He has already secured Wachtel, and will endeavor to engage Mme. Peschka-Leutner. For some time past Mr. Neuendorff has held correspondence to that end with Mme. Leutner and her manager, but has thus far failed to obtain a decisive answer. Like all foreign artistes, the gifted lady hesitates to cross the ocean, and nothing but extraordinary inducements will tempt her to visit this country. Mr. Neuendorff believes that in a personal interview with Mme. Leutner, he will be able to overcome her scruples, with more satisfactory results to both parties than he could hope to effect through correspondence. While in Europe he will engage a troupe which will render efficient support to these great *artistes*, and will also carefully select good singers for the chorus.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Charles Menkel, the Chief of the Guttenburg Fire Department, has been instrumental in suppressing the "Modocs" of that vicinity, a gang of desperadoes, who had long been the terror of the good people living thereabouts. On Friday night, while on his way home, two men, who had been lying in wait for him, sprang out and seized him by the throat. He knocked them down and ran. He had not gone many steps before one of the men fired a pistol at him. The ball missed its aim, and another shot followed, the ball this time passing through his hat. The would-be assassins then fled, and all effort to find them has since proved unavailing. They are supposed to have been connected with the gang or "Modocs."

## THE YONKERS WATER-WORKS.

Col. J. W. Adams, Civil Engineer of the Brooklyn Water-works, has examined the plans of the engineer employed by the Board of Water Commissioners of Yonkers for obtaining a supply of pure water for the latter city, and approved of the same; and assures the citizens that they may expect sparkling water from the Grassy Sprain. It is estimated that the works necessary for the delivery of 1,500,000 gallons of water into the city daily, including pump-well, engines, boilers, &c., will cost $210,143. Messrs. Edward F. Baird, Orrin A. Bills, and Thomas F. Morris, Commissioners appointed by the court to award damages for land taken, and deprivation of water in the matter of constructing the reservoirs, have awarded $475 per acre for land and the deprivation of water on the Grassy Sprain, making an aggregate of $62,323, and on the Sprain $26,551 for the deprivation of water—the total award amounting to $85,875.

## THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

ARREST OF AN IMPORTER—NEARLY HALF A MILLION OF PROFITS TRACED TO HIM—BAIL FIXED AT $20,000.

United States District Attorney Bliss, in pursuing his investigations into the silk-smuggling frauds committed by Lawrence, Des Anges, Graff, and Ball, traced checks for $400,000, (paid by the buyer of Mr. Horace B. Claflin, to Graff, through Ball,) to Justinian Hartley, of the firm of Dupres, Hartley & Co., No. 24 Walker street, who are importers and commission merchants, having, besides their store in this City, a large establishment at St. Etienne, in France. Although the checks had been traced to Hartley, he himself could not be found, and it was ascertained that he was passing under an assumed name. By a series of very clever ruses, Detective John Boland succeeded in finding Hartley, and obtaining an admission from him that his real name was Justinian Hartley. It seems that Hartley, who has lived rather fast lately, wearing very valuable diamond jewelry and driving fast horses, was thrown from his carriage in Central Park, and somehow his surname, "Hartley," was published in one of the morning papers in connection with a short report of the accident. This caught the eye of Boland, who forthwith enacted the roll of a reporter for the press, and instituted inquiries in that character, resulting in satisfying him that the Mr. "Hartley" thrown from the carriage was the Justinian Hartley he wanted, Mr. Hartley unguardedly admitting to the "reporter" his full name, but immediately afterward seeking to have the publication of it suppressed. Mr. Hartley was arrested by Boland and Deputy Marshal David Crowley on a warrant issued by Commissioner Davenport on an affidavit made by District Attorney Bliss charging Hartley with being concerned in the silk-smuggling operations, on the ground of the tracing to him of the money paid to Graff, through Ball, by Mr. Claflin's buyer. Hartley is a very fine-looking, richly-dressed man. He was accompanied before the Commissioner by his counsel, Mr. Sidney Webster, through whom it was arranged, by consent of District Attorney Bliss, that Hartley should be allowed until Monday morning to give permanent bail, a certified check for the amount of the bail being accepted as security in the meantime.

## WIFE-MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

A HUSBAND BEATS AND KICKS HIS WIFE TO DEATH—HE IS ARRESTED AND HELD BY THE CORONER.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, Patrick Kehoe and his wife Catharine were heard quarreling loudly in their apartments in the rear of No. 354 Third street, Jersey City. Kehoe was heard to say with an oath that he would get rid of the woman before morning. The noise of a scuffle ensued and the sounds ceased with what seemed to be the heavy fall of a body to the floor. Not many minutes afterward, Peter, the ten-year old son of Kehoe, went to the room. He was heard to ask, "What's the matter with mamma?" and his father to reply, "Hush; she is all right." A few minutes later Kehoe repaired to Coroner Lynch's house, and stated that his wife had fallen from the lounge and killed herself. Coroner Lynch accompanied him to the house and a horrible scene of blood was presented to his gaze. The dead woman lay upon a lounge saturated with blood. Near an old stove stood a pail of bloody water, in which a piece of her wrapper, which had evidently been torn from her body, and which was also covered with blood, lay. Another piece of the bloody wrapper lay in the scuttle. Great clots of blood were on the carpet, and spots of blood disfigured the walls. There were evidences that Kehoe or some one had attempted to wash the blood-stains out of the clothing and the carpets. The Coroner charged Kehoe with having killed his wife. He denied it emphatically, but the Coroner took him into custody and held him to await the result of his inquest.

Kehoe was arraigned before Justice Keese yesterday morning. He refused to say anything else than "I am not guilty."

Kehoe's little son says that his father knocked his mother down with a blow from his fist, and then kicked her. When he appeared in court yesterday morning his clothes were stained with blood. At first he said that he had got the blood upon them while he was wiping the blood from his wife's face; and, afterward, while he was trying to wash the blood out of her clothing. There were stains of blood also on the clothing of the prisoner. He offered no explanation as to how they had come there. Several of the neighbors stated that they had seen him at the hydrant in the yard endeavoring to wash the stains out.

The body was removed to the Morgue, in Jersey avenue. County Physician Stout and Dr. Bird, his assistant, made a post-mortem examination of the body yesterday, and concluded that death had resulted from inflammation of the brain caused by kicks and blows.

Coroner Lynch impaneled a jury yesterday, and will hold an inquest on Monday.

## ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

THE ATHLETICS WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE RIVER BY DEFEATING THE NEW-YORK ROWING CLUB.

What may be fairly called the proper opening of the rowing season on the Harlem River was the match which came off yesterday between the New-York and Athletic Rowing Clubs. Heretofore the New-York Club has been victorious, and yesterday the chances appeared to be so much in favor of a repetition of its success that $100 to $60 was freely offered on the issue. The boating men of all the clubs were present in large numbers. Two steamers, the Seth Low and the V. Seymour, accompanied the race as far as possible, but as they were not able to get above Macomb's Dam, in consequence of the works which are being carried on there, the first part of the contest was lost to those on board. The race was from High Bridge to Morris' Dock, a distance of about two miles. The crew of the New-York Rowing Club was by far the heavier, the men averaging 175 pounds each, while the Athletics only averaged 140 pounds. The crew of the New-York Club were Messrs. Timpson, (bow;) C. Leyland, (No. 2;) Cornell, one of the victorious Columbia crew at Saratoga, (No. 3,) and F. A. Leyland, (stroke.) The Athletic Club was represented by Messrs. Rathbone, (bow;) Mack, (No. 2;) West, (No. 3,) and Cone, (stroke.) The issue was never in doubt, the Athletics winning with comparative ease by five or six lengths. The judges were Messrs. Rives on the part of the New-York Club, and G. C. Barnett on behalf of the Athletics. Mr. Ganster was judge of the finish, and Mr. Frank Bacon, of the Nassau Club, Referee. The starter was Mr. John C. Babcock. The contest was for the championship of the river and a set of colors.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE TO THE SCHILLER VICTIMS.

At the St. John's German Lutheran Church, in Christopher street, a large congregation assembled yesterday to attend the services held there in memory of the victims of the Schiller disaster, including many friends and relatives of persons who perished by that shipwreck. An impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Held, the Pastor of the church.

## THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PREPARING TO VISIT BOSTON.

The Seventh Regiment will attend the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill in June next, leaving New-York on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 16, by the steamer Newport, which has been chartered for that purpose. This is the first visit of this regiment to Boston since the inauguration of the Warren statue at Bunker Hill in 1857. It will be recollected that the regiment, as it marched down Broadway en route for Boston on the 16th of June, 1857, was detained for some time at the City Hall by Gen. Sanford to aid in quelling the "Police riots." While at Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, it was ordered to immediately return to New-York on account of the continuance of the disturbances, but before it could reach the train the order was countermanded by Gov. King.

The Seventh Regiment while in Boston in June next will be quartered at the Tremont, Revere, American, and United States Hotels. Col. Clark has accepted the escort of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment for the 17th of June. This regiment left New-York under Gen. Butler on the 19th day of April, 1861, a few hours before the memorable departure of the Seventh Regiment for the rescue and defense of the National Capital. The two regiments met at Philadelphia and again at Annapolis, and together made the famous march from Annapolis to Washington, which brought relief to that city then in great danger, and opened the communication between the North and the seat of the National Government. A strong attachment between the officers and members of the two regiments was the natural result of their intimate association, and the first meeting of the two organizations since 1861 will be at the Bunker Hill centennial. On Friday, June 18, the officers and members of the Seventh will be the guests of the First Corps of Cadets of the City of Boston. On the afternoon of that day the regiment will be escorted by the Cadets to the Common, and will be reviewed by the Governor of Massachusetts, accompanied by the Mayor of Boston. The regiment will leave Boston on the evening of the 18th of June by the Fall River Line, and reach New-York Saturday morning. The Seventy-first Regiment has tendered to the Seventh an escort upon its return to New-York, but the uncertainty of the hour of arrival may possibly prevent the acceptance of this courtesy. The Seventh will number about 700 men on its excursion to Boston, and arrangements are being rapidly perfected to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who are so fortunate as to participate.

## THE ERIE RAILROAD.

THE STOCKHOLDERS PROTEST AGAINST THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad was held yesterday at Delmonico's, Beaver street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effective means of relieving the company under its present embarrassment. The session was held in private. Mr. L. Brownell, of the Stock Exchange, presided, and after some discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, It appears from the report of President Jewett and the accompanying table that the net earnings of the Erie Railway company fall short of its requirements for interest on its bonded and floating debt and for its leases by nearly $3,000,000 a year; and

*Whereas*, It appears that this deficiency has been going on for several years, as is shown by the fact that the funded debt has increased at the rate of at least $5,000,000 a year for the last four years, without any corresponding increase in the equipment of the road or other property of the company; and

*Whereas*, It would appear that for the last moneys borrowed in Europe the company issued seven per cent. gold bonds at the rate of about forty cents on the dollar; and

*Whereas*, In order to raise money to pay their June interest on these same bonds so sold at forty cents on the dollar, the Erie Railway Company is about to hypothecate its only remaining asset, namely, its coal lands, to the Delaware and Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies, on terms which will inevitably involve the sacrifice at far less than their value; and

*Whereas*, An adherence to the financial policy heretofore pursued by the Erie Railway company of borrowing money to pay their interest by the sale of bonds at forty cents on the dollar, and by the sacrifice of valuable assets at far less than their value, must inevitably lead to the bankruptcy of the Company at an early date:

*Resolved*, That in our judgment, if the company cannot avoid paying interest on the bonds lately sold in Europe, and cannot earn money to pay that interest, sound policy would require that the money for the purpose should be raised by an assessment on the stock.

*Resolved*, That we recommend the Directors of the Erie Railway Company to open books of subscription at their office, and to invite the stockholders to contribute voluntarily a sum of (amount to be agreed upon) per share, to prevent the company going to protest.

## BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the two weeks ending yesterday, Herman S. Calmson, Margaret Riss, Edmund Unkart, Jacob H. Henschen, Michael S. Russell, Nathan Harper, William M. Hoge, Jacob Brouwer, and Alfred C. Smith, Jr., filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy; Benjamin L. Southack, Amos M. Lyon, Robert Milbank, Emil C. Calm, and Walter B. Whiting received discharges in bankruptcy, and Benton H. Vellines, Bartholomew C. Asten, and William N. Throckmorton were adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

# CITY REAL ESTATE.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH** Railroad (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) will be running to Long Branch June 15, thus giving frequent and superior access by all rail in addition to the Sandy Hook route. For the renting of cottages early application should be made to F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, where catalogues of cottages can be had.

**FOR SALE**—WITH OR WITHOUT THE SUPERB furniture, or to let furnished, an elegantly built, planned, finished, and located medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on 45th st. near 5th av. Price or rent low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

**TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN**—A BEAUTIFUL four-story brown-stone twenty-foot house, near Madison av. and 34th st.; elegantly fitted up by Herter for the owner, who has no further use for it, having bought a larger house; terms liberal.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN No. 90 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—THE ELEGANT HOUSES, NOS. 5 and 7 West 57th st., the former full width and the latter 30 feet wide, with dining-room extensions; these houses are built and finished in the best manner, and can be bought reasonably. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

**TWENTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH** av.—For sale, a first-class four-story house, twenty-five feet wide, with extension in rear; price low. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

**A VERY FINE HOUSE FOR SALE**—CHOICE location, 49th st., near 5th av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, hard-wood, plate glass; good order; can be bought at a bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**COMBINATION COOKING AND HEATING** RANGES. Also, laundry ranges that heat the rooms above. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

# COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A LARGE AND first-class residence, (formerly owned by Ely Whitney, Esq.,) situated on Suburban st., between Whitney av. and Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; house heated by steam and other modern conveniences; about seven acres of land, variety of fruit and shade trees, large barn and carriage-house; high ground and very pure air.

Also, a large, fine house on West Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn., (formerly occupied by Benjamin Noyes, Esq.,) with barn and carriage-house; lot 425x150 feet; would sell very low or exchange for business property in New-York City; brokers effecting a sale allowed a commission.

For terms, further particulars, &c., address
GEO. W. GOODSELL,
Post Office Box No. 1,555,
New-Haven, Conn.
Refer to A. J. MILBANK,
No. 70 Madison st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

**MARL BED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,** probably the finest in New-Jersey as to quality and location, with direct frontage on railroad and in the heart of the marl district, containing sixty acres of pure, solid marl, free from incumbrance, for sale. The building and completion by June 15 of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, via New-Jersey Central, makes an additional extensive opening for the marketing of marl. This is a most favorable opportunity to secure a valuable property for the formation of a stock company. Good real estate in this City will be taken in part payment. Full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

**AT SUMMIT, N. J.**—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York.—For sale or exchange for City property only, a large mansion, situated in eleven acres of ground, beautifully laid out, containing fruit and shade trees in abundance, stabling, ice-house, &c.; mansion contains twenty-four rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, gas-pipes, &c. If desired will be disposed of with horses, carriages, and furniture. Apply to GEO. MANLEY, on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR** THE SEASON—At Briarcliff; fifteen minutes' drive from Scarboro' Station, and twenty minutes from Sing Sing; a large and fully-furnished house, with stable, &c., and ten acres of land, with an abundance of fruit; house contains eleven bedrooms, elevator, parlors, kitchen, &c., and is in fine order. Apply to
BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr.,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED.**—Staten Island, on Greene's Hill, adjoining Cunard property, twenty minutes from Vanderbilt Landing, a furnished house, with nine acres of land, stable, &c.; beautiful view and healthy location. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

**NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.**—Several first-class houses with all modern improvements, and in good order, for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished; healthy location; extensive grounds; delightful views; reduced rents. Inquire of WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Bowery, and W. V. CARR, at landing New-Brighton.

**MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS house, new, fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c.; lot 120x300, six minutes' walk to depot; high grounds; beautiful view, &c.; very cheap; terms easy. Address J. A. DRAKE & CO., Morristown, N. J.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railway, one hour from New-York, fronting on Passaic River, twenty-eight acres with large house, containing all improvements; ice-house, boat-house, abundance of fruit and shade.
BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.**—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

**GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE.**—FURNISHED houses, $60 per month upward; unfurnished, $150 per year upward; many beautiful places for sale. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW, the Central Hotel (about fifty rooms) and stables, with fixtures, and good-will of an established and profitable business. Apply to WALTER E. SMITH, Orange.

**FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE**—EIGHTY-six acres with good buildings, two and a half miles from Tarrytown; twenty-five miles from New-York.
WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Executor, No. 294 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR LET.**—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., cottage eleven rooms; price, $2,000; rent, $150. Call on G. C. Norton, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION. JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,**
will sell at auction on
**TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,**
by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of
**WILLIAM SINCLAIR, ESQ., REFEREE.**
**MONROE STREET, NO. 19.**—The valuable lot of land, with the three-story house on front and brick stable on rear of lot; size lot 25x100 feet.
**MONROE STREET, NO. 50.**—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick stable covering lot; size 26 feet in front by 110 feet in depth.
**MAPS and PARTICULARS** at the office of **ANDREW G. CROPSEY**, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, or **JACOB A. GROSS**, Esq., No. 3 Chambers st., New-York City.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

# FISHER'S ISLAND.

This magnificent property, comprising an area of over 3,000 acres, situated at the head of Long Island Sound, and opposite New-London and Stonington, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, June 15, 1875.

The improvements are many and first-class, over $200,000 having been spent thereon, good roads, fences, and gates having been built, and there are seven dwelling-houses, ten barns, steam grist-mill, store, warehouses, blacksmiths' shops, corn-cribs, ice-houses, stables, and out-buildings of every description. The soil is most fertile, and the supply of fresh water abundant and unfailing. As a place of Summer resort it could not fail to be a success, being of easy access from both New-York and Boston. There are ninety acres of water surface from which the best quality of ice can be cut in Winter. The supply, estimated at 50,000 tons, would be ample enough to warrant the establishing of the ice business, and the ice can be shipped directly from the island.

There is an inexhaustible supply of best brick clay now being successfully worked. Any product of this latitude can be grown in perfection. The climate is warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than on the mainland by an average of 8°.

Good surf and still water bathing and excellent fishing and shooting. The property is peculiarly adapted for the raising of cattle, horses or sheep, being covered with luxuriant grass, and abundantly watered by lakes, ponds, and springs of fresh water. This splendid estate, the property of the late Robert R. Fox, will be sold by order of the Surrogate of Suffolk County, New-York, on the above-mentioned date. It will be offered first as a whole, and if the up-set price be not bid, separate portions will then be put up. It has been divided into fifteen farms, varying in size from 912 acres to 60 acres.

The Executor reserves the privilege of withdrawing any portion in which the bids may not be satisfactory.

For further information, maps and description, and permission to visit the island, apply to the Executor of the estate of Robert R. Fox, Joseph S. Fay, Esq., No. 13 Exchange st., Boston; F. & W. Chappel, New-London, Conn., or to Henry H. Parker, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

**BY JAMES M. MILLER.**
TUESDAY, MAY 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Ernest Millet, James Saxton, and Alfred Dickinson, Executors of Henry Leger, deceased.

NOS. 145 TO 161 EAST 61ST ST.—The nine four-story, basement and cellar brown-stone-front houses, each 21x57x100.5.

62D ST.—South side, commencing 80 ft. east of Lexington av., twelve lots of land, each 20x100.5.

76TH ST.—North side, commencing 75 feet east of 3d av., one lot of land, 30x102.2.

116TH ST.—North side, commencing 175 feet east of 7th av., 4 lots of land, 25x100.11.

117TH ST.—South side, commencing 175 feet east of 7th av., 4 lots of land, 25x100.11.

130TH ST.—South side, commencing 122 feet ½ in. east Boulevard, two lots of land, each 25x99.11.

130TH ST.—North side, commencing 525 feet west Boulevard, two lots of land, each 25x99.11.

3D AV.—Nos. 1,331 to 1,339—The five four-story brick houses.

LEXINGTON AV.—Nos. 791 to 801—The six four-story, basement and cellar brown-stone front houses, each 20x50x80.

LEXINGTON AV.—Nos. 808 and 810.—The two three-story basement and cellar brown-stone-front houses, each 20x50x80.

11TH AV.—North-west corner 81st st.—four lots of land, each 25.6x100.

FORT HAMILTON.—Seven lots of land, north-east side of Lafayette av., 900 feet east of United States av.

NORTH HOBOKEN.

One lot west side of Palisade av., 75 feet north of Columbia st.

Two lots, south side Main st., between Hudson and Fort Lee avs.

ALSO,

About 280 acres in Hancock County, Iowa.

Sale positive and without reserve.

Book, maps, and particulars at the office, No. 1 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.**

Calvin L. May and Mary W. Way, plaintiffs, against Anna Lou Stevenson and others, defendants.
Ward, Jones & Whitehead, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
E. Louis Lowe, Esq., Referee.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., will sell at auction, without reserve, at the front door of the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875,
60 VALUABLE LOTS,
Situated on Union, President, Degraw, Carroll, and Crown sts., Franklin and Classon avs., all near Prospect Park and Washington av. Also,
850 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
Situated in the Town of New-Utrecht,
Between 85th and 88th sts., 3d and 5th avs.
Fourth av. and 86th st. are both open and graded.
Property is on horse railroad, and near Fort Hamilton. Also,
400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
Situated in the Town of New-Utrecht,
Between 83d st. and Benson av., and 13th and 15th avs.
Eighty-sixth st. is open and graded. Property less than half a mile from the Brooklyn and Cony Island steam cars, and near Dyker Basin.

As the whole of this valuable property will be sold for cash, without reserve, at the time and place aforesaid, in plots to suit purchasers, the sale is worthy the attention of capitalists, speculators, and all persons seeking desirable investments.

For maps and further particulars apply to
Messrs. WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 61 Wall st., New-York;
E. LOUIS LOWE, Esq., Referee,
No. 69 William st., New-York,
and
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE**
of the plot of land with brick buildings,
NOS. 59½, 61 AND 63 MULBERRY ST.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MAY 27,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF CATHARINE WILKINS, deceased.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.**—E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.
will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, May 25,
at 12 o'clock,
the valuable lot, with the four-story brown-stone house, No. 113 East 71st st.; lot 20x102.2; in first-class order, and sold without reserve.

# DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE SEASON OR** year, a cottage partially furnished: stable for three horses, cow-house, and hennery, with two acres of garden and lawn; shade in abundance; ice-house filled; plenty of small fruits, &c.; with beautiful surroundings; good well; cistern attached to the house; short distance from the beach; one mile from boat landing at Great Neck, Long Island, two from depot.
SAM'L T. KEESE, No. 22 Ferry st.

**CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON.**—TO LET for the Summer—Furnished mansion; convenient to landing; ample grounds, stables, fruits, berries; everything complete; extensive views of river and mountains; one of the finest places at Cornwall. Address Mrs. S. C. GILLIS as above, or inquire of ROMER GILLIS, St. James Hotel, New-York City.

**TO LET**—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house, containing eighteen rooms, with all improvements, No. 51 West 12th st., now undergoing extensive repairs; will be completely fitted up in a first-class style and ready for occupancy by the 25th inst.; rent $1,500. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

**ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE** superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern and double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices, No 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

**AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.**—A NEW AND neatly-furnished house to let for the Summer; eight sleeping-rooms, double parlors, large dining-room; every convenience; pleasantly situated on Church st. Inquire of WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, No. 109 West 38th st., from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

**LONG BRANCH.**
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

**TO LET**—HALF OF FURNISHED COTTAGE OF nine rooms to small family of adults, at Fort Lee, N. J.; in a healthy, quiet, secluded location, on high grounds, overlooking river; terms $20 per month for season. Address *Times* office.

**TO RENT**—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR party of four, (no children,) a French flat, first floor, nine rooms, completely and elegantly furnished; location unsurpassed; terms $150 per month. Address JAMES STOW, Metropolitan Hotel.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET**—AT PORT Chester, on King Street Hill; house thirteen rooms; barn and stable, with one acre of ground; well shaded with fruit trees. Address J. L. MOSHER, Glenrull, Conn.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, (PIANO,) THE THREE-STORY brick house, north-east corner of St. Nicholas av. and 155th st. Rent, $350 for four warm months, or $800 for year. Reached by steam-cars from foot of 30th st. in eighteen minutes, and by 8th av. horse cars.

**TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,** neat six-room cottage; gas and water. Also, two-story factory, fit for laundry, cigar-maker, or any purpose requiring room and light. No. 426 West 47th st.

**TO RENT, FURNISHED.**—AT ASTORIA, LONG Island; three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing; a large and fully furnished house, with two acres of ground, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—FOR SIX MONTHS OR a year, at Roselle, N. J., forty-five minutes from foot Liberty st., a three-story house, with grounds 50x200 feet; rent $720 per year. Apply to or address E. S., No. 401 Broadway, lower floor.

**TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.**—FOR THE Summer, furnished house, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; perfectly healthy, and just the place for children. Address Post-office Box No. 43 Bloomfield.

**A FIRST-CLASS CORNER FLAT TO LET** very low, as the occupant is obliged to go to the country; carpets can be bought cheap. Apply at No. 74 West 53d st., second floor.

**TO LET**—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. In good order. Apply to
B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—A PART OR WHOLE of a neatly-furnished high-stoop brown-stone house, convenient to 4th av. or 3d av. cars. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 213 East 48th st.

# STORES, &C., TO LET.

## OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
*Times Office.*

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

**TO LET**—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

# HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED.**—A SECOND OR THIRD-FLOOR, UNfurnished, for light house-keeping, by a small colored family; references exchanged. Address E. W., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WANTED**—FOR THE SEASON BY A SMALL FAMily, a furnished country-house or farm-house, by a lake or river, in New-York, Vermont, Massachusetts, or Connecticut; rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, BELDEN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE,** (NO other family,) want to rent a small furnished cottage near New-York; rent not to exceed $400 a year. Address A. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDING NEAR** London, wishes to travel on the continent with a family or ladies; is acquainted with the different countries; speaks French, German, and Italian, and has musical and artistic accomplishments; the engagement must be suitable for a lady and one where she would be on equal terms with the party; a reasonable salary required. Address Box No. 138, Station A, New-York.

**AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU,** families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

**ATTENTION.**—SERVANTS, GERMAN, ENGLISH, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**A LADY AND HER HUSBAND,** WITH BEST references and no children, wish to take care of a house for the Summer, without compensation. Address Fidelity, Box No 214 *Times* Office.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS,** OR as Companion and Nurse to an Elderly Lady.—By a young Protestant Irish girl; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 128 Lexington av.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish person; is an excellent cook and manager; is kind and obliging; can take entire charge. Address for two days No. 115 West 16th st.

**COOK.**—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; CAN BE highly recommended. Address A. B. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COOK.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house, or will do laundry-work in the country; will go immediately. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

**COOK.**—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SWEDISH WOman, Protestant; understands her business in every particular; is very competent, careful, and obliging; best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

**COOK.**—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW, AGED 30, IN A private family, or housekeeper to a widower; has good reference for either. Call at No. 434 East 78th st.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER would go out by the day to cut and fit and do altering and repairing; best of reference given. Address Mrs. Mac, No. 710 3d av., top floor, front room.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl for general work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; speaks English; keeps her places by faithful attendance to work; honest and sober; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A LADY; REFINED AND reliable; would like to superintend a household, or to attend an invalid or children; can speak French; would prefer to return home at night. Address Occupation, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSE-KEEPER, &c.**—BY A FRENCH LADY, well educated, speaking English, and an experienced house-keeper, a position in a gentleman's family to take care of home and children's education; highest references. Call or address Mme. P., No. 187 West Baltic st., Brooklyn.

**HOUSEKEEPER AND NURSE.**—BY A HIGHly-recommended and middle-aged widow as housekeeper or to take charge of grown-up children; can speak French and English. Call, from 12 M. to 5 P. M., at No. 16 West 24th st.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY AN AMERICAN AS HOUSEkeeper for a Summer hotel; thoroughly capable and competent; best City reference. Call all the week at No. 59 West 49th st.

**LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would like to travel for the Summer months; can be recommended from her present employer. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; on the Hudson preferred; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., milliner's store.

**NURSE.**—TO TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA, EITHER as nurse to children or an invalid lady, by a respectable and experienced colored lady. Inquire for W. W., for three days, at No. 142 West 3d st., one door from 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking one from birth; most reliable references. Address for two days, Dillon's fruit store, No. 1,143 Broadway.

**NURSE.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS A VERY GOOD seamstress; can wait on a lady, dresses hair, and is very genteel, and well recommended; would go to the country. Can be engaged at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**NURSE.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, at present disengaged; wishes to make a few engagements; best of references from ladies and doctors. Can be seen for two days at 301 West 41st st.

**NURSE.**—BY A VERY GOOD NURSE; ONE OR two engagements; can be well recommended; terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. Hurley, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT AS COMPETENT nurse; four years' reference from the family she is still with. Apply at No. 227 West 44th st., present employer's.

**NURSE.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE and plain sewer; seen and highly recommended at her present employer's. Call or address Nurse, No. 1,233 Broadway.

**SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL; would like to go out by the day to private families; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has good knowledge of dress-making. Address A. C., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and to assist with grown children, or chamber-work; City references. Call Monday, at employer's, No. 612 5th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, in a private family, as seamstress and care grown children, or light chamber-work; understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 241 West 34th st., present employer's.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in house-work. Address M. M. H., Seamstress, No. 155 East 36th st., present employer's.

**WASHING.**—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, SOLICITS washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Sarah Cook, No. 342 East 23d st.

**WASHING, FRENCH FLUTING, AND IRON**ing.—Laces and curtains done up equal to new; prices very moderate. Mme. Berthe, No. 163 West 31st st.; no sign.

**WANTED**—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE FOR the Summer months, by a reliable party; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 8.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND daughter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer; have the best City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 226 7th av., corner 23d st.

**WANTED**—A POSITION BY AN AMERICAN widow in a small Christian family; light work and a comfortable home is more to be desired than high wages. Address S. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

## MALES.

**A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH** to take charge of a house for Summer months; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Geary's, 418 East 17th st.

**COOK.**—BY A GOOD FRENCH MAN COOK AND pastry in a private family; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; lived five years in last place; left on account of family going to Europe; City or country. Any gentleman wishing my services will call on or address J. M., No. 119 East 41st st., private stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses; also gardening; can milk and make himself generally useful; the best reference. Address, for two days, B. C., Box 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT, stylish, and careful City driver; excellent groom; understands care carriages or road horses. Any lady or gentleman wanting a first-class coachman address, for three days, R. W., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give best reference from last employer. Address J. B. Brewster & Co., 144 to 153 East 25th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EXPERIence and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; six years' good City reference. Address N. D., No. 151 West 38th st., stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 8 West 24th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to milk a cow, and will make himself useful; good reference; City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 270, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE MAN, who is a thoroughly experienced competent coachman; accustomed City driver; is a good vegetable gardener, if required; highly recommended. Address W. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he highly recommends in every respect. Call on or address James T. Shaw, No. 3 West 30th st.

**COACHMAN OR WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman or waiter in a private family in the country. Can be seen for two days at his employer's, No. 141 West 44th st.

**COACHMAN.**—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTESTant; one child nine years old; understands the business in every particular; can milk; is willing to be useful in every way; City or country; excellent City references. Address W. W., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; can be had by applying to a gentleman whom he has served several years. Call on A. R. Matthews, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A THORoughly experienced man with the very best references from last place. Address A. H., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden if required; good reference. Address M., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; lived four years in his last situation; has first-class City reference from the same employer. Call or address P. L., No. 119 East 22d st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, Protestant; has nine years' reference from present employer. Call or address 311 4th av., harness store.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COLORED MAN FROM BALtimore, as first-class coachman; best City reference can be given. Call or address No. 107 West 39th st.

**GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGlishman; married; one child; wife would assist in the house; a steady place on fair wages; in the country preferred; first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 20 East 14th st.

**GARDENER.**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance; understands plain gardening; can take care of and drive horses; would prefer a cottage; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER AND DRIVER.**—BY A YOUNG German, with a good German girl; thoroughly understands their business; best references. Address No. 13 Ann st.

**FARMER, &c.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a farm, or as coachman; the wife understands household; the man thoroughly understands farming and the care of horses. Apply at No. 342 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs., in grocery store.

**JANITOR.**—BY A SMALL COLORED FAMILY A janitor's position in a business building or French flat; can give good City references. Address Janitor, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**NURSE.**—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED male nurse, medical or surgical, the care of an invalid; best reference as to ability and character. Address J. M., St. Luke's Hospital, corner 54th st. and 5th av.

**TRAVELING-SERVANT OR AS FIRST-CLASS** Waiter-man.—By a Swiss, aged thirty-five; well experienced, and knows all parts of Europe. Address A. H. U., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A YOUNG ABLE FRENCHman 26 years old, as useful man in private family, hotel, or business house; can read and write English, can do waiting, can drive horses, can also do gardening; is willing and obliging; best references. Address Mr. Lambert, No. 125 West 24th st.

**VALET.**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN TO TRAVEL with a young or old gentleman as valet; good City reference. Address or apply for two days at No. 43 West 19th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE VERY BEST City reference, as a first-class waiter; is a willing, sober, and industrious man; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**WAITER, &c.—COOK.**—BY A COLORED MAN and wife; man as waiter or coachman; woman as cook, or cook, washer, and ironer; with excellent references from last employer. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

# HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—FOR THE SUMMER AND FALL IN the country, a woman to wash and iron, and do part of the cooking; also, a chamber-maid and waitress; must be first-class and willing; wages according to ability; Protestants preferred. Call on Monday, between 9 and 12, at No. 54 Beekman st., first floor.

**WANTED** — A COMPETENT SINGLE YOUNG Protestant Scotch man as gardener on a gentleman's place. Address, with full particulars as to references, &c., W. W., Box No. 995 Post Office.

**WANTED**—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS, ALSO an apprentice, one that will be useful around the house. Apply at No. 23 Union square.

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# The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875.

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*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily* TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

After a session marked by a number of gross blunders, not a few minor jobs, and a good deal of honest work, the Legislature of 1875 has adjourned *sine die.* The session will be memorable for the singular conflict of personal and political interests which, while hampering its power for good, has also greatly restricted its capability for evil. Elected on one political platform, the Governor and the "responsible majority" have maintained a position of mutual watchfulness and suspicion. The Speaker of a Democratic House has suffered no opportunity to slip of making bitter personal attacks upon a Democratic Executive, and his example has been faithfully followed by some of the most prominent Democratic Senators. A minority in the lower house, the Republicans have, in virtue of their superior experience and ability, shaped its most important legislation and controlled the order of most of its business. A majority in the upper house, they have originated and passed a great deal of reformatory legislation which has found its grave in the Assembly. On the other hand, they have stopped in the Senate a score or two of bills whose passage would have made the session infamous, and the responsibility for which would have pressed very heavily upon the Republican Party this Fall.

During the closing days of the session the Senate has not maintained its position of a check upon the partisan jobbery of the Assembly so steadfastly as might have been desired. For example, the bill for increasing the patronage and emoluments of our Tammany Sheriff, by putting in his hands the duties now discharged by the City Marshals, was passed during the last hours of the session. The measure is said to have engaged the services of the largest lobby which has been seen in Albany this year. Its passage by the Republican Senate is a gross political blunder, as well as a betrayal of public trust. The New-York "Water Extension bill" is another measure calculated to give fresh opportunities for jobbery, which the Senate ought to have killed; and the bill passed with the view of increasing at the public expense the fees of Coroners already overpaid is one which the Senate should have allowed to remain quietly buried under the Governor's veto. These and one or two other acts, of which the Special Sessions bill is the most notorious, form exceptions, which are on every account to be regretted, to the determined stand made by the majority in the Senate against all schemes of obvious corruption or of doubtful justice.

The appeal for help from Osceola ought to touch the heart of every reader whose necessity is not greater than that of the homeless familes of the burned town. With characteristic American energy, these people are briskly setting about the work of helping themselves. Temporary shelter has already been erected amid the still smoldering ruins, and the whole business of relief to the naked and the hungry has been organized in a way which bids fair to neutralize the force of the stroke which has deprived a thousand or two of hard-working people of all they possessed. Pennsylvania may, or may not, prove equal to the emergency created by these forest fires. New-York never has been behind in taking her share in a work of this character, and there is certainly every reason why she should make her liberality felt in this one.

Fortunately for its reputation, the Legislature has given this City a general Rapid-transit law of great accuracy and comprehensiveness, and of undoubted constitutionality. The Governor has been accused of using his influence very freely to secure the passage of this bill, and has been credited with being the author of some of its provisions. So far as the visible responsibility for the measure is concerned, Mr. HUSTED has an unquestionable right to have his name associated with the bill, while in the Senate Judge ROBERTSON and Mr. WOODIN have brought to the support of the bill their ripe parliamentary experience and their unrivaled capacity for legislative business. Before the beginning of next Winter we ought to see, as a first result of this bill, the incorporation of at least two rapid-transit railway companies in this City, with paid-up capital sufficient to guarantee the satisfactory solution of a problem which we have been vainly engaged over for the last ten years.

In another week the appointees of the Secretary of State will begin to take the usual decennial cenus under State laws in this City. Were there the slightest prospect of this enumeration being made with any approach to thoroughness, it would be very interesting to note the progress in wealth and population which New-York has made during the last five years. A mere aggregate of guesses and careless inquiries will, however, have no claim to rank beside the thorough and conscientious enumeration of the census officials of the United States.

Three investigating committees into the affairs of this City and port remain as a legacy of the Legislature of 1875. What the one on Quarantine affairs expects to accomplish, it would probably puzzle its members to say. The Committee on the Administration of Criminal Law in New-York will certainly succeed in disproving the truth of the preamble to the resolutions which called it into being. But it may also be able to shed a good deal of light on the dark places of the District Attorney's office, whose secrets have never been given to the public. We are glad to see so competent an investigator as Mr. HUSTED and so honest and determined a Republican as Mr. HESS on this committee. These gentlemen may be relied on to bring out some facts in regard to "pigeon-holed" indictments and forfeited bail bonds, which will furnish very lively and instructive reading when the proper time comes. The Senate Committee of Investigation into the administrative methods of our Municipal departments ought, under proper direction, to be able to accomplish a great deal of good. The modes of doing business practiced by the old Ring die very hard, and an ably-conducted investigation might easily be made to point the way to an annual saving in Municipal expenses of three or four millions of dollars. As a practical auxiliary to the Governor's Commission for Framing a General Municipal Law, the committee ought to prove a valuable one.

Where does the money come from to carry on the Beecher trial? That is almost as great a puzzle as anything connected with the case. On the Tilton side there cannot be very much of the "needful" to spare, but there seems to be a gold mine at the command of the defense. The counsel are probably rather an expensive set, and then a good deal of money is said to have been paid out in one way and another to the newspapers. For instance, Plymouth Church, or some of the Beecher party, pay the New-York *Tribune* five dollars a column for the report of the trial, and that paper has already received eight thousand dollars "on account." Whether this is a good or a bad investment we do not undertake to decide; but who is supplying the money as it is required? And have any other newspapers been subsidized at the same rate?

### WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE CAUCUS?

In the report of the proceedings of the concluding session of the Social Science Convention at Detroit, we find some account of a discussion respecting the possibility of political reform. Mr. EATON, of this City, had read his very forcible paper on the experiment of civil service reform in the United States, and Prof. KENT, of Detroit, had considered the "Organization of Political Parties," cogently presenting his opinion that parties are necessary, and that third parties are failures. The reading of these papers was followed by a discussion, which was participated in by Mr. BRADFORD, of Boston—who had at a previous session read a paper on government, with special reference to the British form—and Mr. D. A. WELLS. Mr. WELLS evidently agreed with Prof. KENT that party action ought to secure good results, and that an improved condition of politics could be obtained if the best men in any party organization would go to the primary meetings and caucuses. Mr. BRADFORD rejoined. He seems to have given up our party machinery as a failure. No respectable man, he said, after one experience of a caucus, would be found there again. Outvoted, overridden, laughed at, sometimes "bounced out" by the wire-pullers and managers who were there swapping offices and looking out for themselves, he wouldn't put himself in the way of such experience again. And our report added, "as this was manifestly a true statement, it met the applause of the majority, who clapped hands loudly."

It is not surprising that an audience composed of persons interested, in a philosophical way, in the subjects considered at these social science meetings, should heartily appreciate Mr. BRADFORD's vigorous delineation of the characteristics of the average caucus. Gentlemen in tastes and pursuits, of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, not a few of them with more acquaintance with books than with men, they have a natural distate for the methods of the working politician. They find nothing agreeable in the caucus; they find a great deal that is disagreeable.

This is the evil, and it is admitted; and because of it many good men despair (though very foolishly) of the future of the Republic. But we ask Mr. BRADFORD, and those who sympathize with him, to look further. It is true that we must take people as we find them; but any condition of society is a product of pre-existing forces. Social science not only deals with facts; it hunts for causes, and it suggests remedies and treatment for discovered evils. In this country there are certain facts to deal with. We have popular government, and are not likely to change it for one less popular. We have parties with all their machinery of caucuses and conventions, and, in some form, they will be retained. We are not likely to be rid of what is sometimes called the tyranny of party, for individuality is not yet sufficiently developed to make the independent voter very formidable in numbers. The caucus is at present a fact that cannot be ignored, or much shorn of its influence, in our politics. In this condition of things, both science and common sense would say, "reform the caucus." If the evil has been traced to its source, attack it there. The men who are formulating our social science, and elaborately considering the problems it has in hand, should not forget that one way to correct an evil is to show how it can be corrected; and this instruction can be enforced by considering the unlikelihood of any other relief. If we cannot prevent the vice of drunkenness, some of its evils may be mitigated; if we cannot abolish the caucus, we can do what perhaps is better, control it. If the people are fit for free and popular government, they are abundantly able to take care of the conventions.

No one disputes all this. No one doubts the power of the people to control caucuses; only, Mr. BRADFORD says, it is a business for which they have conceived such a thorough dislike that they cannot be induced to attend to it. And yet there is no work of more importance to the citizen. Of what consequence is it to the farmer that he raises corn or cotton, if the product of his labor is to be eaten up by a corrupt Government? Why should a merchant vex his days and nights with the details of a vast business, to find, in the end, his profits consumed by taxes? What sympathy would the unfortunate merchant find among his fellows, who should say that the contentions of trade were so distasteful to him that he left all details to his subordinates?

It is idle to attempt to escape from the law of compensation. We cannot have good administration for any length of time by accident or good luck. Government, as a perfectly working automatic machine, has not yet been invented, and is not likely to be even for another century. It is an institution that will be none too good when perfected by the best work of the best men of this or any generation. In this country it is everybody's business. Theoretically, all being citizens, all owe an equal duty to the Government. We are unfit to be citizens unless we discharge that duty. That duty should lead every citizen to bring about a better order of things; and he has no right to neglect that duty, for by so doing he not only puts in peril his own enjoyment of citizenship, but undermines the foundations upon which alone good government rests. Let the men who want good administration do their duty in the very beginnings of political influence, and good administrations will come as a matter of course.

### MARRYING "OUT OF THE CHURCH."

The readers of THE TIMES will remember that about a fortnight ago we called attention to a case, seeming to be extraordinary, in which a Roman Catholic gentleman, being a British subject, had married a lady at Rio de Janeiro, the ceremony having been performed at the British Embassy by a clergyman of the Church of England, and had lived with her twenty-five years, and who yet, after that cohabitation, and she being yet alive, openly married another woman in the Roman Catholic church at Manchester. The seeming extraordinary part of the case was that he was sustained in so doing by the highest authority of the Roman Catholic Church, and that on his wife's—his real wife's—bringing suit in Edinburgh for the restoration of her rights, he openly pleaded the authority of his Church in support of his declaration that the woman whom he had so solemnly married, and who had lived with him twenty-five years, was not his wife. The case is one to be watched with interest. There is something about it, as it has been thus far reported, which is quite inexplicable. That such a plea should be put in by any respectable lawyer within the British dominions would be incredible, were it not so reported in quarters which make the fact certain. There may possibly be some complication of the question in the unfortunately incongruous condition of Scotch law on marriage, which no one seems exactly to understand; but that such a plea could be listened to for five minutes in an English court of justice is not to be believed. And yet, on the other hand, the difficulty with the Scotch law of marriage is that it binds men and women together for life too easily, so that a man has to be very cautious as to his behavior to a woman and as to the manner in which he speaks of her, if he would not find himself her "gude mon" willy-nilly. This would seem to favor the wife in the remarkable case we have referred to; which is sorely in need of explanation.

But remarkable as this case is, and very important in its bearings on the marriage relation, it is not so extraordinary, in all respects, as we supposed it to be. The very question which it raises is brought directly home to us, here, in the United States, and, of all places in the United States, in Boston. A suit for slander has recently been begun there, in which the plaintiff, one ROBERT C. FANNING, who it seems is a Roman Catholic, sues a priest, one Father JAMES MCGLYNN, for slander of him in his marital relations, laying his damages at $2,000. FANNING alleges that he married his wife some time in 1873, the ceremony having been performed by a duly authorized magistrate, and that he and his wife have lived faithfully and uprightly together since that time. This priest, however, Father MCGLYNN, as he alleges, has denounced him and his wife publicly before the congregation of the church to which they belong as living together in open sin. He has declared that he will continue to do so until they come before the altar and make public satisfaction; and he added, in regard to FANNING and his wife, that "by and by they will be coming to me with their bastards for me to christen." This, be it remembered, openly before the whole congregation. In the course of his complaint the plaintiff mentions the case of another couple who "got married out of the Church," as to whom the same priest declared as publicly that they were "not lawfully married." The defendant's plea is simply that he was justified in what he said by his priestly office.

It is well that this question should be settled at once, and therefore well that these two cases have come up, one under British and the other under American law. They ought not to be treated lightly, and should be decided, if possible, with regard to the fundamental principle involved, and not with reference to the mere relief sought by the plaintiff—something which it is not always possible to do in law. The question is not a religious one at all; and the most noteworthy point in regard to it is that the Roman Catholic hierarchy professes to assume its position in this matter, not upon religious grounds, but upon grounds of public expediency. It professes to acknowledge the administration, or the performance, of its so-called "sacrament" of marriage, even by the parties to the marriage themselves; but it denounces as clandestine, and therefore void, all marriages not performed by a Romish priest. This is getting around the stump in a very manifest and somewhat astonishing manner. But if Roman Catholics choose to submit to such a decision theoretically, there can, of course, be no objection to their doing so; nor can any Roman Catholic be found fault with if he guides his action in regard to himself and his family by this rule, or by any other. The point is, whether those who, Roman Catholics or not, do not choose to conform to the dictates of the Council of Trent as expounded by an Inquisition sitting in the City of Rome, in Italy, shall have their rights in any way affected by such nonconformity. Shall any man and woman, Roman Catholic or not, who have been united in matrimony according to the law of the land in which they live, or to which they are subject, be liable to have the rights which they have thus acquired as to each other disregarded, as in the Edinburgh case, or openly and injuriously flouted and derided, as in the case in Boston? Is a woman who is married according to the law, whatever that may be, subject, without redress, to be treated or even to be spoken of as if she were "living in sin," and to hear her children openly branded as bastards?—and this because of the dictates of a foreign ecclesiastical body. It really does seem to us as if our Roman Catholic friends would do well to stop this matter now, where it is. Let them teach what it seems good to them to teach. But if they undertake to interfere directly or indirectly with the law of marriage, they run the risk of arousing that spirit which caused our forefathers to drive the Roman Catholic Church out of England, less because of their dislike of its religious doctrine than because they would not endure that a foreign potentate, let him call himself Pope or what not, should exercise any recognized authority over them. That spirit produced two revolutions and the Bill of Rights.

### CHURCH ENTERPRISE.

The extraordinary sale of pews in the new church-edifice occupied by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church deserves more than passing attention. The sale was extraordinary, because nothing like it was ever before seen in this City, and we doubt if Church history anywhere in this country affords a similar example of an enterprise of great magnitude so speedily carried forward to completion. We see here a costly building, nearly and almost immediately paid for by the sale of pews and premiums given for the choice of the sittings. It is a striking commentary on the often-repeated complaint that Protestant congregations are languid in their support of church organizations, and backward in providing the means for the maintenance of what we used to call "stated worship." To be sure, as in many cases of great success in religious enterprise, there are some specially favorable conditions, the like of which do not always obtain among our own churches; but there remains the gratifying fact that Dr. HALL's congregation have proved that a church-building enterprise, managed by business men and led by a faithful and devoted Christian minister, may reach a success which should furnish an illustrious example to the whole body of Protestants.

The total cost of the new edifice on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street was about one million dollars. The original estimate was eight hundred thousand dollars. In order to reduce the cost to the figures of the estimate, a few members of the congregation made a free gift of two hundred thousand dollars to the building fund; Mr. ROBERT BONNER headed the list with one hundred thousand. The pews were then appraised in such a way as to provide for the extinction of the debt, and for the annual expenses of the church organization. These prices ranged from three hundred dollars each to six thousand dollars, according to location; the total valuation was eight hundred thousand dollars. A purchaser of a pew acquires with it a perpetual title; but each pew-owner is now liable to an annual assessment of six per cent. on the cost price. With this understanding, the choice of pews was put up at auction; the highest premium paid was $1,550; the lowest was $250; the total amount received for premiums was about seventy-five thousand dollars. After the bidding was exhausted, pews were disposed of at private sale, the purchasers taking them at their assessed value. Up to this date the receipts from the sale of pews and the premiums amount to about six hundred thousand dollars. If we add to this the donation above spoken of, we have a total of eight hundred thousand dollars realized by this church enterprise. The church Trustees are yet left in possession of a large number of available pews which may be let. The rentals from these, being a percentage on the assessed value of the pews, will increase the income from the church property. The purchasers of pews, we may add here, who owned seats in the church formerly occupied by the congregation, will receive, probably, about $216,000 from the disposition of that building, which amount may be applied toward the payment of their newly-acquired property in the new edifice. Some of these payments, it will be seen, are pretty large. For example, a man who pays six thousand dollars for his pew, $1,550 as a premium, and six per cent. per annum as assessment, pays nearly eight thousand dollars into the church fund within the first year.

That men are willing to do this, and that the struggle has been to see who should be foremost in a good work, speaks volumes for the prosperity of Dr. HALL's church enterprise. As we have just said, it is a capital illustration of the devotion which, in spite of our undemonstrative ways, our people have for the religious institutions in which they have been brought up and educated. So far as any personal influence is concerned in this particular case, it ought to be said that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has a Pastor whose estimation by his congregation is something more than popularity. Dr. HALL owes his influence to higher gifts and graces than those which a mere rhetorician or "sensational" preacher may possess. With a commanding presence and great personal dignity, Dr. HALL has a direct and unaffected style of presenting the simple truths of the Gospel. He owes his power to a single-hearted purpose to preach Christianity, rather than to any desire to please men. Earnestness, simplicity, and devotion seem to be the chief elements of his success. It is a good thing that, in these days of pulpit quackery and doctrinal confusion, such men as Dr. HALL and others are winning their way in the churches, and drawing into good influences so many people. It will be a great benefit, too, if Protestants generally will study the causes which have led to such a notable achievement in religious enterprise as this which we have mentioned. Certainly, it will not be an unprofitable example.

### BRITISH INDIA.

Our London correspondent, in the letter which we published on Wednesday, states that the visit of the Prince of WALES to India is an event definitely determined on. As regards the wisdom of the experiment there is, as Sir Roger de Coverley said of the picture, "a good deal to be said on both sides." But in favor of the plan it may fairly be urged that the affairs of India are at this moment controlled by a statesman of broad mind and sound judgment, in the person of the lineal descendant of ELIZABETH's profound BURLEIGH, the Marquis of SALISBURY, who may be presumed to sanction, if not advise, the visit; and that it will be strictly in accordance with that policy of making the royal family personally familiar with the British dominions, which throughout the present reign has been steadily, and, on the whole, we believe wisely, pursued.

It is remarkable that although England has always been in the abstract proud of her Empire in the East, her people have for the most part known very little about it, and the upper class, more especially, cared less. This may be traced to several causes, but particularly to the origin of the British Empire in the East. That Empire had emphatically a *bourgeois* origin. It was the creation of a company of middle-class traders, and owed little of its success to the governing class. Toward the close of the sixteenth century, England perceived the advantages which accrued both to Portugal and Holland by their trade with Asia round the Cape, and became anxious to participate in it. There was consequently formed, under a deed of incorporation granted by Queen ELIZABETH, what was called the London Company, which continued to enjoy a monopoly until 1698, when another company was formed under the name of the English Company. The old company protested and petitioned against a grant to the new, pointing out that their enterprise and the vast expenses they had incurred, entitled them to a continuance of their special privileges. Notwithstanding this, the English East India Company was formed. Soon, however, by the advice of the King, WILLIAM III., the companies agreed to amalgamate under the style of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," with a capital stock of £2,000,000. Stockholders of both sexes were, if possessing £500 of stock, entitled to vote, and were termed, when assembled, a "General Court of Proprietors," and elected every year twenty-four Directors. Here, then, was the machinery which, in the words of MACAULAY, "sent forth armies and pulled down Princes." As the oak comes from the acorn, so did the factories and commercial settlements of some English shopkeepers gradually grow into the vast Empire which British India is to-day.

The rapid increase of the company's business and power, of course resulted in the employment of more and more agents. In 1708 their several denominations were writers, factors, junior merchants, and senior merchants. The business of the writers was that of acting as clerks. In the capacity of writers they remained five years. The first promotion was to the rank of factor, the next to that of junior merchant, in each of which the period of service was three years. After this they became senior merchants, and thence became by seniority members of the Council of the Presidency, and when no particular appointment interfered, Presidents themselves. In after years both an Army and a civil service grew up on a colossal scale, and the company had its own colleges for the education of both—for the first at Addiscombe in Surrey, for the second at Haleybury in Hertfordshire. The patronage of all appointment was vested in the Directors, who were, without exception, what are called in London "city men," and thus the East India Company's service continued essentially a middle-class service, largely linked together by ties of family and friendship, and with an aristocratic name sprinkled here and there at sparse intervals in its lists. The men who entered it had, like CLIVE and WARREN HASTINGS, everything to gain and nothing to lose, and in its early days there was ample scope for ambition, and terrible temptation to the unscrupulous. The "*Rem*" was there, and too often in the absence of rigid official supervision or of a scrutinizing press it was procured "*quocunque modo.*"

But it is impossible to deny that this company of merchants showed a discrimination in the selection of their chief agents which rivaled that of the great Queen who first gave them their charter, and a feature of their sagacity, though not of hers, was liberality. To get the best man, and to pay him the best price, was their policy. When the charter expired a few years ago the Government declined to renew it, and took the mighty Empire into its own hands, throwing open the appointments in the civil service to public competition, and making the company's Army a part of the Queen's. The Indian civil service is to-day an arduous business, in which a man earns higher pay than in the same employment in England, but scarcely enough to do more than barely compensate him for banishment under the sun of India. The days of nabobs are quite gone by. No snug sums are now to be made by side paths; no sudden leaps by happy chance to fame and fortune. It has been found that the ablest class of university young men have not come forward as candidates for this service, and it remains to be proved whether those who have entered under the new system will have the vigor, the ability, and the *esprit de corps* which characterized their predecessors. At present the important posts are still in the hands of those who entered under the old system.

Hitherto the change of the control of India from company to crown has failed perceptibly to increase the interest felt in India by the English, and now, as then, nothing empties the House of Commons more effectually than an Indian debate. It is not unlikely that the visit of the Prince of WALES will have the good effect of stimulating England's interest about her magnificent dependency, and possibly may thus produce a highly desirable feeling of gratification on the part of the Queen's two hundred millions of Indian subjects.

### THE FRUIT CROP.

In spite of the backwardness of the season, the prospect for a large yield of fruit is very favorable. The fear that the frosts had destroyed the peach buds to such an extent as to put an end to the bright anticipations of the orchard men, has been dispelled by the good news that the frosts of April had but few buds to nip. The trees are now in fine condition, and promise to bear abundantly. The Delaware orchards, although about two weeks behind time, are said to present a more encouraging appearance than they have for many years past. The report from New-Jersey is not so cheerful as that from Delaware, but it is by no means discouraging, for the counties in which damage has been done to buds, it appears, have always been doubtful as to results. Monmouth has suffered most from frosts. Persons who have the reputation of being close calculators express the opinion that the ill-luck of the Monmouth growers will not have a noticeable effect upon the general returns from the State. In Atlantic, Cumberland, and Salem Counties the yield will probably be larger than usual.

The frost has done some damage in Tennessee, but not enough to depress fruit-growers. The tidings from Maryland are of a still more promising character. It was supposed that the April frosts had made sad havoc in the orchards of that State. The growers on the eastern and western shores are authority for the statement that the peach crop will be larger there this year than it has been within the past decade. As in Delaware, when the frosts were biting most severely, the trees were almost destitute of buds. In some of the districts this good fortune was not experienced, and much damage was done; but the havoc has nowhere been so serious as to materially affect the returns of the entire State. The increased yield in the most favored districts, it is thought, will, after covering the deficiencies that may arise from this cause, yet leave enough to largely swell the supply in the New-York market. The officers of the Baltimore steam-boat companies, according to the *American*, have so much confidence in the calculations of the growers that they have already begun to make arrangements for adding to the number of their vessels, in order to be ready to accommodate them.

Just about this time every year a great deal is said and written concerning the prospect of an abundant crop of peaches. The greatest anxiety, quite naturally, is evinced by the orchard men. It is a very serious matter to them, for although the price is very much higher when the yield is small, yet the difference is not considerable enough to satisfy them. The dealers come next. They send out their agents long before the buds make their appearance, to see how the trees have stood the Winter, and they continue sending them, at short intervals, until the probable yield of each State has been calculated down to such a fine point that they, to use a common phrase, know exactly what they are doing. This close attention is necessary. Without it, both grower and dealer would have to grope in the dark. The fact that the competition among dealers is very keen is the grower's best protection. It is not as if they had to sell to one large firm, so that when the crop is short the dealers regulate the price accordingly, and the growers are treated as well as the circumstances will permit. The dealers make more when the crop is abundant, by reason of the large sales. The consumers, in reality, ought to have the deepest interest in the subject, and ought to be the first to express anxiety; but it so happens that they are the last to think about it. When the time draws near for the appearance of peaches in the market they begin to be anxious, but not till then. When they do appear, if they are sold at a higher price than that of the previous year, their concern increases in proportion to the increase in the price. It would not be just, however, to say that they will read unconcernedly the news which tells them that their favorite fruit promises to be cheaper and better this year than it has been for a considerable period.

The reports thus far lead us to expect an abundant supply of all other kinds of fruit. In this State the growers expect large returns. The indications elsewhere are equally encouraging. The apple-trees everywhere throughout the Union, if the reports speak correctly, promise well.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

DENVER, Col., May 22.—Vice President Wilson arrived here last evening in good health and spirits. To-day, in company with the Governor of the Territory, he will visit Central City, returning in the evening, and on Monday he will be the recipient of the hospitalities of the city.

### ANTI-THIRD TERM.

AKRON, Ohio, May 22.—The Summit County Republican Convention met here to-day and unanimously instructed the delegates to the State Convention to favor an anti-third term plank in the platform, and to oppose any proposition to change the present common school system.

### FAREWELL RECEPTION TO GEN. BATCHELLER.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 22.—The citizens of Saratoga Springs have tendered Hon. George S. Batcheller a farewell reception on Monday evening next, before his departure for Egypt. Judge Batcheller will sail on Saturday next

## FRENCH GOSSIP.

### AN IMMINENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

M. PHILIPPART IN PERIL—A METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY—RECENT RACES—YACHTING NOTES.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1875.

On Wednesday we were threatened with a financial crisis. I do not know how it came about, but at the races on Sunday, when all the members of high society were present, and among the rest the Orleans Princes, rumors of war began to circulate. Everyone asked what news had been received from Berlin. Prince Hohenlohe had left the day before to take his place in the Bavarian Parliament, but this fact was regarded as a confirmation rather than otherwise of the rumors. Two or three very eminent public men came to me to ask if we had received any positive dispatches. The Paris letter that appeared in the London *Times* of yesterday reviews these reports in a very complete way. The next day the Bourse was uneasy; the next it was flat, and then came a new incident. I have already spoken of M. Philippart and of his speculations, and have noted the fact that he got Baron Haussmann out of the Credit Mobilier, and took his place as President of that important institution. He then ran Spanish Mobilier up to 2,000, and was going to speculate in French railway stocks when opposed by a debate in the Chamber. M. de Plœuc wanted a special law against him, but the debate alone served the purpose, and M. Philippart was checked. No secret is here made of the fact that the Rothschilds ruined and killed Merton when he grew too large to suit them, or of the fact that they had now set themselves against Philippart. They will ruin him if they can, and they are now using all their power to prevent the issue of further Credit Mobilier stock. Tuesday was a general settling day, and at 12 o'clock it was known at the Bourse that Philippart could not pay all in cash, but had offered half cash and half Credit Mobilier stock. The war rumors had already created a panic, and when this news came there was great danger of a disaster. Twenty-two brokers failed to meet their obligations on that day, and stocks of all kinds fell enormously. Happily the Franco-Hollandaise Bank had some funds on hand and it came to the relief of the Philippart party. The crisis had been tided over, but all now depends upon the decision of the courts respecting the issue of his Credit Mobilier stock. If it is refused the Rothschilds will triumph again, but a great many people must suffer. A similar state of things occurred about 1865, and affairs looked so bad that the Emperor came to the relief of the Credit Mobilier, and allowed the issue of stock then demanded. So many interests are now involved that any check to the Credit Mobilier would be a national disaster, but there are many great banking-houses that would not hesitate to ruin it for any considerations of this kind. The Philippart party are now confident of success. The war rumors have been calmed for the moment, but every one believes that Germany will force a war upon France if the Emperor of Russia can be induced to remain neutral. Naturally, therefore, the coming interview is regarded with great anxiety.

Yesterday was Ascension Day, and all the shops were closed. The streets were full of people, and thousands paid a visit to the Salon. I felt it my duty to follow Michel Levy's body to Père La Chaise, and went there in company with other literary men and journalists, while the crowds were hurrying away to the parks or to the races in the Bois de Boulogne. This is the off day of the Spring meeting, and is always attended by hundreds of English and Americans, who, having just come over, have an objection to Sunday racing. The day was very fine and the attendance unusually large. The Prix d'Ispahan was won by Baron Rothschild's Biéville, by West Australian, an animal that has shown some superior qualities this year. Biéville beat Saltarelle two weeks ago. For some time Baron Rothschild has been unlucky upon the turf and seldom won a race, although the owner of the finest horses to be found in the country. He is always trying to improve his stock. As he invariably lost last year, my impression is that he had about given up all hopes of winning with the West Australian stock, and had determined to try another. Hence he bought Boïard, of the Gladiateur stock, for 150,000 francs, and established a breeding farm in Normandy. His present stock is bred at Ferrières, but he meant to change all the conditions. He bought the domain of Mautry, in Colvados, for 350,000 francs, and established the Boïard stables there. But scarcely had he done this when his own stock began to win and has had quite a series of successes. Mautry is a fine place in itself. The château dates from the sixteenth century, and contains many medallions of that period. It has some fine grazing lands attached, and is admirably adapted to the purposes required.

Mr. J. F. Loubat, owner of the yacht Enchantress, has just communicated to the French Yacht Club the particulars of his offer of a cup to the New-York Yacht Club for the coming year. The cup is valued at $1,000, and is intended as a prize for an international ocean race on the second Thursday of October, open to schooners of 100 tons and over, belonging to any recognized club. Mr. Loubat is a member of the Maritime Council of the Yacht Club of France. It has just made an appropriation of the sums to be awarded this year. The grants are divided among thirty-seven bodies, and comprise, in money, 11,700 francs; medals, 1,984; objects of art, 2,125, making a total of 15,809 francs.

### THE "YOUNG EDITOR" OPPOSED TO TOO MUCH KISSING.

*From the New-York Tribune, May 22.*

This domestic tragedy, we think, has answered why. Mr. Beecher's universal habit of kissing, both men and women, may have been as holy as St. Paul's salutations by letter. The young woman at Winsted may have seen no impropriety in reading Milton (if it was Milton) in her chamber to her schoolmate's father, but look at the end, the shipwreck, the ghastly ruin of it all. We only call attention to this point again because this immoderate unconventional school of manners has been growing rapidly in favor for years, especially among our young people. The strict defenses of modesty and decorum which set a woman apart, pure and irreproachable as a pearl until her husband came to wear her on his breast, have long been laughed at as irrational and old-fashioned. We shall be surprised if the reaction after this miserable business do not in a great measure restore the old habits of education for children and deportment among well-bred people. Such a change will be most wholesome, and will certainly arrive none too soon. The bridle must not be too straight, but in heaven's name let us not dispense with it altogether.

### BEN. HILL'S PANACEA.

Hon. Ben. H. Hill made a speech at Lawrenceville, Ga., on the day of his election to Congress, in the course of which he said: "Why am I willing to go to Congress? I do not want to go for selfish purposes. I can make more money at home than the salary. I do not want to go for the honor, for the mere fact of going to Congress is no honor. It is a crime to go there just for the salary. I want to go there because I feel I can accomplish some good. I want to go there to make peace. There is reason why we should regret secession, but Grant is not sorry for secession. Instead of being President he would be tanning leather at Galena. These politicians will never make peace; it is not to their interest to have peace; they are miserable products of a dying country, and are feeding on the carcass which produced them. I believe there is a simple proposition that will bring peace to the country. The South has abandoned secession—let the North abandon reconstruction. The South loves the Constitution; the North loves the Union. Let the North and the South go back and unite upon the idea of preserving the Constitution and the Union. We can all unite on that platform, let the dead past bury its dead, and harmonize the whole country."

# AMUSEMENTS.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

We cannot better describe the representation of "The Lady of Lyons" at Wallack's Theatre, yesterday evening, than by the word respectable. It was neither very interesting nor very effective, but all the parts were carefully filled; and if the audience was never startled, it was certainly never shocked. The negative impression was produced mainly by the unfitness of the two principal performers to the two most important rôles. No one could mistake Mr. Montague for the ideal or even the familiar *Claude Melnotte*, and no one could recognize *Pauline* in Miss Dyas. Something more than a pleasing presence, a graceful carriage, and a colloquial style is expected of the hero of "The Lady of Lyons," and something more than earnestness and vigor of voice and gesture—manifestly in this case the result of calculation and effort—of the heroine. Mr. Montague is too deficient in warmth to forego the advantages which a knowledge of elocution would supply to him, and between a want of fire such as might have atoned for a defective delivery of his lines, and a seeming inability to endow the text with the harmony which even a fair reading must reveal in some of its passages, we cannot say much for his work. Of breezy freshness in the opening scenes, of melancholy grandeur when he has donned the garb of the Prince, of deep tenderness in his dealings with *Pauline* as he chides her upon her pride and lays his rights at her feet, there was no trace. His *Claude* was not young enough to be forgiven for his madness, nor mature enough to be admired for his high-breeding and the dignity of his self-sacrifice. That there have been worse personations we readily concede; although Mr. Montague's experience as a light comedian inspired a belief that he would prove more laughable than eloquent in what might be called genteel melodrama, he disappointed his cavillers, and went through the five acts of the piece firmly and unaffectedly. In the fourth and fifth acts he did even more, for his animation in the final incidents won him several calls before the curtain. Miss Dyas' representation, more thoughtful and smoother than Mr. Montague's, went further, perhaps, toward satisfying the analytical, while it never touched the spectator. The actress was felt from first to last. Miss Dyas does nothing ill, and she has again and again enhanced the value of cleverly-elaborated efforts by happy bits of spontaneity and naturalness. With *Pauline* she seemingly had no sympathy. As raw an artist as Miss Morris would portray the character ten times as well. Given a lady poor in sensibility, learned in all the resources of the stage, and equal to close study of the *traditions* of the rôle—using the French term to define the business of the stage which is handed down from player to player in connection with every part—and she would be a *Pauline* like Miss Dyas. Hers was lady-like, conventional, varied in tone and attitude—and silent for three long hours so far as any appeal to the heart was in question. It were needless, under these circumstances, to review the entertainment in detail. "The Lady of Lyons," as seen with Mr. Montague and Miss Dyas as the leading performers, will strike persons who have never seen the piece before—if such persons exist in this City—as a passable acting-play. Of its possibilities, however, they can form no idea. The only notable portrayal during the night was that of *Col. Damas*, by Mr. John Gilbert. Next to him, Mr. Polk, as *Glavis*, and Mme. Ponisi, as *Mme. Deschapelles*, deserve mention and praise. "The Lady of Lyons" will be given during this week.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza" will have reached its centennial by to-morrow, and that event will, of course, be duly commemorated. It is the intention of the management to present a miniature brick of solid silver from the bonanza mines to every lady visiting the theatre on the auspicious occasion. The success of the piece knows no abatement, and this is as it should be. Its structure is light, its dialogue amusing, and it is in direct antagonism to those plays which always exact a certain disciplinary effort on the part of the spectators. It amuses without wearying, and therefore satisfies those conditions of relaxation which most visitors to theatres are disposed to look for. The "centennial" celebration to-morrow night should be one of the great events of the dramatic season. On Wednesday, May 26, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert will take her annual benefit. Mr. John Brougham, Mr. George Rignold, and other artists have tendered their services to the *bénéficiaire*.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Rowe's famous piece, "Jane Shore," is to be played at Booth's, with Miss Clara Morris in the principal character. Mr. Rignold will also appear every night in Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama "Black-Eyed Susan." All the principal members of the company will appear in the cast of "Jane Shore," and some special engagements have been made to complete the distribution.

### MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT.

It would not be hazarding too much to say that Mr. Montague is one of the most popular actors of the day. In his special line he has hardly an equal. His popularity has, however, two sides—one professional, and the other personal—and it is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of his benefit should evoke the warmest recognition both on the part of the public and on that of his professional brethren. He will have, in his approaching benefit performance, the aid of Mr. Boucicault in "The Shaughraun," and that of Mrs. Rousby, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Rignold, and Mr. John Brougham. The performance in which these artists are to be concerned will take place at Booth's on Thursday afternoon, and the *bénéficiaire* will appear in the drama, "Tears, Idle Tears," with Mrs. Rousby, as well as in other portions of the programme.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

The present week is to bring to a close the season of French opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre. To-morrow and until Thursday "Giroflé-Girofla" will be performed, and for Tuesday, when Mr. W. C. Conklin, the energetic advertising agent of the house is to benefit by the performance, special attractions are to be offered. Friday, M. Fritz Hirschy, the popular box-bookkeeper, will profit by the representation; one act of "La Fille de Madame Angot," one act of "Barbe Bleue," and a new one act operetta by Offenbach are then to be given. On the Monday following the Soldene troupe are to commence a brief engagement, at the conclusion of which the theatre will probably be closed for the Summer.

### GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

The transformed Hippodrome will be opened as a Concert Garden on the evening of Saturday next. Mr. Gilmore will furnish the principal attraction in the shape of performances by a band numbering 100 performers. Other special features will probably be included in the inaugural programme, and a matinée concert every Saturday will be in the regular order of things.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The excellent entertainment of the San Francisco Minstrel Troupe wins as much favor as ever. The management appears, too, to be as appreciative of good service as of good programmes, for a benefit has been tendered to Mr. W. A. Hunter, the much-esteemed Treasurer of the house. This affair will occur on the evening of Friday, June 4, and great preparations are in progress to make it particularly enjoyable.

### NEIL BRYANT'S MINSTREL TROUPE.

The famous company of minstrels organized by the Bryant brothers is now under the management of the sole survivor, Mr. Neil Bryant. It has had great successes out of New-York, and on the evening of Saturday, May 29, it is proposed to seek the verdict of a metropolitan audience. The entertainment will then take place at the Academy of Music, and should the house be filled in every part, such a state of things would be only a natural consequence of the large repute which the company has already secured.

### PERSONAL.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the well-known dramatist and actor, sailed for Europe yesterday by the City of Richmond. Mr. Rowe returns in August.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Central Park Garden concerts may be attended nightly.... The announcement that "The Two Orphans" is still in progress at the Union Square Theatre, satisfies every inquiry concerning the success of the piece. It will assuredly finish the season, and it seems to have popularity enough to run through the greater portion of a second.... "The Twelve Temptations" enters on its last week at the Grand Opera-house, and will be succeeded by "Round the World in Eighty Days.".... The management of the Theatre Comique offers its usual comprehensive olio entertainment and the drama entitled "Frauds of New-York.".... The English version of "Giroflé-Girofla" continues to attract large audiences to Robinson Hall.... At the Olympic a comprehensive variety entertainment is advertised as usual.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

### A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND IN EAST NEW-YORK—HE SHOOTS HIMSELF AT THE GRAVE OF HIS FIRST WIFE.

On the corner of Broadway and New-Jersey avenue, in East New York, stands a plain two-story frame house, in the centre of a pretty garden. It was built by a thrifty German tailor, John George Young, who went to that village and settled there more than fifteen years ago. He married a Miss Reichert, and lived happily with her, earning good repute and competence, until 1864, when she died and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, where she now reposes, half a mile from her former home, while her husband is stretched on one of the benches of the Brooklyn Morgue, slain by his own hand, and beside the body of his second wife, whom he is believed to have murdered on Thursday last. He was found dead on his first wife's grave, and his victim was discovered in the cellar of the little house in New-Jersey avenue.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, James Harper, foreman of the Evergreen Cemetery, called at the Station-house in East New-York, and told Roundsman Early that he had found a dead man on one of the graves of the "new portion," "who had shot himself with a revolver." Officers Palmer and Fisher were sent with Harper to the graveyard, and were shown the body. It was that of a tall man with gray hair and moustache, wearing a light vest and pantaloons, and a gray coat. He lay on his back, his head and shoulders resting on the grave. His right hand clutched an old-fashioned six-barreled Colt's revolver, lying across his breast, and his head lay in a pool of blood. The officers stooped and examined him. His front teeth and a portion of his upper lip were gone, showing that the weapon had been discharged through the mouth, and the bullet was lodged in the upper part of the skull. Near the body was a felt hat, in the crown of which was pinned a slip of paper bearing the dead man's name and address, "John George Young." The head-stone of the grave bore the name of his first wife—"born 1819; died 1864." The deceased's identity being thus established—both the officers knew him—Officer Palmer sent Officer Fisher to the Station-house to report the case and ask that Young's wife be informed of her husband's suicide. Roundsman Herbert, who was then on duty, instructed Officer Herbert to go to the house, corner of Broadway and New-Jersey avenue, and notify Anna Young, the suicide's wife. After a short absence the man returned and reported that the house was locked up, and nobody was within to respond to his knocks and frequent demands for admission. By this time the news of Young's suicide had spread over the town, and the people surrounded the dwelling awaiting some news concerning the cause of the act. Officer Newman was sent back to the house with instructions to break open the street door if necessary. Roundsman Early was there before him, and so was Officer Clifford. They knocked again for admission, but no answer was given. Then they went round to the rear of the premises, and broke one of the kitchen shutters and a pane of glass. Looking in they saw nothing but the poorly-furnished little kitchen, and only the echoes of their voices came back to them when they called aloud through the open window. They entered, and the expectant crowd remained silently without. The officers opened the door to go into the hall, and thence up stairs to Mrs. Young's room, where they observed blood-stains on the floor of the room, and, filled with apprehension of some new discovery, they flung open the back door, and the sun's rays revealed to them floors and walls bespattered with blood, plainly indicative of a terrible mortal struggle. The kitchen was a small room, and adjoining it was the tailor's work-shop. Both were poorly furnished; but every article was spotted with the crimson witness, and the same marks were distributed through the hallways. The officers looked at each other in speechless horror, and one of them broke silence by mentioning Mrs. Young's name. Each man felt that she was dead and that her body was near by. They followed the bloody trail through the door to the hall, along it to the cellar door, which bore upon it the imprint of a blood-stained hand, the finger marks of which were visible on the walls of the passage-way beneath. Down the stairs went the officers until they stood in the dark cellar, unable to discern anything clearly. Roundsman Early lit a match, and again brought to view the signs of murder. Separating, the officers examined and searched the place in vain for some moments. At length one of them found a compartment, the door of which was forced. Within was a bundle of rag-carpet. This was pushed aside by one of the officers, and Mrs. Young was found. She was dead. Her features were covered with clotted blood, and one side of her head was completely beaten in. An ax and a blood-stained shovel lay beside the body. She had been murdered. An officer was left in charge of the body, and the people without were kept from entering until the Coroner had been notified by Roundsman Herbert. At 11:30 Coroner Simms arrived from Brooklyn, and immediately had the man's body removed to the house from the cemetery. The premises were carefully searched, and a blood-stained press-board and pair of pantaloons were discovered in the bedroom. On the work-table was a letter, of which the following is a copy:

> I am unhappiest man. Drive meself into murder and self destruction, in despair. She who did get on me so much disgrace, and deprived me of my honor.
>
> This monster of a woman has a husband in New-York, by the name of Adam Habelig. She —— drinks. She is not my wife, but by certain caresses she hangs on my back. She is a thief, and makes others believe it was I. I beg my housekeeper, Wilhelmina Bedzold, to have myself buried by the side of my first. After this look for my heirs.
>
> I beg the public to forgive what I done. Shame, honor and despair done it. JOHN GEORGE JUNG.
>
> I am no more able to write, how I will end my life, I do not know myself, yet. I will be found. This woman is not my lawful wife. She ought to be in Flatbush.

This letter the neighbors strove to explain in this way. After the death of his first wife, Jungs, or Young as he is called, took to drink and brought home as his second wife a woman whom nobody knew. She was called Anna, and during the six or seven years she lived with Young, bore a very bad character in East New-York as a drunkard and thief. On the 20th of last October she was arrested for stealing some carpet from Gustave Chinan, of New-Jersey avenue, and being taken before Justice Gertram was released on her own recognizance to appear on a certain day. Young sent her to Europe, and two days later brought into his house as its keeper Wilhelmina Petzold. Last Monday Anna returned from Germany and finding Wilhelmina in the house was jealous and indignant. Young struck the returned wife and she left the house. She was apprehended by Officer Fisher for having failed to appear on the old charge and was again arraigned before the Justice and pleaded not guilty. She was released on her own recognizance again, not, however, before she had asserted that Young was the real thief, and that she could prove it. Young learned this, of course, and on Anna's return home quarreled with her every day until Friday, during the whole of which the house was closed and its inmates at peace. That night Young was seen by his acquaintances about 11:30 o'clock in a very excited state of mind. He was not seen again until found dead on his first wife's grave.

It appeared yesterday that to Wilhelmina, who is held by the Coroner, deceased has willed his house, lots, and other property, $330 of which she had held for him for some days. The bodies have been removed to the Brooklyn Morgue, and the inquest will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M. The housekeeper is over fifty years of age, as were the deceased.

## PROTEST AGAINST A BROOKLYN BRIDGE BID.

The following letter has been addressed to the President of the Brooklyn Bridge Company by Messrs. A. R. Whitney, in relation to the awarding of the contracts for pins and anchor-bars:

MAY 20, 1875.

*Henry C. Murphy, Esq., President Brooklyn Bridge Company:*

DEAR SIR: The object of this communication is to protest against your awarding the contract for pins and anchor-bars to Keystone Bridge Company and Edgemoor Iron Company, as we were the lowest bidders at the time of opening the bids. The following extract from THE NEW-YORK TIMES shows the course pursued by the Executive Committee to have been in gross violation of justice, and if our Municipal contracts are to be given out with so little regard to fair dealings, no honorable competition can ever be expected:

"Mr. Whitney and Mr. Watson had sent in tenders for the work which were found to be lower than those of their competitors. Mr. Roebling, however, considered that the Keystone Company was likely to give more satisfaction, and he communicated by telegraph to them, stating that their proposal was not the lowest. They telegraphed back offering to supply the iron at the price of the lowest bidder, and eventually the Executive Committee directed the contract to be awarded as above mentioned. Mr. Thurber protested against this proceeding, as it was likely to drive competitors out of the field, and was manifestly unfair towards the firm who put in the lowest bid. The contracts, however, were confirmed."

We would add that we called at the office of the Bridge Company, and saw "Mr. Collingwood," and consulted him about the contract, and he saw Mr. Roebling, and next day wrote as follows: "Mr. Roebling will accept anchor-bars as you propose to make them, and we hope you will be successful, &c." Upon this we bid $5 70 for pins, and $5 95 for anchor-bars. We proposed to make them exactly same as the Edgemoor, and being perfectly responsible, we cannot rest easy under such treatment. We do not believe any one will countenance such dealings after the facts are made known to him.

Trusting you will favor us with a reply, now that these facts have been brought to your notice, we are, very respectfully,

A. R. WHITNEY & BROTHER.

## TAKING THE CENSUS.

### THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ENUMERATION IS TO BE MADE—DUTIES OF THE ENUMERATORS.

Under the act of the Legislature of 1855, amended and modified in 1865 and 1875, there will be an enumeration of the inhabitants throughout this State, beginning on June 1. The law requires the Secretary of State, Hon. Diedrich Willers, Jr., the present incumbent, to furnish each County Clerk with the requisite blanks for each election district in the several counties. He is also required to appoint a resident of each election district as an enumerator, giving a certificate of such appointment, and the appointee is required to subscribe to an oath that he will faithfully discharge his duties. The compensation of these enumerators is $3 per day. It is understood that in this County the Tammany Hall General Committee has the nomination of the several enumerators.

Hon. Gideon J. Tucker has been appointed by the Secretary of State as the Special Census Agent of this County, for the full direction and control of the enumeration. The appointees are required to appear before him and subscribe to the oath. He then issues to them their commissions in proper form, after which they must go before Mr. Edmund M. Plum, Record Clerk in the County Clerk's office, who will furnish them with the necessary blanks. The first blank includes a record of the numbers in order of visitation, materials of which each building is constructed, value of the property, names of the persons making it their usual abode, age, sex, color, relation to the head of the family, nativity, whether married, widowed, or single, profession, trade, or occupation, employment, native or naturalized voter, aliens, owner of land, over twenty-one years of age and not able to read or write, deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic, &c. The second blank refers to marriages in the county during the year ending June 1, 1875. It has spaces for the name, age, previous civil condition, month and day of marriage, where service performed, and whether solemnized by a clergyman, a civil magistrate, or by a declaration before witnesses. Other blanks refer to the agricultural districts, and to industries other than agricultural. They include the improved and unimproved lands, timber, farms, dwellings and out-buildings, stock, tools, and improvements, sales from farms, acres plowed in 1874 and 1875, acres in pasturage, grass lands, spring and winter wheat, oats, rye, &c., names of incorporations, capital in real estate and machinery, quantity, kind and value of raw materials, their product, motive power used, number of employes, and their monthly wages, exclusive of board.

It is expected that the census will be complete by July 1. On Tuesday next a supervisor (without pay) will be appointed in each of the Assembly districts to examine and supervise the returns of the enumerators. Mr. Alexander Delmar was formerly Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and it is announced that he will address the census enumerators of this City, explaining their duties, &c., at Plimpton Hall, on Thursday evening, May 26.

The general directions for the census require it to be taken every ten years; the enumerators must certify to the correctness of their returns and deliver the same to the County Clerk, who shall in turn transmit the same to the Secretary of State. Elaborate printed instructions are given to each of the enumerators to guide them in the performance of their duties.

## MINIATURE YACHTING.

### SPORT AT PROSPECT PARK—THE REGATTA POSTPONED—FRIENDLY CONTESTS BETWEEN PROMINENT YACHTS.

Yesterday was to have been the regular opening day of the yachting season at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Prospect Park Club having previously announced that they would have a grand club regatta in the afternoon, when several prizes would be sailed for. On Friday, however, a card was published in a Brooklyn paper, signed by D. B. Conklin, Commodore of the club, stating that the regatta had been postponed "on account of a misunderstanding between the rival clubs." There was, therefore, no regatta. However, notwithstanding the postponement, several first-class boats were on the lake, and a few friendly contests were entered into, which proved interesting. A sharp shower of rain dampened the sport for a time, and after that passed over, the wind, which before had been very favorable, did not rise again sufficiently to constitute a good sailing breeze. A race was sailed between Mr. Kershaw's Henrietta, Mr. Grant's Adirondack, and Mr. Braisted's Little Gat. The three boats are each sixty-three inches long, and started off on the port tack in the order named, the course being from the Club-house to the South Cove, a distance of about half a mile. The Adirondac, though she seemed to play off rather more than the other boats whenever the wind freshened, nevertheless outsailed them in a steady breeze, and gained slowly upon them after every tack. On the first starboard tack both boats weathered the Little Gat, as they did also on the second port tack, the Adirondack winning the heat, the Henrietta second, and the Little Gat third. The Adirondack's time was 10 minutes and 15 seconds. On the second heat the Henrietta was off first, the Adirondack second, and the Little Gat third, and on the starboard tack, the Gat sailing close to the wind, yet not able to forge ahead as fast as her competitors, and hence losing ground continually, until at the end the Henrietta crossed the line first, the Adirondack second, and the Little Gat third. This closed the race for the day.

Mr. Frederick Dayton, the owner of the John Y. Culyer, has authorized a friend to issue a challenge for any boat of the same dimensions to sail against the Culyer, either on the lake or in the bay, for any reasonable prize, and under proper restrictions.

## RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL BENEFIT FOR THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Central Dispensary, having requested Mr. George Rignold, the actor, to give that deserving institution the benefit of his professional services, has received a satisfactory reply. The following is the address to Mr. Rignold and the response of that gentleman:

CENTRAL DISPENSARY, NO. 934 EIGHTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1875.

*Mr. George Rignold:*

DEAR SIR: Would it be possible for you to favor our institution with a dramatic representation at the Academy of Music prior to your departure for England? If you will consent to do so you will confer a great charity upon the sick poor, and very much oblige, yours respectfully,

M. C. GROSS,
J. M. CONWAY,
C. J. MACGUIRE, M. D.,
S. A. RABORG, M. D.,
Executive Committee.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1875.

*To the Executive Committee Central Dispensary:*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of yesterday at hand. It will give me great pleasure to play for the charity you name. My present engagement terminates on the 5th of June, and I wish to sail for England as soon as possible after that date, but a few days may well be devoted to such a purpose in a city where I have met with so much kindness and generous hospitality. I am ready to place myself at your disposal. If you will allow me to suggest, you will announce it as my last appearance in New-York, and I will play for you my original character of *Amos Clark*, in the "Bar Sinister," in the study of which I had the assistance of the accomplished author, the late lamented Watts Phillips. This piece has never been acted in New-York, so far as I can learn, and it met with great success abroad, and was the means of making me more popular than any other character I have sustained. I trust it will prove a substantial benefit to the charity.

I am, gentlemen, yours to command,

GEORGE RIGNOLD.

## PAINTINGS AT THE LEAVITT GALLERY.

Among the last sales of the season is that which is to take place at the Leavitt Gallery on Tuesday next. The collection comprises specimens by Von Seitz, Baron, Corot, Leray, Stammel, Vely, De Skirmunt, Weirz, Jacovaccy, Toeschi, Leu, Vertunni, Maccari, Tiratelli, Ten Kate, Schafels, Worms, Sperl, Boughton, T. L. Smith, Weber, Bricher, B. C. Koek-Koek, Loire, J. D. Smillie, Sonntag, and R. Cooper.

Among the most notable of these is Franz Fritz's "Rest in the Park," with its well-studied and solidly-painted white horse; Vely's "Lucia di Lammermoor;" De Skirmunt's "Council of Ten" and "Festival in the Colonna Palace," which tell their own story; Ten Kate's "Pillagers," and Von der Venne's "Going to Parade," in which a short and very stout citizen soldier is endeavoring to mount a very tall steed, while his household look admiringly on. Weiser's "Drop of Comfort" and Worms' "Favorite Servant" are also good; nor does it detract from their merit that both have been seen in the auction-room before. By Prof. Schafels, of Antwerp, there is a good work entitled "The Visit of Queen Elizabeth;" by Baron, "The Concert in the Woods;" by Van Boven, a "Grecian Princess and Chariot;" by Jacovaccy, "Tasso and Leonora," and by Seitz, a cavalier testing a sword. Among the landscapes are Swengauer's "Declining Day," a very good specimen of his style; Vertunni's "Bank of the Nile," Corot's "Near Fontainebleau," Leu's "Norwegian Fiord," Weber's "Evening Walk," Saunier's "View at Marlot," T. L. Smith's "Winter," and J. D. Smillie's [illegible]

# THE TURF.

## SPRING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

### THE POSTPONED 2:24 RACE CONCLUDED IN EIGHT HEATS—MUSIC THE WINNER—LITTLE DORRIT TAKES THE 2:39 TROT, AND KANSAS CHIEF THE 2:20 RACE.

The Spring meeting at Fleetwood Park terminated successfully yesterday. The attendance of spectators was large, and the interest greater than on the preceding days. The first race called was the postponed 2:24 purse, in which Vanity Fair had two heats to his credit, Tanner Boy two heats, Music two heats, and Mystic a dead heat. All the other horses having been sent to the stable under the rule, these four came at the summons of the judges' to trot the deciding heats. The betting was in favor of Vanity Fair, the Mace party having confidence in his ability to trot very fast after his night's rest. In this, however, they were disappointed, as both Music and Tanner Boy out-trotted him, the heat and race being won by Music in 2:28½.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Friday and Saturday, May 21 and 22.—Purse No. 6, $2,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:24; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,250 to first horse; $600 to second; $400 to third, and $250 to fourth.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. C. Trimble's s. m. Music | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| H. Kelly's gr. g. Tanner Boy | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Northrop and Martin's b. g. Mystic | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| C. S. Green's ch. g. George B. Daniels | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ro. | | |
| J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | ro. | | |
| B. Mace's gr. g. Crown Prince | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ro. | | |
| T. O'Connor's b. g. George | 8 | dr. | | | | | | |
| W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie | dr. | | | | | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 35½ | 1:11 | 2:26 |
| Second heat | 35 | 1:10 | 2:24¼ |
| Third heat | 35½ | 1:10 | 2:25¼ |
| Fourth heat | 35 | 1:10 | 2:27 |
| Fifth heat | 35 | 1:10 | 2:27 |
| Sixth heat | 36 | 1:12 | 2:32¾ |
| Seventh heat | 36½ | 1:13½ | 2:32 |
| Eighth heat | 35 | 1:10 | 2:28½ |

### THE 2:39 PURSE.

The first regular trot of the day was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:39, which closed with nine entries, all of which came to the score when summoned. Simon was the favorite over the field. He won the first heat easily, and the second heat was a repetition of the first. This encouraged his backers to get deeper into the pool-box. In the third heat, however, William Walsh unexpectedly came to the front after a stubborn contest with Little Dorrit, and the favorite was fourth. Simon still remained the favorite, but Little Dorrit won the fourth heat. Simon now brought $100 and the field the same figure, but little Dorrit won the fifth heat in fine style. The latter, was, of course, the favorite, and brought $50, while the entire field against her sold for $21. She trotted very steadily the sixth heat, and won a very interesting race, Simon being second, and William Walsh third.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Saturday, May 22, 1875.—Purse, $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:39; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $550 to the first, $300 to the second, $150 to the third.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorrit | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| R. Dempster's ch. g. Simon | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| A. Patterson's b. g. W. Walsh | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| A. Vanderbilt's b. m. Katie Hughes | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ro. |
| J. Dougrey's gr. m. Sleepy Mary | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | ro. |
| T. H. Shephard's b. m. Rosie | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | dr. | |
| J. S. Baker's b. m. Geneva | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | dr. | |
| J. H. Goldsmith's gr. g. Rescue | 5 | 5 | 8 | dr. | | |
| R. Thornton's b. m. Vesta | dis. | | | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 37½ | 1:14 | 2:31½ |
| Second heat | 38½ | 1:13 | 2:33½ |
| Third heat | 39½ | 1:16 | 2:34 |
| Fourth heat | 38½ | 1:16½ | 2:32½ |
| Fifth heat | 37½ | 1:14½ | 2:34 |
| Sixth heat | 37½ | 1:16½ | 2:35 |

### THE 2:20 PURSE.

The concluding race of the day and meeting was the purse of $3,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:20. The result of the race was a surprise, and once more were many of the betting men badly bitten. Hopeful was the favorite at two to one over the field, but it soon became apparent that he could not win, for in the first heat Kansas Chief carried him so fast to the half-mile pole that Hopeful gave up on climbing the hill on the lower turn. The particulars of the race are as follows:

FIRST HEAT.—Kansas Chief had the lead at the send-off, Hopeful second, and Sensation third. The latter broke after getting the word, and fell several lengths in the rear. At the quarter-pole, in thirty-four seconds, Hopeful led the Chief two lengths, the latter being eight lengths before Sensation, who again left his feet. On the backstretch Kansas Chief began closing on Hopeful, the latter leading him a length and a half at the half-mile pole in 1:07½, Sensation ten lengths behind. The pace was too much for Hopeful, for he broke, and Kansas Chief went to the front and was half a length in the lead on the lower turn. From this point Kansas Chief had it all his own way, and won the heat by six lengths in 2:25, Hopeful second, four lengths before Sensation.

SECOND HEAT.—Hopeful sold for $80 and the field $90. Kansas took the lead at the start, and led Hopeful half a length to the quarter-pole in thirty-five seconds, Sensation being four lengths behind the latter, having made a break. Going along the backstretch, Hopeful began closing upon the Chief, and at the half-mile pole, in 1:10, the latter showed only a neck in front of Hopeful, and at the three-quarter pole led by a head. The contest home was a very spirited one, as Sensation made a gallant effort on the homestretch, passed his competitors, and, amid much enthusiasm, won the heat by half a length in 2:26½, Kansas Chief second, the same distance before Hopeful.

THIRD HEAT.—Kansas Chief brought $760 and the field $200. Hopeful was away first, and Sensation broke again after the word was given. Kansas Chief soon showed in front, and was leading Hopeful by a head at the quarter-pole, when he flew in the air, and Hopeful shot past him. At the half-mile pole, in 1:10½, Hopeful was eight lengths before the Chief, and Sensation was struggling twenty lengths in the rear. On climbing the hill, Kansas Chief settled down to his work, and closed rapidly on Hopeful. There was a grand struggle between them up the stretch, but Kansas Chief passed under the wire a winner by a head only, in 2:29, Sensation ten lengths behind.

FOURTH HEAT.—Kansas Chief brought $100 and the field $30. Hopeful had a slight lead at the start, but the Chief soon gave him the go-by, and led him half a length at the quarter-pole. On the backstretch Hopeful made an effort and was a head in front of the Chief at the half-mile pole, when he broke, and Kansas Chief immediately took the lead and maintained it to the end, winning by two lengths. Sensation passed Hopeful, and beat the latter home two lengths.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $3,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:20; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,400 to the first, $800 to the second, $500 to the third.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Splan's b. g. Kansas Chief | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| D. Mace's b. g. Sensation | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| B. Mace's g. g. Hopeful | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| M. Roden's b. g. Henry | dr. | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 34 | 1:07½ | 2:25 |
| Second heat | 35 | 1:10 | 2:26½ |
| Third heat | 36½ | 1:10½ | 2:29 |
| Fourth heat | 37 | 1:13 | 2:30 |

### THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—Although a heavy rain fell last night and this morning the races of the closing day of the first meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club were largely attended. The track was in bad condition for making fast time. There were six races run to-day.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Association purse $300, for three-year olds; mile heats; winners excluded; three entries; two started.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Floyd's Mainsail, by Jack Malone | 1 | 1 |
| Weldon's Warface, by Enquirer | 2 | 2 |

Time—1:57½, 1:57.

Mainsail was the favorite in the pools.

SECOND RACE.—Galt House Purse, $100, for three-year olds, five furlongs; seven entries, six started:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. Rodes' b. c. Searcher, three years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland | 1 |
| Gen. A. Buford's ch. c. McCreery, three years, by Enquirer, out of Ontario, by imp. Bonnie Scotland | 2 |
| Withers & Bruce's Effie Moore | 0 |
| Fortune, by Vandal | 0 |
| Sue Wyman, by Vandal | 0 |
| Florence Nightingale, by O'Meara | 0 |

Time—1:06¼.

In the pools Searcher was the first choice by large odds, his race over the Lexington course, when he ran the fastest mile on record, making him the favorite. He won the dash easily by a length.

THIRD RACE.—J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Purse $250; handicap; mile heats; for all ages; seven entries; all started:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper; 5 years, dam Mattie Gross; 102 pounds | 1 | 1 |
| M. Welch's ch. m. Mary L., aged, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon; 90 pounds | 2 | dis. |
| A. Buford's ch. c. Kilburn; 4 years, by Ringmaster; dam Ontario; 85 pounds | 3 | 2 |
| A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Misfortune, 4 years, by Gilroy, dam Mishap; 92 pounds | 4 | dis. |
| J. W. Weldon's b. m. Little Flirt, 6 years, by War Dance, dam Wagonette; 77 pounds | dis. | |
| G. W. Stewart's b. g. Prang, 5 years, by Vandal, out of Nannie, by John Aiken; 80 pounds | dis. | |
| Logan & Bruce's ch. f. Georgie Bowman, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Annie C; 94 pounds | dis. | |

Time—1:52¾, 1:53¾.

In the pools Whisper had the call and sold as the favorite. He was hard pushed in the first heat by Mary L., and in the second by Kilburn.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clark Stake, for three-year olds; $50 entrance; half forfeit; Association to add $500; $100 to second horse; dash of two miles. Twenty-nine entries; twelve started.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. G. Harding's b. c. Voltigeur, 3 years, by Vandal, dam Caroline, by imp. Scythian | 1 |
| H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, 3 years, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler | 2 |
| D. Colston's b. c. Millionaire, 3 years, by Planet, dam Red Rose, by imp. Glencoe | 3 |
| Anlella, by Australian | 0 |
| [illegible] | 0 |
| Orel, by Enquirer | 0 |
| Withers & Shanks' b. f. by Lee Paul | 0 |
| Emma C. by Planet | 0 |
| Ventilator by Vandal | 0 |
| Steinbok by Australian | 0 |
| Vandorn by Vandal | 0 |
| Volcano by Vandal | 0 |

Time—3:50¾.

Calvin sold as first choice. The favorite was a close second. As the horses passed the first quarter-pole of the second mile, Emma C. fell, and her rider, Jimmie Carter, was thrown violently to the ground. His collar-bone was broken, and he sustained severe internal injuries.

FIFTH RACE.—Association purse of $800; second horse to have $100; winner of the Louisville Cup to carry eight pounds extra; dash of three miles; four entries; three started.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. F. McCaffie's ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Fly, by Mahomet | 1 |
| Monmouth, 4 years, by War Dance | 2 |
| Excel, 4 years, by Endorser | 3 |

Time—5:50¾.

This race was a fine one. Monmouth galloped off in the lead at the start, almost running away with his rider. As they passed under the wire Excel had the first place, Monmouth's rider keeping a tight rein upon him. Bigfellow kept several lengths in the rear. In this position they entered upon the third mile. Suddenly Bigfellow received the whip, and at once made for the lead, taking it at the first quarter-pole and holding it until the wire was reached, widening the distance steadily and winning by four lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Consolation purse of $400 for beaten horses; mile heats; $100 to second horse, $50 to third; seven entries; six started.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Astral, 4 years, 90 pounds | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Stringfield & Clay's Enlister, 3 years, 78 pounds | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| F. Lloyd's Captain Hutchinson, aged, 99 pounds | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| William Cottrill's Puss Brodnax, 3 years, 80 pounds | 4 | dis. | |
| S. P. Lancaster's Little Knight, 5 years, 80 pounds | dis. | | |
| R. Scott's Lady Greenfield, 6 years, 95 pounds | dis. | | |

Time—1:48½, 1:50½, 1:58.

Astral was the first choice in the pools before the start. Enlister beat the favorite in the first heat by six lengths.

Thus closed a very successful meeting.

### THE BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, May 22.—This was the closing day of the meeting at Beacon Park. The weather was fine, the attendance large, and the track in good condition.

Honest Billy, who was sold in the field, won the third, fifth, and sixth heats and race, for the 2:29 class. Time—2:33, 2:31, 2:31.

In the handicap race between Little Ned, to harness, and Colonel Barnes, to wagon, the former won the second, third, and fifth heats and the race. Time—2:41½, 2:41, 2:35. This race was very exciting, the first heat being dead.

## THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAPS.

### LIST OF THE ACCEPTANCES IN THE HANDICAPS TO BE RUN AT THE SPRING MEETING.

The following are the acceptances in the Fordham and Jockey Club Handicaps, and the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, to be run at the Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club:

FORDHAM HANDICAP, ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Silk Stocking, 5 years, by Kentucky | 108 |
| Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky | 100 |
| Denver, 3 years, by Pimlico | 90 |
| Baymaster, 3 years, by Warminster | 92 |
| Inspiration, 4 years, by Warminster | 100 |
| McCoun's b. g., 4 years, by imp. Hurrah | 95 |
| Huckleberry, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah | 106 |
| Court Hampton, 4 years, by Hampton Court | 100 |
| Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington | 114 |
| Preakness, aged, by Lexington | 126 |
| Mate, 6 years, by Australian | 124 |
| Bri and, 4 years, by Planet | 110 |
| Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy | 100 |
| Altou, 3 years, by Pat Malloy | 90 |
| Lelaps, 3 years, by Leamington | 97 |
| Australian, 3 years, by Australian | 88 |
| King Pin, 4 years, by Lexington | 105 |
| Reform, 4 years, by Lexington | 112 |
| Wildidle, 5 years, by Australian | 104 |
| Keene Richards, 4 years, by War Dance | 101 |
| Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid | 96 |
| Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick | 98 |
| Linda, 5 years, by Claudius | 106 |
| Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky | 110 |
| Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland | 118 |
| Carriboo, 5 years, by Lexington | 110 |
| The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance | 98 |
| Carlina, 4 years, by Planet | 102 |
| Century, 4 years, by Censor | 96 |
| Galway, 5 years, by Concord | 114 |
| Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal | 117 |
| Edwin Adams, 5 years, by Planet | 114 |
| Bonaventure, 4 years, by Harry of the West | 105 |
| Audubon, 5 years, by Australian | 102 |

Nineteen declared out.

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, TWO MILES.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky | 97 |
| Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington | 112 |
| Preakness, aged, by Lexington | 125 |
| Mate, 6 years, by Australian | 121 |
| Persuader, 4 years, by Revolver | 100 |
| King Pin, 4 years, by Lexington | 103 |
| Reform, 4 years, by Lexington | 110 |
| Wildidle, 5 years, by Australian | 104 |
| Tubman, aged, by War Dance | 115 |
| Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid | 96 |
| Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick | 97 |
| Linda, 5 years, by Claudius | 106 |
| Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky | 108 |
| Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius | 98 |
| The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance | 95 |
| Carlina, 4 years, by Planet | 100 |
| Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy | 109 |
| Limestone, 5 years, by War Dance | 111 |
| Galway, 5 years, by Concord | 113 |
| Audubon, 5 years, by Australian | 100 |

Six declared out.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE.

| | Pounds |
|---|---|
| Bullet, 6 years, by Bulletin | 165 |
| Resolute, 5 years, by Revolver | 150 |
| Austrine, 5 years, by Australian | 145 |
| Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro | 146 |
| Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning | 143 |
| Trouble, 5 years, by Ulverston | 165 |
| Moonstone, 6 years, by Asteroid | 156 |
| Busy Bee, 4 years, by War Dance | 135 |
| Huntress, 5 years, by Brown Dick | 140 |
| Bibakiba, 6 years, by Colossus | 140 |

Five declared out.

## THE DISTILLERY SEIZURES.

Messrs. F. O. Boyd & Co., in their "High-wines Circular" for the present week, say that "the large seizures in the West, heretofore noticed, have caused a depressing effect on the market; and that, together with the general dullness in trade throughout the country, has kept the sales much below what they should be at this season. It is understood that most of the distilleries which were seized have given bonds and are running again, which will doubtless increase the production. The present law is such that under it there cannot be any fraud, except by collusion with Government officers; and, as there has been a general decapitation going on in the West, the law will, it is hoped, for a time at least, be honestly executed."

Read the Declaration of Independence in front of the north-east corner of Canal street and Broadway. It appeared there on Saturday morning, and constitutes the platform of Baldwin the Clothier. Yesterday the sales-rooms were thronged all day with customers.—*Exchange*.

Prepare your system for hot weather by taking Russian baths at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street. Open Sundays until noon.—*Exchange*.

The Elmwood and Warwick collars are made differently from any other. The edges are all folded, and the surface is in exact imitation of linen.—*Exchange*.

TO EXCEL IN IMPROVEMENT is the leading element of this country, and no other article of labor-saving machinery has equaled in this respect the sewing-machine in rapid strides of improvement. Among them the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE may be counted the leading one in this connection. Everything has been added to it that constant experimenting and science could suggest, and it is offered to the public to-day without an equal for family use. Light, rapid, beautiful, durable, and perfect, the Wilson holds the leading place among the best sewing-machines in use.

It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue and at "Macy's," New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement*.

LORD'S FRENCH CLEANING AND DYEING.—Suits, silks, laces, feathers, gloves, crape, &c., cleaned in the most exquisite manner. Send by express or otherwise. Principal office, No. 830 Broadway, corner 17th st.; branch, No. 630 Broadway.—*Advertisement*.

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement*.

**64. No Cure No Pay. 64.**

Contracts made for cleaning hotels, ships, and private houses of bedbugs, roaches, and all other insects. Send for circulars and sample bottles at fifty cents apiece.

B. ISAACSEN,
No. 64 Fulton st., New-York.

**All Eruptions of the Face, Pimples, Black-heads**, Moth, Wrinkles, Spots under the Skin, are eradicated by GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Guaranteed. No cure, no pay. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

**For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask** your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

**Lord's French Cleaning and Dyeing.**—Suits, Silks, Laces, Feathers, Gloves, Crape, &c. cleaned in the most exquisite manner. Send by express or otherwise. Principal Office, No. 830 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branch, No. 630 Broadway.

**Be Careful**

of your teeth; upon their health your health depends. Fragrant SOZODONT invigorates the nerves that keep them alive, prevents incrustation on the enamel, and is as wholesome as water.

**Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway.** Twelve years' practical experience. The [illegible]

**Dying and Cleaning.**—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

**"To Minister to a Mind Diseased" use** PERUVIAN SYRUP; it vitalizes the brain as well as the body.

**Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets**
Sweeten and purify the breath.

**Lundborg's Perfumes**
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.**
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

**For the Elastic Stockings and Supporting** BELTS go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, N. Y.

**Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest** remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

# MARRIED.

LOWNDES—RANSOM.—On Saturday, May 22, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, WILLIAM LOWNDES, JR., and KATE G., daughter of the late Daniel Ransom.

# DIED.

ALMIRALL.—Suddenly, on evening of 21st inst., IDA MARY, daughter of Joseph J. and Ida M. Almirall, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 408 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

BISSELL.—On the 20th inst., MARTHA C., wife of John Bissell, and daughter of the late David Holy.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, West 18th st., on Monday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Stamford, Conn.

BIDDLE.—On Friday, the 21st inst., of diphtheria, THEODORE ZELLER, youngest son of George E. and Margaret Biddle.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 117 East 79th st., on Sunday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROSSMAN.—On Thursday, May 20, after a lingering illness, JAMES W. CROSSMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 23, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 12 Attorney st.

GERVAIZE.—On Thursday morning, May 20, ELIZA A. TOWNSEND, wife of Edward Gervaize.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 154 West 54th st., on Monday, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn.

LEEDS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., May 20, BARZILLAI LEEDS, in he 54th year of his age.

Funeral service at the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, at 3 P. M., on Sunday, 23d inst.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MABBATT.—In this City, on Friday, May 21, SAMUEL R. MABBATT, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 235 East 19th st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

MORE.—On Saturday, May 22, JOHN O. MORE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 134 East 44th st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M.

MINTURN.—At Astoria, May 22, LYDIA MARY, widow of John Minturn, late of New-Orleans.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEE.—May 22, at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. H. Depew, Plainfield, N. J., WILLIAM HENRY, son of Abraham S. and Mary See, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his uncle, P. B. W. Cooke, No. 106 Willow st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SIMMONS.—At Orange, N. J., May 22, THOMAS S. SIMMONS, formerly of Brooklyn.

Funeral from his late residence, Essex st., Orange, Monday, 24th, at 3:30 P. M. Trains from foot of Barclay st. at 1:10 and 2:30. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery the following day.

SALOMON.—Friday morning, May 21, DAVID SALOMON, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 West 48th st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, May 21, LOUISA MATILDA, daughter of the late Wm. Taylor, at No. 343 East 16th st.

Funeral services will take place on Monday at 1:30 P. M., at St. George's Church, 16th st. and Rutherford place. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TOMPKINS.—At Middletown, Conn., on Friday, 21st inst., ALLETTA, wife of the late E. B. Tompkins, in her 87th year.

VANDYKE.—BLOSSOM, only child of Imogene Vandyke. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH, Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRESENCE of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there.

FOR INDIGESTION, NOTHING IS BETTER than BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without implanting an appetite for strong drinks.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER FIFTEENTH STREET,

(*Opposite the Cathedral.*)

This new and elegant house will be completed by September next.

MOURNING GOODS

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,

CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

FURNITURE—GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL NEWEST STYLES AT
No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway, and
Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st.,
New-York.
WM. H. LEE.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 Nassau st. On TUESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., a general assortment of office and household furniture.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, elegant household furniture, at the private residence No. 206 West 38th st.

A NOVEL IDEA IN WASHING.

ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, Nos. 243 and 245 West 47th st. Every family's linen kept separate during process of washing. Send for circular and reduced price list. Goods called for and delivered free.

MOTHERS, GIVE YOUR BABY MILK OF MAGNESIA if its food turns sour on the stomach. The little creature will swallow it with avidity, as it is smooth and pleasant to the taste. It is infinitely preferable to the ordinary calcined or carbonate of magnesia. For sale by all druggists.

TO BUILDERS.

Examine the NEW-ENGLAND SASH-LOCK, the only one which locks securely both upper and lower sashes at any point. RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUF. CO., No. 45 Chambers st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—OSCAR HUGO, IN THE morning, in West 30th st., at Eighth Avenue M. E. Church; afternoon in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 12th st., near 6th av.; evening in West 16th st. (below Eighth Avenue) Baptist Church. Mr. Hugo's Sunday services in Cooper Institute commence May 30. Tickets to these services can be had at the office of Cooper Institute; and to enable Mr. Hugo to meet the heavy expenses, the recipient of tickets is requested to give voluntary offering.

A SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN THE INterest of the Church German Society, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th av., on Trinity Sunday evening, May 23, 1875, at 7:30. A sermon will be preached by the Chaplain of the Society on "The Responsibilities of the Church for work among the Germans."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, May 23, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock; Rev. John Chadwick will preach in the evening at 7:45; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats all free in the evening; the public are cordially invited.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.

L. C. HILDRETH.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the next sermon in the course upon Science and Religion in the morning. Subject: "Does the Natural Evolution of the Religious Ideas Empty Their Value?"

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "Is There a Good Time Coming for the World?"

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to day at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.

(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning—"Some Thoughts About the Holy Spirit." Evening, George C. Needham (Irish evangelist) will preach the Gospel. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3. Prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S
Forthcoming Serial Story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL:
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his description, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compactness of construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union*. It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

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BEN. JOHNSON'S COMPLETE WORKS. With Notes and Memoirs, by GIFFORD; and Notes, &c., by CUNNINGHAM. Portrait. 9 vols. 8vo. Cloth. $40.

TAINE'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. 4 vols. 8vo. Cloth. $10. NEW EDITION. 4 vols. 8vo. Brown cloth. Cut edges. $10.

HISTORY OF PALESTINE AND THE HOLY LAND. By TILLOTSON. With upward of 350 illustrations and colored maps. 8vo. Cloth. $3.

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# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
"Becoming Conscious of Immortality."
EVENING, AT 7:45,
"A Reason for Our Hope."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Moral Reasoning; or, The Logic of Life."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—TRINITY SUNday.—Morning prayer, sermon, and communion, 10:30. Evening prayer, sermon, 7:30. Dr. Thompson preaches on God revealing Himself.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Divine services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 4. The Rector will officiate.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway, Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening. You are cordially invited.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE FOR SOciety of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Spirit tests after each lecture. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Picnic for the children on June 9.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.

REV. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation to all.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., west of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Baptism at close of evening service. All will be welcome.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. W. Sever, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are kindly invited.

MR. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM, THE EVANGELIST, will preach in English to the congregation of the French Evangelical Church, No. 9 University place, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services in French will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. H. L. Grandlienard.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 6th av. and 23d st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Faithfulness of God."

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Wm. Wyatt, at 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All welcome.

REV. MR. KRANS PREACHES THIS EVENing at 8 o'clock in St. Ann's church, 18th st., near 5th av. Free seats. Other services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M.

REV. RODERIC TERRY, OF IRVINGTON, will preach to young men Sunday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer (choral,) 7:30, with sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH CHOIR, UNDER the direction of A. H. Messiter, organist of Trinity Church. Two volunteer basses and tenors are required from June 1. Vacancies also for two leading boys, who will receive good salaries. Apply personally or by letter to MR. MESSITER, Trinity Church, or at St. Ignatius' Church, after Sunday evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—There will be an extra service (full choral) with sermon, at this church on Wednesday Evening next, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE

in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
will preach to the people at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st.—The Bishop of the Diocese will administer confirmation and Priest's ordination in Zion Church, on Trinity Sunday, May 23. Services to begin at 10:30 A. M. Morning prayer will be said at 9:30 A. M. Evening service at 4 P. M.

## DRY GOODS.

# STERN BROS

6TH AVENUE AND 23D ST.,

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK TO OFFER STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS IN THEIR

*Ladies' and Children's*

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

The great success that has attended their sales in the above departments induces them to offer new and large lines of very desirable Garments at even less than their prices of the past week, to which they most particularly request the attention of their numerous patrons.

LARGE LINE OF

**NEW UNDER-GARMENTS**

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,

comprising everything requisite to a complete wardrobe, of the most superior muslins, trimmings, and workmanship, including many of our own exclusive styles and manufacture.

An unusually large selection of

LADIES' LINEN, BATISTE AND

**LAWN SUITS AND OVERDRESSES,**

including many new and desirable

PARIS AND BERLIN DESIGNS,

from the plainest to the most elaborate styles, at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A large line of

LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

fully thirty-three per cent below the cost of importation.

LADIES' SUPERIOR MAKE PERCALE WRAPPERS AT $1 25.

WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS FROM $3 75 UPWARD.

They have marked down their immense stock of

**SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS**

FULLY TWENTY PER CENT. FROM PRICES RULING EARLY IN THE SEASON.

Their assortments are, without exception, the finest in the City,

all of most superior silks and finish, with the latest and most desirable handles.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THEIR ELEGANT LINE OF NOVELTIES IN PARIS, BERLIN AND VIENNA

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MOSTLY THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, WHICH THEY ARE ENABLED TO OFFER LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE HOUSES.

New designs in

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NECKLACES AND NECK BANDS, in gilt, silver, shell, and jet,

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BLACK GARNET JEWELRY in many new designs.

HIGH-TOP SHELL COMBS,

GILT AND SILVER LOCKETS AND CROSSES, ENAMELED AND GILT JEWELRY, PAINTED BROOCHES, ALL AT

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BALBRIGGAN, LISLE THREAD, STRIPED, FANCY AND PLAIN COTTON HOSIERY, for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, in all qualities and sizes and the most standard makes and qualities, POSITIVELY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GOSSAMER AND GAUZE UNDER-WEAR, IN ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

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6TH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, at hour suiting; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, BY A PARISIAN gentleman.—Thirty lessons, $25; at pupils', $36. Address PARISIAN, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN LANguages by an experienced French lady teacher, during the Summer; twenty lessons for $6. No. 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—Reduced terms during the Summer. Prof. PARRAIN, No. 48 West 11th st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School: special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

**$250** FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

## TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, TEACHER IN ONE OF the highest schools of this City, desires to spend the Summer vacation in the country with a respectable family; is willing to teach French, German and piano. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,196 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR SEPTEMBER, A FRENCH LADY to teach drawing, also as resident teacher in a school; also, one to teach music and French; also, two Protestant ladies for French only. Apply at TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.; hours from 10 till 5.

A YOUNG CHURCHWOMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher or governess for next September; references given. Address Box No. 559 Stamford, Conn.

## FINE ARTS.

**WORKS OF ART AT SYPHER & CO.'S,**

NO. 593 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE STATUARY—"Circassian Slave," by Rosette; "Venus at the Bath," by Wyatt; "Religion," represented by early Christian mother having her child baptized, by Haseltine; "Superstition," represented by Indian mother sacrificing her child to Moloch, by Haseltine; &c., &c., &c. BRONZES, by Merie and Carrier. Sevres, Dresden, and Oriental CHINA-WARE, painted by the most celebrated artists. Oil-paintings, Gobelin Tapestries. Old Sterling Silver-ware.

Branch at Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**DEAD TO THE WORLD;**

OR, SIN AND ATONEMENT.

A new Novel from the German of CARL DETLEF, author of "Valentine, the Countess" &c. translated by M. S. It is powerfully interesting. L. C. M., in the New-York *Tribune*. Cloth, price $1 50.

Now ready at all the book stores and libraries. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price.

WM. F. GILL & CO., Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

## STORAGE.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, FOR Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, Baggage, and Merchandise, in separate rooms, at low rates. The buildings are new and first-class insuring lower than any similar establishment. Removing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to.

H. O'REILLE & CO., Owners and Managers,
Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Hudson st.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES—We give particular attention to completely cleaning houses; lace curtains, carpets, &c., cleansed in the very best manner; satisfaction guaranteed.

Principal Office, No. 384 3d av.; Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st., No. 1,284 Broadway.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, baggage, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, &c., corner Broadway and 47th st. MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

## DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ALL THEIR PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES IN

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING THE NEWEST AND RICHEST STYLES MANUFACTURED, THE GREATER PART RECENTLY RECEIVED.

100 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard, fully THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW PREVIOUS PRICES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF COLORED SILKS in SEAL BROWN, DARK BLUE, AND OTHER DESIRABLE SHADES, from $1 25 per yard upward.

ON THE CENTRE COUNTER OF ROTUNDA They will offer 100 PIECES LIGHT FANCY SILKS at 75 cents and $1 per yard upward, worth $1 and $1 50.

JUST RECEIVED, 2 CASES BLACK AND COLORED VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES, VERY HANDSOME DESIGNS, PRICES VERY LOW.

DRESS GOODS.

A LARGE INVOICE OF CAMEL'S HAIR PLAID, CHOICE COLORINGS, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, at 40c. per yard; recent package price, 50c.

DOUBLE WIDTH CAMEL'S HAIR PLAID, 40 inches wide, at 85c.; recent package price, $1 10.

ON THE 4TH AV. SIDE, CENTRE SECTION, They will open 1,000 PIECES FAST-COLORED PRINTS at 6 1-4c. per yard value 8c.

1,000 Pieces STANDARD PRINTS, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND QUALITY at 12 1-2c. per yard; value 16c. and 18c.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

IMPORTED WHITE GOODS.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, MAY 24, one of the LARGEST ASSORTMENTS of

IMPORTED WHITE GOODS

EVER PRESENTED in this City, including a GREAT VARIETY of FASHIONABLE and DESIRABLE DESIGNS, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES.

1,000 PIECES SATIN STRIPED WHITE PIQUE at 12 1-2 cents per yard, worth 25c.

500 PIECES ASSORTED STRIPED PIQUE at 20 cents per yard, worth 30 cents.

500 PIECES BUFF STRIPED AND FIGURED PIQUES at 12 1-2 cents per yard, worth 25c.

750 PIECES CORDED WHITE PIQUES at 20 cents, 25 cents, and 30 cents per yard, worth 30 cents, 35 cents, and 40 cents.

500 PIECES FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS, 10 yards per piece, at $2 50 and $3 25 per piece.

500 PIECES ORIENTAL SATIN CHECKED NAINSOOK at 30 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, SWISS, LAWNS, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, &c., &c.,

Together with a FULL LINE of TUCKED and EMBROIDERED NAINSOOKS AND CAMBRICS.

SUITABLE FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 24, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

SUMMER SHAWLS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN-CENTRE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS IN NEW DESIGNS.

PLAIN AND BORDERED CHUDDAH SHAWLS, IN ALL COLORS.

PARISIAN, OPERA, LIGHT OTTOMAN, SILK, FANCY WOOL, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS, FROM $1 25 EACH UPWARD.

SUITS, SACQUES, &C.

STRIPED SILK SUITS, HANDSOME QUALITY and STYLISHLY TRIMMED, at $45 each up.

BLACK SILK SUITS from $43 each up.

EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, $25; recent price, $35.

SERGE SUITS from $12 up.

PERCALE SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, from $5 up.

WHITE LAWN SUITS from $3 up.

CAMEL'S HAIR JACKETS AND OVERSKIRTS in PLAIDS and SOLID COLORS, at $12 and $15 each, good value for $20 and $25.

CASHMERE SACQUES, MANTLES, CAPES, DOLMANS, POLNAISE, IN NEW SHAPES AND DESIGNS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

VALENCIENNES, CLUNY, GAZE, GUIPURE, APPLIQUE, LAMA, AND CHANTILLY LACES AND LACE GOODS IN SETS, BARBES, CAPES, SCARFS, SACQUES, FLOUNCES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, INSERTIONS, POINTS, COIFFURES, OMBRELLES, SLEEVES, PARASOL COVERS, DRESSES, POLONAISES, NETS, ROTONDES, TRIMMINGS, WAISTS, FICHUS, &c., &c.

FORTY PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN MEN'S HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS, SCARFS, WINDSORS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT BOSOMS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS, &c.

DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES, AND MADE on THE PREMISES, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each; cheap at $2, $2 25, and $2 75.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS MADE TO MEASURE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

# MACY'S.

MILLINERY Received per steamer Baltic another
MILLINERY shipment of
MILLINERY HAMBURG NETS AND TRIMMINGS.
MILLINERY The best SHOE for the money in America
MILLINERY is our GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS
MILLINERY SHOE, at $4 99.
PARASOLS Gents', Ladies', Misses', Children's, and
PARASOLS Infants' FURNISHING GOODS and com-
PARASOLS plete Outfits.
PARASOLS TRAVELERS' OUTFITTING DEPART-
PARASOLS MENT.
CROCKERY House Ornamenting, Housekeeping, and
CROCKERY House Furnishing Goods of Silver, Bronze,
CROCKERY Parian, Majolica, China, Glass, Iron, Tin,
CROCKERY Wood and Willow, Linen Cloths, Napkins,
CROCKERY Wool Blankets, Counterpanes, Curtains,
CROCKERY Tidies and Doylies.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th STREET and 6th AVENUE.

# PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

**KID GLOVES.**

WILL OPEN

**MONDAY, MAY 24.**

1,000 dozen 2, 3, and 5 Button KID GLOVES, in ALL DESIRABLE SHADES, at the USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

***Every Pair Warranted.***

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HINE, COLE & GRAY, at No. 536 6th av., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, May 22, 1875.

A. B. HINE,
W. J. COLE,
FRANK S. GRAY.

## DRY GOODS.

# MILLINERY,

SACQUES,

COSTUMES.

PRICES REDUCED.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

**Prices Greatly Reduced,**

To close the season, in PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, and EVENING

# Suits & Costumes.

OXFORD SUITS,
LACE COSTUMES,
LACE JACKETS,
THREAD LACE AND LLAMA SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE WRAPS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

**Bridal Trousseaux and Infants' Outfits,**

Ready-made and to order.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PIQUE SUITS,
LADIES' PEIGNOIRS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
BATH ROBES,

FRENCH UNDERWEAR,

PANIERS, CORSETS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

**NOW OPEN,**

A full and complete stock of all

THE LATEST

SUMMER DRESS FABRICS

Introduced this season,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.**

Will offer on MONDAY, May 24, a job lot,

300 Swiss Embroidered Robes,

50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

# SUMMER SHAWLS.

**Arnold, Constable & Co.**

Have now open a large and well-selected stock of BAREGE, SHETLAND, MEXICAN AND OPERA SHAWLS, PLAIN, PLAID, AND FANCY BORDERED REVERSIBLE CASHMERE, BEAVER, VELOUR, AND TRAVELING ROBES, suitable for STEAMER WRAPS.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

**HOSIERY.**

Every description of PLAIN and FANCY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

UNDERWEAR,
SILK, LISLE THREAD,
BALBRIGGAN,
GAUZE, AND GOSSAMER MERINO,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th St.

**GREAT BARGAINS**

IN

STRIPED AND FANCY CHECKED SILKS,
PLAIN, CHECKED, AND DAMASK PONGEES,
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND PLAID FOULARDS,
"LOUISINES" in medium and extra qualities.

The latest colorings in

TAFFETAS, GROS GRAINS,

FAILLES,

and the finest stock of

**BLACK SILKS**

to be found in the City and at the LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Sun Umbrellas,
Rain Umbrellas,
Silk and Lace-covered Parasols,

Mounting of LACE COVERS a specialty.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th St.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH. THE FAVORITE STEAMER NEVERSINK Will, on SUNDAY, May 23, make the first excursion of the season to the far-famed Rockaway Beach, leaving foot of 24th st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the entire excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board. The hotels at Rockaway are open for guests.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILver-ware, and other articles bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE CALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

## DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

**1,000 pieces Striped and Checked Silks,**

*At $1 per yard; former price, $1 25 and $1 50.*

Plain Colored Silks, unequaled variety, $1 50 and $1 75.

Black Silks, standard makes, warranted to wear.

REDUCTIONS.

# JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

will offer on MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK GREAT BARGAINS in all their departments.

200 dozen of FRENCH CHIP

**Bonnets and Round Hats.**

These goods are just opened, and are the LATEST SHAPES and SHADES out.

350 cases of Ladies', Misses', and Children's FINE MILAN and LEGHORN, all at reduced prices.

350 cases of fine MILAN and HAIR Hats and Bonnets, at $1, $1 25, $1 38, and $1 50 each.

250 cases of Misses' and Children's Round Hats in MILAN and LEGHORN, from 75c. to $2 each.

A large assortment of Boys' Hats, neatly trimmed, at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 each.

**FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS**

***AND ROUND HATS***

**MARKED DOWN.**

| BONNETS. From | To | ROUND HATS. From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| $16 50 | $12 50 | $12 00 | $9 50 |
| 18 00 | 14 50 | 14 50 | 11 50 |
| 20 00 | 16 50 | 18 00 | 14 00 |
| 22 00 | 18 00 | 20 00 | 16 50 |
| 25 00 and $28 | 22 00 | 24 00 and $25 | 20 00 |

**SASH RIBBONS.**

An immense stock, and selling at the same prices as last year, regardless of the great advance this season.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

7-inch Colored Gros Grain Sash, 75c. per yard, worth $1.

8-inch Colored Gros Grain Sash, 85c. per yard, worth $1 25.

9-inch Colored Gros Grain, very fine, imported, $1, worth $1 50.

10-inch Colored Gros Grain, very fine, imported, $1 25, worth $1 75.

We have received another lot of Damassie and Serge French Trimming Ribbons, containing Seal Brown, Ecru, Cardinal, and Black, at very low prices.

**SILKS.**

Will offer on MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK AND COLORED

**DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS.**

These goods were purchased at the late auction sales, and are of the celebrated makes of BELLON, TAPISSIERE, GUINET, PONSON, and BONNET.

Fine BELLON SILKS at $1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 30, and $1 50.

Fine CASHMERE FINISH at $1 75, $2, $2 12, $2 25, $2 35, and $2 50 per yard.

Extra fine CASHMERE SUBLIME at $2 50, $2 75, and $3.

(The above prices are LESS THAN GOLD COST.)

A large assortment of DAMASSIE and PLAIN COLORED TRIMMING SILKS, in all the new and desirable shades.

We will also offer a large assortment of very fine goods at very low prices in the following departments:

FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER MERINO UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' SILK TIES AND SCARFS.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's SUITS and UNDERWEAR, French and domestic, at extremely low prices.

**Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.**

Will open on MONDAY 2,500 PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS. This is the most desirable lot of FINE GOODS we ever had the pleasure of offering to our customers. We respectfully request an examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere.

# JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,

UNION SQUARE.

N. B.—The season being now far advanced, and many fine goods in the Millinery line very scarce, we call the attention of Milliners to our very large stock of Chip Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and other novelties, which we will sell at wholesale prices, with the regular trade discount off.

# WILSON & GREIG

No. 771 Broadway,

CORNER NINTH ST.,

Beg to announce that they have now received a choice ■ assortment of the leading PARIS NOVELTIES IN

**CLOAKS AND COSTUMES**

Ladies' and Children's

FURNISHING GOODS,

INFANTS' WARDROBES,
MOURNING GOODS,
AND SUMMER CLOAKINGS,
FRENCH ECRU NET FOR JACKETS AND COSTUMES.

Novelties in WASHING MATERIALS for SUMMER COSTUMES, exclusive styles. Also a magnificent assortment of Paris Embroidered LINEN NET APPLIQUE and BATISTE TABLIERS and CUIRASSES, JACKETS and SKIRTS and FULL COSTUMES in boxes, not made up, all of which are of the finest quality and which are offered at prices much lower than similar goods by any other house.

**WILSON & GREIG.**

# LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

Corner Chrystie st.,

invite the attention of purchasers to their immense stock of

# DRY GOODS,

in which can be found the Newest Styles and latest Novelties, all of which have been selected with the greatest care and with special reference to the season. Would ask particular attention to the department for Millinery, also to their stock of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS,
FURNITURE, WINDOW CURTAINS, SHADES,
BEDDING, MIRRORS, UPHOLSTERY, &c., &c.,

in great variety, all of which they are offering at unusually low prices.

Samples and goods sent free of expense to all parts of the United States.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

## MEETINGS.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, MADISON AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1875.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock, to consider and act upon a further report of the Executive Committee on the subject of the reconstruction of the Club-house.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will offer on MONDAY, May 24, in their

**Ladies' Furnishing Department,**

for the first time this season, plain and embroidered

**Batiste Overskirts and Jackets.**

These garments are of the latest importations, and will be offered at popular prices.

We also invite special attention to our elegant stock of

**Misses' and Children's Jackets,**

manufactured from the latest styles in Spring and Summer Cassimeres, which we are now offering much below the regular prices.

A superior assortment of styles in Ladies' Black Silk, Cashmere, and Drap d'Ete

CLOAKS

will be found well worthy an inspection.

We will also offer during the week an unusually attractive assortment of

PIQUE, VICTORIA LAWN, SWISS, AND CAMBRIC SUITS, AND OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS.

Very desirable for Spring and Summer wear.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will offer on MONDAY, May 17, a splendid stock of BATISTE, GRENADINE, SICILIENNE, AND CASHMERE TABLIERS AND JACKETS,

(Unmade,) at a reduction of sixty per cent.

Also, a few EMBROIDERED BATISTE and CASHMERE POLONAISE equally cheap.

A few lines of ALGERIAN and CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, and other novelties for Suits and Over-dresses at prices to suit the times.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

will offer on MONDAY, May 24, and during the week, their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, comprising an elegant assortment of superior garments, both in finish and quality, of Night-dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Toilet, Sacques, &c., &c., at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION

in prices.

For the convenience of customers these goods will be placed on a separate counter, in the BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET SECTION, FIRST FLOOR.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will make, on MONDAY, May 24th, a great reduction in prices throughout their various

**DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,**

offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

# FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

THE MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT

OF BROOKLYN,

NOS. 289 AND 291 FULTON ST.,

NOS. 14 AND 16 TILLARY ST.,

NO. 264 WASHINGTON ST.

TRADE MARK.

Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and suburbs that they offer special inducements to purchasers of first-class goods from their enormous and unsurpassed stocks of

Black Silks,
Grenadines, Hernanis,
Housekeeping Goods,
Millinery Goods,
Straw Goods,
Fine Gloves,
Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Corsets,
Dress Trimmings,
Fine Laces, and
Lace Goods,
Checked and Striped Silks,
Mourning Goods,
White Goods,
Fine Ribbons,
Trimmed Hats,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Babies' Outfittings,
Picture Frames,
Handkerchiefs,
Hamburg Edgings,
Children's Shoes.

PLEASE NOTICE.

It is no further from New-York to Brooklyn than from Brooklyn to New-York, and it will pay you to give us a call.

Ladies can always find scarce and desirable goods in our establishment.

We keep none but first-class goods, import direct, and are satisfied with a small advance on first cost.

We make out-of-town orders a specialty.

We send goods free of charge to any part of the United States, provided the order is accompanied by a draft on New-York or Brooklyn, or by a Post Office order, for the amount.

We pay no charges on parcels sent C. O. D.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN.

Our FASHION LIGHT, published monthly, will be mailed free to any address on application.

# HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

# L. SHAW,

NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER OF 4TH ST.

Previous to our removal to No. 54 West 14th st., near 6th av., we will offer the largest stock of Human Hair goods in this City, for one month only positively, at cost price.

Ladies will find all the latest styles of Coiffures on hand in large variety. Elegant assortment of Invisibles continually received from Paris and made to order at shortest notice, from $2 and upward.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every article reduced to cost price. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

BRANCH STORE NO. 345 6TH AV.,

between 21st and 22d sts., up stairs. Ladies' own hair made over in latest styles. Combings made up by a newly invented method. Roots put all one way. Goods sent to all the States when prepaid free of all charges, or C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D., 1875, we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth of May, A. D., 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

## DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289 BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS, WARRANTED the VERY best QUALITY, in BLACK, BROWN, DRAB, and WHITE, in all the LEADING SHAPES, including the "DERBY"........ **$1.98**

EXTRA QUALITY AMERICAN CHIP HATS, all COLORS and SHAPES, at........ **83c.**

Finest quality of Milan and Dunstable Straw Hats, in Black, Brown, Drab, and White, in the most fashionable shapes, at...... **$1.25**

Black and Brown Canton Hats in the best quality manufactured, including the "DERBY," "LE BRUN," English Walking Hat, &c., at........ **50c.**

VERY FINE QUALITY LEGHORN HATS, IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES, at........ **75c.**

LADIES' CANTON HATS, all colors and shapes, best quality, 50 cents.

MISSES' STRAW SCHOOL HATS, fully trimmed with straw trimmings, at 50 cents.

SELECTIONS AND PRICES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY IN

FINE FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
READY-TRIMMED HATS,
RIBBONS, HAT-SASHES, &c.

We call special attention to our WHITE LAWN HOUSE DRESSES, very pretty, at $6 75, $9 75, and upward.

# EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

# SUITS.

THE NUMEROUS AND SINCERE COMPLIMENTS PAID OUR SUITS BY LADIES JUSTIFY OUR PRIDE IN THIS DEPARTMENT. NO SHOP SEWING, NO EXTRAVAGANT FASHIONS, NO MISFITS, NO BROADWAY PRICES. EVERY SUIT WELL SEWED, neatly and genteelly trimmed, of good material, at prices to astonish the most economical. Nicely trimmed suits, well made, at $3 75, $4 50, $6 75, $8 75, $10 50, $12 50.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR "ANNA" SUIT, THE PERFECTION OF TASTE AND NEATNESS; A SUIT TO WHICH THE MOST FASTIDIOUS CAN FIND NO OBJECTION, at........ **$15.00**

IMPORTED STYLES at $17 50, $20, $23.

BEAUTIFUL SUITS OF GOAT'S HAIR CLOTH, TRIMMED WITH SEAL BROWN SILK, A COPY OF ONE OF WORTH'S ELEGANT STYLES, at........ **$25.00**

**BLACK SILK SUITS.**

PURE LYONS SILK SUITS, handsomely trimmed, sewed with silk, at $25.

RICHER STYLES at $31, $37, $45, $50.

VERY RICH STYLES, made from our own "LA NOBLESSE" SILKS, at $65, $75, $85, $100, and upward.

COLORED STRIPED SILK SUITS, made from fine quality silk, elegant styles, at $45, $58, $65, and upward.

Batiste and Linen Suits, Basques and Overskirts, in great variety.

OUR WELL-KNOWN ATTRACTIONS IN DOMESTIC AND FRENCH UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, SLEEVELESS JACKETS, &c.

OUR STORE CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY.

# EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

# FOR REAL LACES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PATTERNS, WIDTHS, STYLES, AND QUALITIES, GO DIRECT TO

# BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340.

ONLY ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY,

You will thereby save time and money.

Third, Fourth, Lexington, and Madison Avenue cars pass the door.

Will open MONDAY MORNING five cases of real laces and made-up lace goods, comprising some of the most elegant designs in real thread, guipure, cluny, yak and French woven thread laces.

White, drab, and ecru Hamburg embroidered nets for over dresses.

White, ecru, and drab cluny lace and insertion.

Black guipure and yak insertions.

Guipure, Spanish, Brussels, dotted, and beaded nets.

Lace sacques, dolmans, cardinal capes, Marie Antoinette capes, fichus, barbes, ties, sashes, coiffures, handkerchiefs, tidies, chair, table, and bed covers.

**Lace Shawls and Rotunds.**

**Sleeveless Jackets and Tabliers.**

5,000 yards of BLACK YAK LACES, most superb patterns, positively the very finest goods ever imported, elegantly embroidered with real cut jet beads, purchased at an immense sacrifice—about thirty cents on the dollar—which we will offer at a small advance.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS MAY BE SECURED in this line BY GIVING US AN EARLY CALL.

Our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has been replenished with all the new shapes of CHIP AND STRAW HATS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, most choice assortment, at exceedingly attractive prices.

NEW SHADES OF TRIMMING SILKS JUST OPENED.

Still further reductions in our LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Complete line of our

PERFECT FITTING CORSETS

IN ALL GRADES.

Elegantly hand-embroidered French woven Corsets, $1 57; real value, $2 25.

Finest French Coutil hand-made Corsets, $1 97; selling elsewhere at $3.

All styles of Paniers, including the famous portable extension Panier.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.

FRENCH CAPS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS, &c.

GENUINE NILSSON KID GLOVE, 2-Button, 95c. Others given should any rip or tear when first tried on.

HOSIERY, MERINO AND GOSSAMER UNDERWEAR, IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

A very select assortment.

GENUINE PERFUMES, SOAPS, AND TOILET ARTICLES, PORTEMONNAIES, SACHELS, AND TRAVELING BAGS, SHAWL STRAPS, &c.

A complete line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTIONS, &c.

**BLOOMS',**

338 Bowery. 340

# GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ALL NEW GOODS AND NEW DESIGNS, IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.

BODY BRUSSELS from $1 50 per yard up.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1 10 per yard up.

ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS from $1 per yard up.

EXTRA SUPER CARPETS from 75 cents per yard up.

TWO-PLY ALL-WOOL CARPETS from 60 cents per yard up.

INGRAIN CARPETS from 40 cents per yard up.

OIL-CLOTHS from 25 cents per yard up.

CHECK AND WHITE MATTINGS from 25 cents per yard up.

A large stock of PAPER-HANGINGS at Manufacturers' prices.

At the Popular Carpet Store,

NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

*THE NEW-YORK*

**Steam Carpet-Cleaning Works.**

ESTABLISHED 1857. EVERY IMPROVEMENT SINCE.

Carpets freed from dust and moths by patent MACHINES with FLEXIBLE WHIPS, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor.

Nos. 437 and 439 West 45th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS**

IN

**SILKS**

AT

# DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.,

ON MONDAY NEXT.

515 pieces black, colored, and fancy silks, received from late auctions, at extremely low prices.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN

**DRESS GOODS.**

500 pieces Camel's Hair Polonaise cloth at 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.

200 pieces Mohairs at 25 cents, choice colors.

300 pieces Pongees, pure silk and wool, at 50 cents.

300 pieces Irish Poplins, new shades, at $1, worth $1 50.

**AT DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,**

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.

**At Doyle & Adolphi's,**

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,

ON MONDAY NEXT,

NOVELTIES IN SUITS, CASHMERE JACKETS, TABLIERS, and SILK JACKETS, unsurpassed in beauty and elegance.

RICH PAISLEY and BROCHE SHAWLS, new designs in LACE JACKETS and SHAWLS, at attractively low prices.

**MOURNING GOODS.**

The most select stock of MOURNING GOODS of every description, at popular prices, at

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.

**Domestic and Housekeeping Dry Goods**

retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES, at

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.

**DOYLE & ADOLPHI,**

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,

are now offering in their NEW DEPARTMENTS great inducements and Bargains in HOSIERY, LADIES' UNDERWEAR of every description. SCARFS, PARASOLS, CORSETS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**

The SIMON LAUTERBACH celebrated best-fitting fine White Shirts: also a full line of gents' Neckwear, Under-wear, Suspenders, &c.

Their own imported KID GLOVES, called the "LU LU," at $1 per pair, supersede any make in the market. THEY ARE WARRANTED. Should any pair of them Rip or Tear trying them on, we will cheerfully exchange them for a new pair.

THE BEST FITTING CORSETS in the World—The celebrated "Thompson Glove Fitting." The Waterman & Mayer "Model Shape Corset," also the well-known "Shicles Seamless Corset."

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

# RICHARD MEARES,

Sixth av. and Nineteenth st.,

Begs to direct attention to the very large and attractive stock of

**Ladies' Ready-made Costumes,**

NOW OFFERING

AT LOWER PRICES, WORK AND QUALITY CONSIDERED, THAN CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

Very Elaborate and Stylish Silk Costumes, of rich Black Lyons Silk, elaborately trimmed, $60, $65, $75, $80, and $90.

Very Stylish and Elegant Silk Costumes, of original designs, composed of two shades of rich Gros-Grain Silk, $65, $69, $75, $85, $90.

Handsome Striped Silk Costumes, in variety of styles or made to order, $45, $50, $55, $60.

Camel's Hair and Debeige Suits, for traveling, street or house wear, of very stylish designs, richly trimmed with Silk to match or contrast, and well finished, $25, $28, $30, $35, $38.

Any of the above styles made to order at the same prices.

Linen and Batiste Basques and Overdresses, of good quality, $6 50, $8, $8 50, $9 to $12.

Linen Suits, elaborately braided, $8, $9, $10, $12.

Plain Suits, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10.

French Batiste Suits, plain and plaid, $10 to $20.

Stylish Embroidered Batiste Suits, $15, $18 to $25.

White Lawn Suits, trimmed with embroidery, $8 50, $10, $12, $13 50, $15.

White Lawn Suits, with plaited trimming, $4 50, $5, $6 50.

White Lawn Wrappers, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, $6 50, $7 75, $8 50 to $10.

White Lawn Wrappers, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, $5 50, $6 50, $7 25, $8, $10.

Calico Wrappers, Gabrielle style, $1 12, $1 50.

Fine French Cambric and Percale Wrappers, trimmed with borders, $1 75, $2, $2 25.

French Cambric Suits, stylishly made, $4 50, $5 75.

Calico Suits, three pieces, with Skirt, Overskirt, and Basque, all neat patterns, $2 75.

We invite an examination of our large and attractive stock of Ready-made Costumes, confident that a personal inspection will convince all that our prices are beyond competition. Our Costumes are all manufactured and designed under the supervision of the most complete artists, and are got up with a view to durability, attractiveness, and moderation in price.

Our assortment is large and varied, and we are constantly introducing novelties, and are prepared to execute the most elaborate orders at shortest notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

# RICHARD MEARES,

Corner Sixth Av. and Nineteenth St.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern: CUTTING, and FITTING by experienced artists.

# AN OLD MURDER CASE.

## CRIME IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

### A FRENCH JEWELER MURDERED BY HIS SERVANT — THE MURDERED MAN'S BROTHER IN PURSUIT OF THE CRIMINAL —HOW THE EVIDENCE OF A BLIND MAN BROUGHT ABOUT A CONVICTION.

About the middle of the seventeenth century Nicholas Zambelli, a citizen of Lucca, visited England on business, and, pleased with the country, settled there. His affairs prospered, and by the time he was fifty years of age he had accumulated a handsome fortune, and felt a desire to end his days at Lucca, where a brother of his still resided. He wrote to his family announcing his intention, and soon after sent them another letter, dated at Rouen, stating that he had advanced thus far on his journey; that he had some business to attend to at Paris, and might be expected to reach Lucca in about two months. Nearly half a year elapsed, however, and nothing was heard of him. His brother, extremely anxious as to his fate, set out for Paris in search of him. He visited every place where the missing man was likely to have presented himself in the course of his business, and in his search seemed, at first, to meet with success. Many of those he encountered stated that they had seen and conversed with the missing man; he had claimed and collected the amount due on various securities to a considerable amount. When, however, the receipts signed "Zambelli" were exhibited, the brother exclaimed at once that they were forgeries, and it was plain that there had been foul play of some sort—robbery, at least, if not murder. No clue could be obtained, however, to the guilty parties; none of those who had paid their money to the false Zambelli would undertake to describe an individual they had seen six months before, and but for a few minutes. Investigations at Rouen revealed the fact that Zambelli had arrived there, and had left for Paris accompanied by a valet. The latter, however, had been but little noticed, and as so long a time had elapsed since his departure, no one could undertake to identify this single domestic of the many who in that time had passed through this hotel, the most frequented in Rouen.

Cornelius Zambelli thereupon brought the matter before the Lieutenant of Police, but even his acumen, sharpened by long experience, was at fault. Undoubtedly a crime had been committed somewhere between Rouen and Paris, but, where, when, and by whom? Reason was at fault, but the Lieutenant was a brilliant example of the Darwinian theory of the acquisition of instincts. Long years of contact with crime, innumerable searches for criminals, had engendered in him a sixth sense, which enabled him to detect the presence of an offender against the law where there was no palpable evidence of his existence. Six or seven months before a goldsmith named Martel had opened a shop at Rouen, where he was entirely unknown. There was something strange, awkward, and embarrassed in his appearance and manner; he was very reticent as to his antecedents; inquisitive neighbors who ventured to ask him any questions about himself were put off with evasive answers, while his manner when thus interrogated became painfully embarrassed. These circumstances, joined to the fact that his business was the same as Zambelli's, and his appearance at Rouen synchronous with the latter's disappearance, awakened a suspicion in the Lieutenant's mind that he was the man of whom they were in search, and that official at once set to work to obtain corroboration of his hypothesis.

With those artful preparations to entrap the unwary which are the characteristics of French criminal law and police, he sent an individual to Martel's store, who, under pretense of purchasing some trinkets, entered into conversation with the goldsmith and incidentally mentioned the name of Zambelli. At this Martel grew pale and showed signs of disquietude, looking earnestly at his questioner, who, however, giving no sign of any ulterior motive in his remark, finished his purchase and left the shop. The Lieutenant now felt sure he was on the right track. His next step was an ingenious one. He counterfeited Martel's signature to a bond, and sent a Sergeant of Police to the suspected man to demand payment of it. Martel, of course, replied that it was a forgery, and refused to pay, but the officer insisted that he must take him into custody until he had sworn to its falsity before the proper officer.

Martel, at first, accompanied the Sergeant with all the calmness of an innocent man, but suddenly a suspicion that all was not right flashed upon him. Trembling with fear, he seized the officer by the arm and asked, with trembling lips, if the bond was all the Police had against him; if there was not some other accusation back of it. The Sergeant, well trained in his part, feigned astonishment and reassured his prisoner, so that he had quite recovered his calmness when brought before the Lieutenant. The latter, however, soon put an end to his doubts by thus addressing him: "This bond is indeed false, but as you have betrayed fear I must tell you that there are other things against you. A citizen of Lucca, named Zambelli, is dead, and you are his murderer. Do not deny it, for I have certain proofs. You need not feel any alarm, however, on this account; he was a stranger here; no one cares what has become of him: a few sacrifices on your part and the whole affair can be hushed up, only you must make a full and sincere confession—your life depends on it."

Martel at first fell into the snare. Glad to purchase his life with the sacrifice of part of his plunder, he exclaimed that the discovery of his guilt must have been by the direct interposition of Heaven, for no eye had seen his crime. He was ready, he said, to confess all, but when the notary came to take down his deposition, he recovered his self-possession and refused to say anything, protesting his entire innocence of the crime laid to his charge. All efforts to extort a confession were in vain, and he was remanded to prison. He loudly protested against his incarceration, declared the falseness of the bond on which he was arrested, publicly accused the Lieutenant and Sergeant of forgery, and commenced a suit against them for damages. The courts, however, were on the side of the Police, and Martel's proceedings were stayed for three months; the suit relative to the murder of Zambelli was brought before the Norman Parliament, and Martel himself transferred to the Conciergerie, while diligent search was made for the body of the missing man.

Eleven miles north-east of Versailles, in what is now the Department of Seine-et-Oise, stands the little town of Argenteuil. One day in the Summer of 1680 it was the scene of unwonted excitement. The inhabitants had with one accord suspended their labors, quitted their houses, and gathered together about the door of the Hotel du Heaume. By their earnest conversation among themselves, and the eager questioning to which they subjected all who came out of the hotel, it was evident that something unusual was there going on. In fact, it was the scene of an inquest held by M. Laurence Bigot, King's advocate, on the body of the long-missing Zambelli. This zealous officer, in his search for traces of the crime, had visited every village and hamlet on the road from Rouen to Paris, and had questioned every officer of police he encountered, but all in vain. In despair of accomplishing his object, he was about to return to Rouen, when he was informed that some months before a corpse had been discovered hid in a vineyard near Argenteuil. Bigot hastened thither, and the state of preservation of the remains enabled him, on viewing the body, to perceive that it tallied exactly with the description given by his brother of the missing Zambelli.

The Magistrate, having taken down the evidence, proceeded, in accordance with custom, to read it aloud, when he was interrupted by a piercing cry, and a blind man, whose presence in the room no one had before perceived, presented himself. His name was Gervais, and himself a professional beggar, born in the neighborhood, well known and much liked. It was his custom to wander from place to place, begging his way, but he always returned three or four times a year to Argenteuil. There he met a kind reception, and was invariably allowed lodging at the hotel. Having arrived that day from a tramp of several months, he had entered the house and seated himself unnoticed in a corner. When, however, in listening to the Magistrate, he heard that a corpse had been discovered among the vines, he sprang up with a loud exclamation, and was quickly interrogated. Several months before, he said, he started from Argenteuil on one of his tramps, and had just gained the high ground beyond the village when he heard the violent baying of a dog. He stopped and listened, and soon distinguished a man's voice, feeble and suppliant, exclaiming, "Monster! thy master, thy benefactor; mercy! Must I die so far from my country, my brother; mercy, mercy!" Then the blind man heard a fearful cry, like that of a dying man in his last agony, and all was silence.

After a time he distinguished the steps of one who seemed to stagger under a heavy burden. Gervais advanced, asking what was the matter—who had been moaning so? "Nothing, nothing," replied an agitated voice, "only a sick man, who is being carried home and has fainted on the way." Then the voice added in a lower and more menacing tone, "You may thank God that you are blind, or I would have done the same to you." He now perceived that a terrible crime had been committed; trembling as he realized the fact that he stood face to face with a murderer, and fearing for his own life, he hurried on his way, resolved never to breathe a word of his adventure to any one, lest, haply, it might come to the ears of the unknown, and awaken his vengeance. When, however, he heard of a body being found in the very place where he had heard the voice, he could not avoid an expression of surprise, and, when interrogated, frankly told all he knew. "God grant," he exclaimed in conclusion, "that no evil comes to me for it."

The King's advocate listened attentively to this story; he had now got hold of a clue, but what reliance could he place upon its power to guide him? He interrogated Gervais strictly as to whether he thought he could recognize the voice if he heard it again. The latter insisted that he could. Several months had passed, it was true, but his terrible adventure seemed only to have happened a few hours ago. So great had been his terror that, night and day, he seemed to hear the murderer's words always ringing in his ears; he could recognize the voice as certainly as his mother's. The bystanders also testified that, deprived of one sense, the others had increased in power; his knowledge of the human voice was wonderful; they often tried to play tricks on him by addressing him in disguised voices, but the blind man never failed to detect the identity of his interrogator.

After many long debates it was decided by the Parliament that Gervais' evidence should be admitted. His frank and circumstantial deposition made a deep impression, but some doubt still remained. It seemed straining a point to place a man's life at the mercy of the fugitive reminiscences of a blind man, who could only trust to his hearing. It seemed almost impossible that Gervais should recognize faithfully a voice which he had heard but once. The Parliament, therefore, determined to prove him by bringing into his presence successively all the prisoners in the Conciergerie, Martel among the rest. If, after hearing them speak, the blind man spontaneously and without once hesitating should recognize the voice, which had struck him so powerfully, this evidence, united to what they already had, should be held conclusive. Christmas Eve was pitched upon for this experiment, and for good reasons. To have brought up the prisoners together on an ordinary day would have awakened their suspicions, perhaps suggested to them various stratagems, and thus left the success of the novel experiment to chance. On Christmas Eve, however, the order excited no surprise, as it was then customary to bring all the prisoners of the Conciergerie before the Parliament, which sometimes, out of respect for the day, liberated those who had been imprisoned for trifling offenses.

To bring home to the understanding of the witness the importance of the statements he was to make, an iron-clad oath was administered to him, which he took in a truthful, honest manner, that left no doubt of his sincerity, and the trial commenced. Eighteen prisoners were brought up and answered the questions put to them, but the blind man never moved, while the prisoners, on perceiving him in the room, gave no signs of alarm. At last the nineteenth was introduced. It was Martel, and at the sight of Gervais he seemed stupefied with horror; he reeled and nearly fainted away, so that the turnkeys were obliged to lead him to a seat. The President and Judges anxiously awaited the result. At the first words that Martel uttered in reply to a question, the blind man, who, ignorant of his presence, had hitherto remained quiet and immovable, suddenly leaned forward, listening intently; then, shrinking back with horror and fear, he cried out: "It is he; it is the voice I heard on the heights of Argenteuil." The President then, in a loud voice, ordered the removal of the prisoner and the introduction of another. The first part of this order was complied with, but in accordance with a prearranged plan, Martel was again brought in and interrogated under another name. Fresh questions elicited fresh replies, but the blind man, after listening a few minutes, exclaimed, "You are deceiving me; that is the voice of the man I conversed with on the heights of Argenteuil."

The mystery was soon solved. Despairing, as well he might, the prisoner stammered out a full confession, and was promptly convicted of the crime. The scaffold followed the sentence quickly in those days, and in twenty-four hours Martel expiated his crime under the hands of the executioner.

## TOUGHENED GLASS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of May 9: "You gave an account a few weeks ago of the discovery by M. François de la Bastie, a French engineer, of a process by which glass while retaining its transparency practically ceases to be brittle. Yesterday evening M. Victor de Luynes, who, with M. De Bastie's sanction, has for some weeks been making experiments at a glass manufactory, delivered a lecture on the subject at the annual meeting of the Société de Secours des Amis des Sciences. M. Dumas, the distinguished chemist and Permanent Secretary of the Académie des Sciences, presided, and the large amphitheatre of the Faculty of Arts at the Sorbonne was crowded, most of the members of scientific bodies and the chief glass manufacturers being among the audience. M. de la Bastie himself was also present. M. de Luynes explained the expansion and compression of the exterior and interior parts caused by immersing glass heated to a certain temperature in an oleaginous bath, and he gave some highly interesting proofs of the success of the process. Thus he applied some vigorous blows with a hammer to a piece of glass which in its ordinary condition must have been broken into fragments, but which sustained this violence without being any the worse for it. A small tube of thin twisted glass being fastened in a vise, he endeavored to break off the extremity of it with a pair of pincers, but it was only after several attempts and by dint of much evident muscular exertion that he succeeded in doing so. A furnace, moreover, was brought into the hall, and a number of small globes and pieces of sheet glass were submitted to the tougheuing process. M. de Luynes then threw some of them on the floor to show that they could bear the shock. The globes were fastened by strings to staves of wood at various heights, and an assistant mounting a ladder and setting fire to the string, they fell on the table with considerable force, thence rebounding on the floor, but only one or two of them were fractured, and those only when falling four or five yards. The assistant also mounted on a curved plate of glass placed on the table so as to represent an arc of a circle, but though the portion of the glass on which he stood was an inch or two above the table it bore the whole weight of his body. A similar experiment with much thinner glass was not so successful, but M. de Luynes stated that it had previously borne the strain though it had been necessary for the assistant to mount upon it somewhat carefully so as to equalize the pressure as much as possible. Of course M. de la Bastie, as M. de Luynes explained, does not pretend that glass thus tempered is absolutely free from danger of breakage, but he claims that it will bear eighty or 100 times the strain of ordinary glass, and last night's experiments afforded conclusive evidence of the value of the discovery. The glass, moreover, it is stated, can be cut under certain conditions, as easily as common glass. By means of the electric light De Luynes gave some interesting experiments of the optical properties of glass, the distribution of the colors, which were very brilliant, depending on the shape given to the object. The audience showed the utmost interest in the experiments and explanations, the former evoking frequent applause. The greater durability of glass articles will obviously be a disadvantage to the trade but against this must be set the use of glass for many purposes from which its brittleness has hitherto excluded it. Not only will it be applied to many domestic purposes, but in some branches of manufacture it is likely materially to cheapen production. In chemical works, for example, metallic chambers, which are expensive without being durable will certainly be substituted by glass. M. de la Bastie is taking measures for the practical working of his discovery, and his English agents, Messrs. Abel Rey, Brothers, of No. 29 Mincing lane, exhibit a number of articles to which it has been already applied."

## AN ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Hon. Larkin D. Mason writes to the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* an interesting account of a visit he once paid President Lincoln, in company with Gen. Natt Head and Councilor Chase, of New-Hampshire. In response to the greeting of the President, Mr. Mason said: "Mr. President, we do not wish to detain you a moment. The Adjutant General of our State, and a member of the honorable Council are present and wish simply to pay their respects to the President and pass on." Mr. Lincoln arose from his elk-horn chair and gave to each a hand, saying, "I am glad to see you, gentlemen. Gen. Head," said he, "I now recollect you. The stockings you gave me when I was campaigning in New-Hampshire, to be worn when I became President (with a sly wink to Mr. Chase and me)—by the way, gentlemen, they hold about half a bushel each—I have kept them safe. I have become President, it is true, but my duties have been so solemn that I have felt 'there is no room for mirth or trifling here.' Should we all live, gentlemen, till this cruel war is over, I may appear, on some occasion, in my new stockings, and you, gentlemen, may consider yourselves invited to the entertainment."

# MILITARY GOSSIP.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—RIFLE CONTESTS LAST WEEK.

An election for Second Lieutenant will be held in Battery K next Wednesday evening.

Joseph C. Carey has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Fifth Regiment.

Permission has been granted to the Seventh Regiment to leave the State to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

Second Lieut. Charles Depken, of Troop G, Third Cavalry, has been granted three months' leave of absence from June 3.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment court-martial will convene Tuesday, June 8, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Major Kloeppal.

Capt. Otto Heinzman has been detailed to attend a court-martial for trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in the Eleventh Regiment on Monday, June 7.

The Eighth Regiment Rifle Club practiced at Creedmoor last Thursday. Capt. Edward Barker has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command.

Capt. Henry S. Manning, of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command, with the rank of Major.

The Veteran Association of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with two companies of the active members, will parade on Decoration Day, and decorate the graves of the soldiers in Calvary Cemetery.

The Drum Majors' Association of the National Guard will hold a clam bake next month, and the drum corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will have a chowder party about the same time.

First Lieut. Moses Seewald, of Company H, Sixth Regiment, has been granted leave of absence for three months. First Lieut. Charles L. Vath, of Company D, in this command, has resigned, owing to physical debility.

A regimental court-martial has been ordered in the Sixth Regiment for the trial of musicians, non-commissioned officers and privates, to convene at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Monday, June 7. Detail for the court, Major W. C. King.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence Beattie, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, has been detailed President of a court-martial for trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in that command on Monday, June 7.

A regimental court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Armory of the Fifth Regiment Monday, June 7, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in that command. Detail for the court, Capt. Christian Koss.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, paraded for drill in battalion movements at Tompkins' square last Thursday afternoon. Line was formed with ten companies of twenty files front. The exercises commenced with a dress parade.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats, for drill and inspection on Tuesday, June 1, at 8 P. M. The regiment will parade for muster, inspection, and review at Tompkins square on Wednesday, June 9. Assembly at the armory at 2 P. M.

Assemblyman Hammond has introduced a bill into the lower house, providing for the exemption of property from taxation of member of the National Guard, to the amount of $1,000. This clause was repealed by the passage of laws amending the military code a short time ago. The clause was beneficial only to members of the National Guard in the rural districts, which is largely composed of men who joined the organization for no other purpose than to secure this reduction in their rate of taxation and the exemption from jury duty.

The several regiments in the First Division will parade for inspection and muster in Tompkins square as follows: First Battalion Infantry, Tuesday, June 1, at 4:30 P. M.; Sixth Regiment, Wednesday, June 2, at 4:30 P. M.; Eleventh, Thursday, June 3, at 3 P. M.; Fifty-fifth, Friday, June 4, at 4:30 P. M.; Seventy-ninth, Monday, June 7, at 4:30 P. M.; Eighty-fourth, Tuesday, June 8, at 4:30 P. M.; Ninety-sixth, Wednesday, June 9, at 4.30 P. M. Third Cavalry, Thursday, June 10, at 3 P. M. The officers of the foregoing organizations have been directed to be at their respective armories with their books, records, and last inspection rolls, two hours before the inspection. The regiments may parade with or without bands, at their option.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform, with helmets, at Tompkins square next Wednesday afternoon, for drill and instruction. Assembly at the armory at 4 P. M. Henry F. Mander, of Company B, has been appointed Sergeant Major, vice John Link, returned to his company. Capt. Robert Gross, of Company G, has been granted the option of resigning his commission or be ordered before the State Examining Board. He chose the former. Lieut. Gustave Schumann has been placed in command of the company, and promises to restore discipline and harmony in that command. Capt. Charles Grote, of Company B, who is suffering from protracted illness, has been relieved from the command of his company and the office of Regimental Treasurer, by Lieut. Charles Oberley.

The Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club, Capt. Karl Klein, President, contested for a representative badge at Creedmoor last Thursday. The weapons used were military carbines; distance, 100 yards; position, standing; ten scoring shots. The weather was unfavorable for effective marksmanship, a strong wind blew from the south-west, and the sky was very dark and threatened rain. The new targets were used and very good scores were made. Following is a record of the scores:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corp. Felton | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | —43 |
| Q. M. Muller | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | —42 |
| John Weggold | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | —41 |
| Fritz Speckt | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —31 |
| Capt. Klein | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | —30 |
| Lieut. Heldt | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —29 |
| Philip Merskel | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | —28 |
| Sergt. Nagel | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | —28 |
| Charles Stacky | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | —26 |
| Henry Zauder | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | —26 |
| Adam Werner | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | —24 |

A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in the Eighth Regiment has been appointed to convene at the armory on Monday June 7, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Major J. P. Davenport. The regimental officers having adopted gold belts, they will hereafter form part of their full-dress uniform. First Sergeants of the several companies have been ordered to have a gold braid border attached to their pants on each side of the stripes, also a gold cord on their caps in place of the elastic cord heretofore worn. A. G. Baxter has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant vice H. W. Clarke, removed from the district, and W. J. Travis, left general guide, vice William Lindeman, removed from the State. The following officers have been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty: Sergt. John A. Simmons, Company I; Corp. J. S. Abrahamsen, and Corp. D. Lewenburg, Company K. Private James McMullen, of Company H, has been expelled, and private George Greenfield has been dropped from the roll.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will parade in full dress uniform, with white trousers and gloves, for review by Mayor Wickham next Thursday. The occasion will be the anniversary of the regiment, and the Colonel, in orders, requests every man to be present. The regiment will form at its armory at 2 P. M., and, after marching through Broadway and adjacent streets, will reach the City Hall about 4 P. M., where the Mayor and Gen. Varian and staff will receive the review. George E. Harding has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Rev. J. Bradford Cleaver, Chaplain, in this command. A regimental court-martial has been appointed to convene at the regimental armory on Monday, June 7, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. M. P. L. Montgomery. The Veteran Association of this command will celebrate its anniversary by a banquet at the Hoffman House next Thursday evening. A meeting of the honorary members of the Drum Corps Association will be held at the armory next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Richard Vose commanding, will parade, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and white gloves, at the State Arsenal next Thursday, at 8 P. M., for preparatory inspection, review, and discipline. Uniformed members of the regiment only will be admitted on that occasion. The commander, in orders, says:

"Energetic action on the part of company commanders is required to parade full ranks in each company. Orders from brigade head-quarters will require the regiment to parade for annual muster and inspection on the 8th of June. Members are thus given timely notice, that there may be no excuse, and every member must report for duty on that day. Company commanders are notified that a regimental court-martial will shortly be convened, and that all delinquents must be reported without fear or favor, or they themselves will be reported. A copy of each company muster roll, together with each descriptive book, must be produced at regimental head-quarters by company commanders, on Saturday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock. Commanders of companies are reminded that their muster rolls and descriptive books must correspond, or the inference will be that they have made either a false return or a false muster."

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. McLeer commanding, held its closing drill at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, last Tuesday evening. Line was formed at 9:15 o'clock, with ten companies of ten files. After assuming command, Col. McLeer exercised the battalion in the manual of arms. The regiment next passed in review before Gen. Dakin and staff. Owing to the narrow limits of the hall and the large number of spectators present, the march was performed in column of fours. The alignments were not well preserved, and the men while marching evinced a disposition to gaze about the room, which marred the uniformity of the command. The men were too sociable, and in some instances nodded familiarly to acquaintances among the spectators as they passed. After the review a series of battalion movements were performed, but the room was too crowded to permit successful drilling. The ceremonies closed with a dress parade, in which the manual was executed more perfectly. Col. McLeer deserves credit for having raised his regiment from a roll of less than 200 men to a command of over 300 in the short time he has been at its head. His efforts have been constantly directed toward increasing the effectiveness of the organization, and to that end he has promptly caused the removal of all who were disinterested or incapable, and he asserts his intention to make further changes.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Rodney C. Ward commanding, held a reception at its armory, in Clermont avenue, last Wednesday evening. The long gallery which extends across the front and along one side of the building was crowded with spectators, of whom a large proportion were ladies. Ample space had been reserved for visiting officers, among whom were Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend and Col. Bartlett, of the Governor's staff; Brig. Gen. Meserole and staff, of the Eleventh Brigade; Col. Thompson, Col. Swalm, and Major Arthur, of Major Gen. Dakin's staff, in full uniform; Major Gen. Shaler, and Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of the First Division; Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Capt. Edward Fackner, of the Twelfth Regiment. The ceremonies commenced with a rifle contest between the members of the regimental team of 1874 for a handsome medal. The target used was a fac simile of targets used at Creedmoor at 500 yards range, but reduced to a size corresponding with the distance covered—forty yards. Five shots were permitted each man. Private C. W. Dibble was the winner of the prize upon a score of 18 out of a possible 20. Following are the score:

| Name. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private C. W. Dibble | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4—18 |
| Drum Major Bevan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4—17 |
| Private Cowperthwaite | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4—17 |
| Corp. J. H. Stearns | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4—16 |
| Private A. V. Young | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4—16 |
| Lieut. P. A. Hardy | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3—15 |
| Sergt. Malloy | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3—15 |
| Corp. J. M. Allen | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2—15 |
| Private Holton | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3—14 |
| Sergt. Bunce | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3—14 |
| Private Earle | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3—13 |
| Corp. Coffin | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3—13 |

Each member of the team received a handsome silver badge, upon which was a representation of a miniature target. That worn by the Captain had an additional bar, upon which was inscribed the date "1873," and upon the pin-bar the word "Captain." Immediately after the display of marksmanship a battalion drill in double-time movements took place, and this was followed by a review, with ten companies of ten files front. Gen. Townsend was the reviewing officer, and after reviewing the command in line, took a position on one side of the hall and the regiment passed in review. The ceremony was handsomely performed both in the ranks and the passage. The men were steady and silent during the review in line, and in the passage the alignments were preserved and the salutes correctly given. Line was then broken and reformed for dress parade. The regiment possesses the reputation of surpassing in the performance of this ceremony all the regiments in the First and Second Divisions, and it fully sustained its reputation on this occasion. At the close of the parade Gen. Townsend, on behalf of the State, formally presented to the team of 1874 the prize won at the Fall meeting. Col. Ward next bestowed upon Private Dibble the badge he had so recently won, after which the command was dismissed and dancing was introduced.

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment contested for the Boylan medal at Creedmoor last Tuesday. Lieut. Heizman was the successful competitor, upon a score of thirty-six out of a possible seventy, and having previously won it twice he became its absolute possessor. Company D practiced on Friday for the Inter-State competition, to take place on June 26. The targets used were of the old pattern, and the accompanying system of marking. The distances were 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first; any at the second range: weapons, the regulation military rifle, seven shots at each distance. Following are the scores:

W. C. REDDY.

200....2 4 3 2 2 2 3—18
500....3 4 3 4 4 4 4—26—44

E. H. MADISON.

200....3 3 2 4 4 2 3—20
500....3 2 4 3 3 4 4—23—43

A. WOOD.

200....3 2 3 2 3 3 3—19
500....3 4 3 3 3 4 3—23—42

T. J. DOLAN.

200....4 2 2 3 2 3 3—19
500....3 3 4 3 3 3 3—22—41

W. S. SMITH.

200....3 3 2 0 3 3 2—16
500....3 2 4 3 4 4 4—24—40

H. B. SMITH.

Yards.
200....2 2 3 3 2 3 2—17
500....4 3 3 3 3 3 4—23—40

W. G. CARSON.

200....2 0 3 4 3 2 3—17
500....4 2 4 3 3 3 3—22—39

A. BEATTIE.

200....2 2 3 3 2 3 2—17
500....2 3 4 3 2 3 2—19—36

W. H. FRANCIS.

200....2 2 2 2 2 3 3—16
500....3 0 3 3 4 3 3—19—35

G. A. BANTA.

200....3 3 2 2 3 2 3—18
500....3 0 2 3 4 2 3—17—35

L. MORAN.

200....2 2 2 2 3 2 2—15
500....0 3 2 2 4 4 4—19—34

M. FARRELL.

200....3 3 2 3 0 3 2—16
500....2 2 0 4 3 0 3—14—30

J. M. BURLEW.

200....2 0 2 3 3 3 2—15
500....3 3 2 2 0 0 3—13—28

J. BEATTIE.

200....3 2 3 2 2 2 3—17
500....3 2 0 0 0 2 3—10—27

The conditions for the match were eminently favorable. There was scarcely any wind stirring, and the weather was warm and comfortable.

## PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF STILLMAN WITT.

Cleveland papers publish extracts from a private letter from Mrs. Harris, daughter of the late Stillman Witt, describing some of the circumstances of his death, which occurred April 29, on the outward passage of the steam-ship Suevia. She writes:

STEAMER SUEVIA, May 2, 1875.

MY DEAR ——: You will have received my telegram, and also one from Dr. Weber, and now I will tell you in as few words as possible some of the particulars of our dear father's death. The first two days out were delightful, as to wind and waves, and father was gaining steadily and wonderfully fast. The third day brought a frightful storm, during which everybody was sick, save the doctor and father. He feared nothing, and was the life of the ship. The fourth day the storm increased in violence, carrying away our flagstaff, two compasses, and part of one wheel-house. It also stove in two skylights, and the sea drove into the saloon, so that we were drenched nearly all the time. All were troubled but father, who was neither sick nor fearful. By Wednesday the storm had abated somewhat in violence. Father was feeling very well, and came up to sit with me and some others of the passengers upon the deck. Suddenly, the ship gave a frightful lurch, throwing every one of us from our seats, father among the rest. Dr. Weber sprang to his assistance, but he was able to rise, and walked to the saloon, saying he was not hurt, though his head was cut and bleeding. He joked with us about the accident and retired early to his room, where he slept soundly all night. He rose early next morning, dressed as usual, ate his breakfast, went to the barber shop, was in good spirits, and seemed in all respects as well as he had been at any time, until a short time after lunch, when he complained of severe pain and came down to his room. Dr. W. and I helped him into his berth and staid with him all the afternoon. He suffered dreadfully. At times the pain would suddenly leave him and then return to him as severe as before. In the evening the suffering seemed to yield to the medicine administered by the Doctor, his circulation improved, and we thought all was going well. The physician attached to the ship was in attendance upon him in connection with Dr. Weber. About 11 o'clock they both went out for a moment to get some medicine for him, and while they were gone and I was alone with him, suddenly he left me, as quietly as though he had fallen asleep.

* * * * * * *

The Captain said we must bury him in the sea, and it was only by the most persistent and determined remonstrance of Dr. Weber that it was prevented. Dr. Weber and the ship's doctor embalmed the body and placed it in a box of ice in a boat on the Captain's bridge. No one knows it to be there, the general understanding being that it was buried at midnight.

## A PRECOCIOUS AND TRUSTFUL ROBIN.

The Rochester *Union* tells the following story, illustrating the robin's confidence in man: "About the 1st of April one of these birds commenced building a nest in a yard in the Ninth Ward. The site chosen was in a small evergreen tree about four feet from the ground, about the same distance from the sidewalk, and quite close to the house. The locality is thickly populated, the sidewalk is passed and repassed by hundreds of pedestrians daily, and the small boy flourishes, strong in numbers and as untamed as usual. The winged denizen of the air could scarcely select a spot less secure; but, nevertheless, the mansion was finished, and has remained undisturbed. On Friday it was found to be inhabited by four fledglings, who had been ushered into this breathing world, by no means half-made up, and long before there was foliage enough to hide their nakedness. This instance of early incubation is regarded by the person who communicated the information as something remarkable in this climate."

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 West. Union...c. 76¾ | 2100 Erie Railway.... 24½ |
| 1300 do........ 76⅞ | 500 do......c. 24⅜ |
| 100 do........ 77 | 2020 do........ 24⅜ |
| 300 do........ 76⅞ | 800 do........ 24⅜ |
| 900 do........ 76¾ | 100 do......b60. 24½ |
| 700 do........ 76⅝ | 1300 do........ 24¼ |
| 1000 do......c. 76⅝ | 1000 do........ 24⅛ |
| 4000 do........ 76½ | 500 do......s5. 24 |
| 100 do......b3. 76⅝ | 1800 do........ 24⅛ |
| 300 do......c. 76½ | 500 do......c. 24⅛ |
| 1800 do........ 76½ | 2000 do......c. 24⅛ |
| 100 A. & P. Tel...... 25 | 500 do......s3. 23⅞ |
| 1000 Lake Shore...... 67½ | 1100 do........ 24 |
| 500 do........ 67⅝ | 900 do........ 24 |
| 100 do......s3. 67¼ | 600 do......c. 24⅛ |
| 900 do......c. 67¼ | 2060 do........ 24 |
| 1500 do......s3. 67⅛ | 400 do........ 23⅞ |
| 700 do........ 67⅝ | 600 do........ 24 |
| 500 Union Pacific.... 75¾ | 400 do......c. 24⅛ |
| 100 do........ 75⅝ | 1100 do........ 24 |
| 500 Pacific Mail..... 37 | 300 do........ 24¼ |
| 500 do........ 37⅛ | 300 do......c. 24⅛ |
| 1600 do........ 37 | 600 do........ 24 |
| 1300 do........ 36⅞ | 200 do......s3. 23⅞ |
| 1100 do........ 36¾ | 800 do......c. 24 |
| 600 do........ 36⅝ | 200 do........ 23¾ |
| 1300 do........ 36½ | 900 do........ 23¾ |
| 100 do......b3. 36⅝ | 500 do......c. 23¾ |
| 300 do........ 36½ | 800 do......c. 23⅞ |
| 500 do......s3. 36⅜ | 200 Tol. & Wabash.... 9½ |
| 400 Ohio & Miss...... 22¼ | 300 do........ 9⅜ |
| 300 do........ 22⅜ | 100 do......c. 9⅝ |
| 600 do........ 22½ | 1300 North-western. 38½ |
| 600 do........ 22⅝ | 900 do........ 38⅜ |
| 300 do........ 22½ | 200 do........ 38¼ |
| 100 do........ 22⅜ | 700 do........ 38⅛ |
| 200 do........ 22½ | 100 Rock Island....c.103 |
| 200 do........ 22⅜ | 100 do........ 103 |
| 500 do........ 22¼ | 100 do........ 102⅞ |
| 100 do........ 22⅛ | 100 do........ 102¾ |
| 400 do........ 22 | 100 At. & Pac. Pref... 15 |

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N........122¼ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........124 |
| 500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.122⅞ | 500 do......b. c.123⅞ |

### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 50¼ | 100 A. & P. Tel....b.c. 24⅝ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s, new 50 | 200 do........ 24½ |
| 1,000 C. & A. Inco'e.102½ | 200 do........ 24⅝ |
| 10,000 C. & N. W. C. C. 93 | 50 Adams Ex.....b.c.101½ |
| 12,000 C. & N.W. C. C. Gold bds....... 86¼ | 100 Panama......b.c.140½ |
| | 200 do........ 140¼ |
| 5,000 M. & E. con.....104⅞ | 200 do......s3.141 |
| 1,000 Morris & E. 2d.106¼ | 200 Union Pacific.b.c. 75 |
| 1,000 Erie 5th........ 93 | 100 do......b3. 74½ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.102 | 500 do........ 74 |
| 20,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.109¾ | 300 do........ 74½ |
| 2,000 T.& W.1st St. L. 60 | 100 do........ 74⅝ |
| 2,000 T.& W. 1st e.c. 81½ | 600 do........ 74⅝ |
| 10,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 56 | 100 do........ 74⅜ |
| 15,000 U. P. 1st.b.c.c.101⅜ | 400 do........ 74¼ |
| 2,000 North Mo. 1st. 91¼ | 200 do........ 74⅛ |
| 15 B. of N. America.102 | 700 do........ 74 |
| 14 Cent. Nat. Bank.100 | 100 do......c. 74 |
| 10 Fourth Nat. Bk..100½ | 200 do........ 74⅛ |
| 200 Quicksilver...... 17½ | 400 do......s3. 74⅜ |
| 100 Canton.....b.c.c. 65½ | 200 do........ 75 |
| 100 U. S. Trust Co....300 | 700 do........ 75⅛ |
| 1700 West. Union.b.c. 76⅛ | 300 do........ 75 |
| 3900 do........ 76⅜ | 100 do........ 75¼ |
| 100 do......s5. 76⅜ | 300 do......s3. 75⅜ |
| 300 do........ 76¼ | 100 do......c. 74⅞ |
| 700 do........ 76⅛ | 100 do........ 74⅞ |
| 200 do......b3. 76⅜ | 300 do........ 75 |
| 700 do........ 76½ | 100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 9¼ |
| 1700 Pacific Mail.b.c. 36⅝ | 100 do........ 9¼ |
| 300 do........ 36⅝ | 100 do........ 9½ |
| 100 do......s10. 36⅞ | 1300 Lake S......b.c.s3 67 |
| 1000 do......b3. 36¼ | 600 do........ 66⅞ |
| 3500 do........ 36⅛ | 1700 do........ 67 |
| 300 do......s3. 36 | 700 do........ 67⅛ |
| 700 do........ 36⅛ | 100 do......s10. 67 |
| 700 do........ 36¼ | 100 do......s5. 67⅛ |
| 200 do......s10. 36⅜ | 100 do........ 67 |
| 600 do........ 36¼ | 100 C. & N. W..... 38⅛ |
| 500 do........ 36⅜ | 300 do........ 38⅜ |
| 300 do........ 36½ | 300 do........ 37⅞ |
| 500 do........ 36⅜ | 400 do........ 38 |
| 200 do........ 36¼ | 100 do......c. 38¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 36⅜ | 200 C. & R. I......b.c.102⅞ |
| 400 do........ 36¼ | 200 do........ 102¾ |
| 1700 do........ 36⅛ | 5 do........ 103 |
| 600 do........ 36¼ | 300 do........ 102¾ |
| 200 do........ 36⅛ | 100 do......s3.102⅝ |
| 4,300 do......s3. 36 | 400 do......b3.102¾ |
| 13 Wells, F. Ex..b.c. 83 | 200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 32¾ |
| 900 Erie Railway.b.c.c 23⅞ | 200 do......c. 32⅞ |
| 300 do......c. 24 | 200 do........ 32⅞ |
| 800 do........ 23⅞ | 80 C., C., C. & I...b.c. 46 |
| 1200 do........ 23⅝ | 200 do........ 46¼ |
| 800 do........ 23⅝ | 33 Morris & E.....b.c.101⅝ |
| 1500 do........ 23⅝ | 100 do........ 102 |
| 700 do........ 23⅝ | 30 P.,F.W.&C.,G..b.c. 99 |
| 100 do........ 23¾ | 100 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 49½ |
| 2,200 do........ 23¾ | 72 New-Jersey..b.c.130 |
| 800 do........ 23½ | 100 A. & P., Pf.b.c.s3. 15 |
| 1300 do........ 23⅜ | 100 Han. & St. Jo...... 21 |
| 1400 do......c. 23⅝ | 400 do......b.c.s3. 20¾ |
| 300 do......s30 22⅞ | 300 Ohio & Miss..b.c.s3. 21⅞ |
| 100 do........ 23⅜ | 500 do........ 22⅛ |
| 100 do........ 22¾ | 100 do........ 22¼ |
| 600 do......c. 23⅜ | 100 do......s3. 22¼ |
| 900 do........ 23⅛ | 300 do........ 22⅜ |
| 700 do......c. 23⅞ | 100 do........ 22¼ |
| 200 do........ 23⅝ | 100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 4⅞ |

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Erie Railway.... 23⅝ | 300 Erie Railway..... 24½ |
| 100 do......c. 23⅞ | 40 Spring Mt. Coal.. 70 |
| 300 do......c. 24 | 200 West. Union....s3. 76½ |
| 100 do........ 23⅝ | 200 do........ 76⅝ |
| 100 do......s10. 22⅞ | 100 do........ 76⅝ |
| 100 do......c. 23⅞ | 1800 Pacific Mail...... 36⅝ |
| 400 do......c. 24 | 400 do........ 36⅜ |
| 200 do........ 23¾ | 600 Lake Shore...... 67 |
| 1000 do......c. 24 | 700 do........ 67¼ |
| 1300 do......s30. 22 | 400 do......s3. 67¼ |
| 100 do......s3. 23⅝ | 100 Union Pacific..s3. 74⅞ |
| 100 do......c. 24⅛ | 300 do........ 74⅜ |
| 200 do........ 24 | 300 do........ 74⅝ |
| 700 do........ 23¾ | 700 Northwestern...... 38 |
| 2600 do........ 23⅞ | 100 Rock Island.....c.102⅝ |
| 200 do......c. 23⅞ | 100 St. Paul.......s3. 33¼ |
| 200 do........ 24 | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 22¼ |
| 400 do........ 24⅛ | 400 do........ 22⅛ |
| 2100 do........ 24¼ | 100 do........ 22¼ |
| 100 do......c. 24⅛ | 100 do........ 22⅜ |
| 700 do........ 24¼ | 400 do........ 22¼ |
| 800 do......c. 24½ | 200 do........ 22⅜ |
| 1300 do........ 24⅜ | |

### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b.c.c.122⅞ | 100 Spring Mt. Coal. 70 |
| 100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 24 | 70 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 47½ |
| 200 West. Union..b.c. 76⅝ | 100 do......b3. 48 |
| 300 do......b3. 76¾ | 35 Am. Ex........b.c. 64½ |
| 200 do........ 76⅝ | 100 Ad. Ex..b.c. opg.101½ |
| 200 do........ 76½ | 100 Erie Rail'y Pf.b.c. 35 |
| 200 do......b3. 76½ | 600 Pacific Mail....b.c. 36⅝ |
| 200 do......b5. 76½ | 300 do......b3. 36½ |
| 100 do......c. 76½ | 700 do........ 36⅜ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.104¼ | 700 do........ 36¼ |
| 100 Union Pac....b.c. 75¼ | 100 do......s3. 36⅛ |
| 300 do........ 75 | 200 Mich. Cen......b.c. 66½ |
| 500 Erie Railway.b.c. 24½ | 100 C. & R. I....b.c.s6.102⅝ |
| 300 do......c. 24⅛ | 200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33¼ |
| 500 do........ 24½ | 100 do........ 33⅛ |
| 500 do........ 24⅜ | 300 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 67¼ |
| 300 do......c. 24¾ | 200 do........ 67⅛ |
| 800 do........ 24⅝ | 50 do........ 67¼ |
| 100 do......s3. 24½ | 1400 do........ 67 |
| 100 do......s3. 24⅜ | 2200 do......s3. 66⅞ |
| 400 do........ 24⅝ | 100 do......s5. 66¾ |
| 600 do........ 24½ | 500 do........ 66⅞ |
| 100 do......c. 24⅜ | 200 C. & P. Guar..b.c 91¼ |
| 500 do......c. 24⅛ | 200 C. & N. W.....b.c. 38⅛ |
| 1600 do........ 24 | 200 do........ 38 |
| 500 do........ 23⅞ | 300 do........ 38⅛ |
| 500 do........ 23¾ | 200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 52¾ |
| 1100 do......c. 23⅞ | 100 T. W. & W..b.c.c. 9¼ |
| 100 do......s3. 23⅝ | 200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22¼ |
| 1300 do........ 23⅞ | 100 do........ 22⅜ |
| 1400 do........ 23¾ | 300 do........ 22¼ |
| 600 do......s60. 21 | 100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 49 |
| 100 do......s3. 23⅝ | 200 At. & Pac., Pf.b.c. 15 |

### SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.124⅛ | 100 North-western... 38 |
| 20,000 N.W. C.C. G.B. 86 | 100 do........ 37⅞ |
| 1,000 U. Pacific 1st.101¼ | 100 do......b3. 37⅞ |
| 2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92⅝ | 100 do........ 37⅞ |
| 4,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 47¼ | 100 Toledo & Wabash 9¼ |
| 15 Del. & Hudson...120⅜ | 75 N. Y. C. & Hud......104¼ |
| 100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 24 | 100 do........ 104 |
| 50 C., C., C. & Ind... 46⅝ | 100 St. Paul........ 32¾ |
| 1700 Western Union... 76⅝ | 100 do......c. 32⅞ |
| 400 do......b3. 76¼ | 200 do........ 32⅝ |
| 400 do......b3. 76⅜ | 100 do........ 32⅞ |
| 700 do......s3. 76¼ | 600 do........ 33 |
| 100 do......s5. 76¼ | 100 do........ 32⅞ |
| 1500 do........ 76⅜ | 1100 Lake Shore....s60. 66⅞ |
| 300 Union Pacific.... 75 | 100 do......s60. 67 |
| 100 do........ 75¼ | 700 do......s60. 66⅞ |
| 200 do......b3. 75⅜ | 1500 do......s3. 66¾ |
| 200 do......b3. 75½ | 1500 do........ 66¾ |
| 1000 Pacific Mail.... 36⅛ | 2000 do........ 66⅝ |
| 1900 do......s3. 36 | 3000 do........ 66½ |
| 500 do........ 36 | 500 do........ 66⅛ |
| 200 do......b3. 36 | 500 do......s3. 66 |
| 700 do......s3. 35⅞ | 2000 do........ 66¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 35¾ | 2700 do........ 66⅜ |
| 200 do........ 35⅞ | 1600 do........ 66⅛ |
| 2500 do........ 35¾ | 1000 do......s3. 66¼ |
| 1400 do........ 35⅝ | 2000 do........ 66⅜ |
| 1300 do........ 35¾ | 2500 do......s3. 66 |
| 1300 do........ 35⅞ | 1600 do........ 66⅛ |
| 200 do......b3. 36 | 500 do........ 66⅛ |
| 1100 do........ 35⅞ | 1000 do......s3. 66¼ |
| 900 do......s3. 35⅞ | 500 do......s3. 66⅛ |
| 700 Erie Railway..... 23⅞ | 500 do......b3. 66¼ |
| 900 do........ 23½ | 500 do........ 66⅛ |
| 3700 do........ 23⅜ | 200 do......s3. 66 |
| 200 do......c. 23½ | 100 Rock Island..b3. 102¾ |
| 800 do........ 23⅝ | 100 do........ 102½ |
| 300 do......c. 23¼ | 200 do........ 102¼ |
| 100 do......c. 23⅜ | 25 do........ 102⅛ |
| 500 do......s3. 23¼ | 100 do........ 102½ |
| 800 do........ 23¼ | 1000 do........ 102⅜ |
| 2200 do........ 23⅛ | 100 do......s3.102¼ |
| 4000 do........ 23 | 1000 do........ 102¼ |
| 2000 do......c. 22⅞ | 300 St. Paul Pf...... 55 |
| 2100 do........ 23 | 154 Del., Lack. & W...118½ |
| 1000 do........ 23 | 100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22¼ |
| 500 do......s30. 21⅞ | 100 do........ 22⅛ |
| 1300 do........ 22⅞ | 400 Han. & St. Jo...... 21½ |
| 1800 do........ 22¾ | 200 do........ 21¼ |
| 100 do......s15. 22¼ | 200 do........ 21⅛ |
| 1600 do........ 22⅞ | 1400 do......s3. 21 |
| 500 do......s30. 21¾ | 200 Atl. & Pac. Pf..... 15 |
| 100 do........ 22¾ | 100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 50 |
| 900 do........ 22⅞ | |

### SATURDAY, May 22—P. M.

The bank statement showed a gain of $1,883,700 in the reserve, and was regarded as a very favorable exhibit. The excess of reserve is now $13,624,175. The large gain in legal tenders results from receipts from the interior, and the falling off in loans shows a comparatively limited demand for money.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week as compared with the last:

| | May 15. | May 22. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $285,216,900 | $283,600,800 | Dec.$1,616,000 |
| Specie | 10,364,500 | 10,634,600 | Inc.. 270,100 |
| Legal tenders | 59,536,300 | 61,022,000 | Inc.. 1,665,700 |
| Deposits | 231,921,300 | 232,129,700 | Inc.. 208,400 |
| Circulation | 20,363,800 | 20,163,100 | Dec. 200,700 |

The Stock market was weak and unsettled, with a further decline in prices. At the opening, Erie was strong, in sympathy with the advance in London, but a speedy reaction ensued, and the price touched 23⅜ at the first board, the remainder of the list at the same time declining ⅛ to 1¾ ℔ cent. At the second call Erie advanced to 24¾, and the general market recovered ⅛ to 1⅜ ℔ cent.: but shortly before the close, the dealings were again characterized by depression, and Erie dropped steadily to 22¾. A corner in the stock was attempted to-day, and ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. was paid for the use of it for a time; but afterward a large portion of the stock borrowed for some time past was returned, and this, of course, interfered with the cornering operation. The bears covered freely, and a large portion of the short interest has been closed up. All cornering operations are damaging in their ultimate effect, and the drop in Erie toward the close shows this. There was a meeting of stockholders to-day, and resolutions were adopted in favor of the stockholders assessing themselves, and against the policy of hypothecating the coal lands to pay interest on the second consolidated mortgage bonds for which the company received only a small portion of their face value. Lake Shore opened at 67½, and late in the afternoon fell off to 66. Pacific Mail declined from 37⅛ to 35¾, closing at 35⅞. Union Pacific declined from 75¾ to 74, and subsequently recovered to 75⅜@75½. Western Union fell off from 76⅞ to 76¼, North-western from 38½ to 37⅞, preferred from 54 to 52¾, St. Paul from 33⅜ to 32½, and Ohios from 22⅝ to 21⅞, with a partial rally in some cases. Missouri Pacific receded from 50 to 49, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 25 to 24. The former recovered at the close. C., C. and I. was weak and sold as low as 46¼. Panama sold at 140¼, against 141 at the close yesterday. Michigan Central declined to 66½. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common closed at 21, after selling at 20¾ and 21½.

The week closed with a superabundant supply of capital offering, and call loans were quoted as low as 2@2½ ℔ cent. Discounts were easy at 4@4½ ℔ cent. for very best names.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £7,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance today. Consols were weak and closed lower at 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account. United States bonds were steady at 106⅛@106¼ for old 1865s, 109¼@109½ for 1867s, 104½ for 10-40s, and 102½@102¾ for new 5s. Erie advanced to 21½@21¾. The sterling exchange market was dull and steady, with business at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' long, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand bills. Gold was quiet throughout the day, with sales alternately at 116¼@116⅛, the opening and closing quotations respectively. Loans were made flat at the opening and at the close; but, in the meantime, 1 ℔ cent. was paid for carrying, and as high as 1-64 ℔ cent. ℔ diem for borrowing. The specie shipments to-day were unusually small.

Government bonds were firm on limited transactions. Currency 6s advanced to 124½. District of Columbia bonds were neglected. Railroad mortgages were quiet and without special change, and State bonds dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $375,807 44 |
| Gold payments | 183,458 25 |
| Gold balance | 53,716,516 13 |
| Currency receipts | 869,409 40 |
| Currency payments | 1,096,280 11 |
| Currency balance | 46,447,264 27 |
| Customs | 214,000 00 |

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 22.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 116½ | 116⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862 | 117½ | 117¼ |
| United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867 | 124 | 124⅛ |
| American Gold | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 86½ | $4 86½ |
| New-York Central | 104⅛ | 104 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 102⅝ | 102⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 37⅛ | 35⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 33⅜ | 33 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 55 | 55 |
| Western Union | 76¾ | 76⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 75⅛ | 75⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 67⅛ | 66⅛ |
| Wabash and Toledo | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| North-western Common | 38¼ | 37⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 53 | 52¾ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 118¼ | 118½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 111 | 111 |
| Panama | 141 | 140¼ |
| Erie | 22¼ | 22⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 23⅜ | 22⅛ |
| C. C. and Indiana Central | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| Harlem | 134½ | 134½ |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 105¼ | 104¼ | 275 |
| Erie | 24¾ | 22¾ | 86,000 |
| Erie Preferred | 35 | 35 | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 67½ | 66 | 44,000 |
| Wabash | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 500 |
| North western | 38½ | 37⅞ | 6,800 |
| North-western Preferred | 52¾ | 52¾ | 200 |
| Rock Island | 103 | 102⅜ | 5,500 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 33⅜ | 32½ | 2,200 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref. | 55 | 54½ | 300 |
| Pittsburg | 91¼ | 91¼ | 200 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 118½ | 118½ | 334 |
| Michigan Central | 66½ | 66½ | 200 |
| Union Pacific | 75¾ | 74 | 9,200 |
| C., C., C. & I. | 46¼ | 46¼ | 320 |
| C., C. & Indiana Central | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 100 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 21½ | 20¾ | 2,000 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Pref. | 15 | 15 | 600 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 6,400 |
| Missouri Pacific | 50 | 49 | 300 |
| Panama | 140½ | 140¼ | 350 |
| Western Union | 76⅞ | 76¼ | 23,500 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Tel. | 25 | 24 | 600 |
| Pacific Mail | 37⅛ | 35¾ | 45,000 |
| Quicksilver | 17½ | 17½ | 200 |
| Canton | 65½ | 65½ | 100 |
| Consolidation Coal | 48 | 48 | 100 |
| Total | | | 235,379 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 124⅜ | 124½ | 5-20s, 1865, n.c. | 122⅜ | 122⅝ |
| 6s, 1881, r. | 122⅜ | 122⅝ | 5-20s, 1867, r. | 122⅜ | 122⅝ |
| 6s, 1881, c. | 124⅜ | 124½ | 5-20s, 1867 c. | 124 | 124¼ |
| 5-20s, 1862, r. | 117 | ..... | 5-20s, 1868, r. | 122⅝ | 123 |
| 5-20s, 1862, c. | 117 | 117½ | 5-20s, 1868, c. | 123¾ | 124 |
| 5-20s, 1864, r. | 117¾ | 118 | 10-40s, r. | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1864, c. | 117⅞ | 118⅛ | 10-40s, c. | 117⅞ | 118⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865, r. | 119½ | 120 | 5s, 1881, r. | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, c. | 120⅜ | 120⅝ | 5s, 1881, c. | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, n.r. | 122¼ | 122½ | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $32,000 for interest, and $171,000 for bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $43,293,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,716,603 |
| Currency balances | 2,385,381 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $79,145,708 |
| Currency balances | 3,883,555 |
| Gold exchanges | 4,822,804 |
| Gold balances | 700,621 |

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $514,257,278 |
| Currency balances | 22,855,447 |
| Gold exchanges | 37,573,215 |
| Gold balances | 4,719,743 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arkansas 6s, Fund... 28½ | N.C. Fund'g Act, '66. 12½ |
| California 7s........112 | N.C. Fund'g Act, '68. 12½ |
| Cal. 7s, Large bds...117 | Ohio 6s, '75...........102 |
| Louisiana 8s, L. bds. 27 | Rhode Island 6s.....107 |
| Michigan 6s, '83.....101 | S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 6 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76...102 | Tenn. 6s, old......... 50¼ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77...102 | Tenn. 6s, new series. 50 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '78...102 | Texas 10s. '76........ 99 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '80...102 | Va. 6s, old............ 34 |
| Fund. bs., due '94-95.101½ | Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 34 |
| L.bs., due '81 to '91.in.101½ | Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 34 |
| H. & St. Jo., due '86.101½ | Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 62 |
| H. & St. Jo., due '87.101½ | Va. 6s, ex-mat'd coup. 56¼ |
| N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.108⅝ | Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser. 43 |
| N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.108⅝ | Va. 6s, Def. bds...... 9 |
| N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 21 | Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 73½ |
| N. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 21 | |

And following for Railway mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus, 1st bds..110½ | Cleve & Tol. S. Fund.107 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...104 | Cleve. & T. new bds.103½ |
| B., H. & Erie 1st.... 25½ | Cl., P. & A. old bds.104 |
| B.C.R. & M.1st, 7s g. 28 | Cl., P. & A. new bds.103 |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 38 | Detroit, M. & T. bds.101½ |
| Chic. & Alton 1st....112 | Buf. & Erie new bds.103 |
| Chic. & Alton In.....102 | Buf. & State L. 7s...103 |
| La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 90 | Lake Shore Div. bds 101⅛ |
| St. L., J. & Chic.1st.101½ | Marietta & Cin. 1st.106 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st.115½ | Mich. Cen. C.7s, 1902.103 |
| C., B. & Q. C. cou. 7s.106½ | M. Cen.1st,8s,'82,S F.112 |
| C., R. I. & Pacific...110 | N. J. South. 1st, 7s.. 28 |
| Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n.111½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101½ |
| Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.105 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....101 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.109¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102¾ |
| Am. Dock & Im. bds.101 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 97½ |
| M.& St. P.1st 8s.P.D.110 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 97½ |
| M. & St.P.1st La.C.D. 89 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....103½ |
| M. & St. P.1st C.& M. 83 | N.Y.C.& Hud.1st,reg.115½ |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st Con. 73½ | Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.111 |
| C.& N.W.Consol bds 93 | Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.109⅝ |
| C. & N.W.Ext'n bds 90 | Harlem 1st, 7s, reg..109½ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 97⅞ | North Missouri 1st.. 90¾ |
| Gal. & Chic. Ext'd..106¼ | Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 73 |
| Peninsular 1st Con... 96½ | Ohio & M. 1st, Sp. D. 80 |
| Chicago & Mil. 1st... 98½ | Cen.Pacific Gold bds.103⅛ |
| Winona & St. P. 1st. 80 | Cen. P.S. Joaq. B'ch. 92 |
| C.C.C.& I. 1st 7s S. F.106½ | Cen. P. Cal & Or. 1st. 93 |
| Del.,Lack.& West. 2d.110⅛ | Union Pac., 1st bds.101¼ |
| Del.,L.& W.7s Con'e.121 | A. & Pac.L. G. Mge. 43 |
| Morris & Essex 1st..110 | Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 94½ |
| Morris & Essex 2d...106 | P. Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.111¼ |
| Mor. & Es.bds.,1900..100 | Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 99⅛ |
| Mor. & Es. Con......100 | Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 46½ |
| M.& E. 1st Con.Gold.104½ | Col. Chic. & I. 2d.... 14 |
| Erie 1st Extended...102 | Alton & T. H. 1st...105 |
| Erie 1st Indorsed....102 | Alton & T. H. 2d in. 71 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 99⅞ | Tol. P. & War. E. D. 65½ |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 96¼ | Tol.P. & War. W.D. 52½ |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 93 | Tol. & Wab., 1st Ex. 81½ |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 92 | T.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 60 |
| Long Dock bonds...100⅛ | Tol. & Wab., 2d...... 55¾ |
| Dub.&SiouxCity 1st.100 | Great West. 1st, 1888. 78 |
| I., Bloom. & W. 1st... 28 | Great West. 2d, 1893. 54 |
| Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..101⅛ | Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 50 |
| M.S.N.I.S. F'd 7 p. c.106½ | |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| America.............155 | Merchants' Exc'ge..104 |
| Central National....100 | Metropolitan........133 |
| Chemical...........1600 | Nassau.............104½ |
| Commerce............122 | New-York...........135 |
| First National......200 | North America......102 |
| Fourth National.....100 | Park...............151 |
| Import.and Traders'.200½ | People's...........140 |
| Irving..............130 | Phenix.............97½ |
| Mechanics'..........146 | State of New-York..112 |
| Mercantile..........108 | Tradesmen's........146 |
| Merchants'..........126 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 22.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 104 | .... |
| City 6s, New | 108 | 108⅛ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 130 | 130½ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 50½ | 50⅝ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 53¾ | 53⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 62 | 62⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 21⅛ | 21¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 51 | 51⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 103 | 103⅛ |

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| May 15—Brig Sarah Crowell, St. John's, P. R.—American gold and silver coin | $50,000 00 |
| May 18—Steamer Columbus, Havana—Spanish and American gold coin | 171,000 00 |
| May 19—Steamer Scythia, Liverpool—American gold and silver | 237,980 16 |
| May 20—Steamer City of New-York, Havana—Spanish gold coin | 111,284 64 |
| May 20—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—Silver and gold bars | 55,815 69 |
| May 22—Steamer South America, St. Thomas—American gold coin | 26,000 00 |
| May 22—Steamer City of Richmond, Liverpool—Silver bars and gold coin | 56,500 00 |
| May 22—Steamer Baltic, Liverpool—Mexican silver coin | 190,953 00 |
| May 22—Steamer Oder, Paris—Silver and gold bars | 70,000 00 |
| Total | $1,019,533 49 |

The imports of specie for the week amounted to $224,915, of which $16,758 was gold coin, and the remainder silver coin.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 22—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼. United States 5-20 Bonds—1865s, old, 106¼; 1867s, 109¼; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway shares, 20¾@21.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 70c. Erie Railway shares, 21½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000. Erie Railway shares, 21½@21¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,400 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 65s. 6d.@66s. ℔ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7⅝d.

LONDON, May 22—2 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. @43s. 9d. ℔ cwt.; Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ℔ gallon.

## THE JEFFERSON BORDEN.

### THE CHARGE OF MUTINY AND MURDER—DEPOSITION OF CAPT. PATTERSON.

At Bow street, on May 8, application was made for a warrant to detain and bring up for examination three men, George Miller, William Smith, and John Clew, on the charge of murder and mutiny on the high seas.

Mr. Frigout, of the United States Consulate General, watched the case on behalf of Mr. Joshua Nunn, the United States Vice Consul General.

The sworn information of William Manson Patterson, the Captain of the Jefferson Borden, was then taken by Mr. J. W. Humphreys, the Chief Clerk. Mr. Patterson said he was Captain of the Jefferson Borden, three-masted schooner, 561 tons, from Boston. George Town, of Boston, is the chief owner. Witness has a share in the ship. Charles Toft was also quarter owner of the ship. They sailed from New-Orleans on the 5th of March last, bound for London with a cargo of oil-cake. His brother, Corydon Prask Patterson, was the chief mate, and his cousin, Charles A. Patterson, the second mate. The steward's name was Aitken, and George Miller, William Smith, John Clew, and Jacob Wheeler were seamen. There was also a French boy called Henry. John Clew was the only Englishman on board. He said in the first instance that he came from London. On the voyage he said he was a Frenchman. On the starting day Miller tried to make a disturbance with the officers by talking disrespectfully to them. He continued abusing the officers and witness for the next eight days, and said that as he carried a revolver before he ever saw them, he was not to be frightened very easily. For the next week he created a disturbance with the mates. On the eighth day he commenced his insolence again with witness, who threatened to put him in irons; the irons were brought out, and witness and two mates tried to force him into them; he pulled out a knife, but was overpowered and put in irons; forty-eight hours afterward he promised to do better, and signed the official log to that effect. the rest of the crew signed a declaration to the effect that if Miller tried to make any fresh disturbance they would inform against him. Everything went on well until the 20th of April, when about midnight Miller came into witness' room and told him that the man John Clew had fallen forward and broken his leg, and he wanted witness to go forward and assist him at once. Before witness left the cabin his wife asked him to be careful what he was about. He went to the cabin door and called to the second mate, but received no answer. It would be the watch of the second mate, and he should have been on deck to answer the call. Miller came from behind the hawse and asked why he did not go forward, remarking, "For God's sake help the man; he is dying." He had something in his hand, and witness feeling that something was wrong, stepped into the cabin and would not go forward. Miller then asked the steward to go forward, but witness requested him not to go. When daylight came witness saw the three men forward. The boy Henry at this time came through the hatch into the cabin. The three men declined to come forward, or to give information as to what had become of the mates. Witness told them that if they still declined he should use force. He gave them one more chance, and then fired with his double-barreled gun. That did not appear to frighten them, so witness fired his revolver. The men then threw iron and bottles at them. The ship during this time was at the mercy of the waves. The wheel was lashed and the ship merely drifted. It had to be pumped, but the men gave no help. At night they tried to get the boat out, but she was too heavy for them. Witness got forward, managed to close the forecastle door, and thus shut them in. They still refused to give in, and witness shot at them through the window until they did so. This was about 12 o'clock on the second day. Witness asked what they had done with the mate. Miller said he had killed the mate, and that Smith and Clew helped him to throw him overboard. He asked where the second mate was, and Smith said he killed him, and with Clew's assistance threw him overboard. Witness then took them out of the forecastle and put irons on them. They were confined for a time in the forecastle, but at night time were separated. Miller and Smith were made to assist at the pumps in irons. Clew never assisted; he was too much hurt. Witness dressed their wounds, as they were all wounded. Eight days after this affair he fell in with a Norwegian bark. From that he got one sailor to help to bring the ship into port. A pilot came on board off Beachy Head. The vessel arrived on the 6th at the London Docks, and witness made a report to the American Consul. The men were removed to the London Hospital, where they are now.

Henri Malahiende, a French lad twenty years old, said he joined the Jefferson Borden at Calais about a year ago. In March last they left New-Orleans. On the night of the mutiny he was asleep, but the men took him out of bed and gagged him with a handkerchief. It was Miller, the Russian, who gagged him. He asked them not to throw him overboard, as he thought they meant to do. They had often threatened him because he liked the Captain. They put him into the hold, but after some time he got to the captain's cabin, remaining there until it was all over. The men told him they had killed the mates and thrown them overboard. They asked him once whether the captain had any money on board. He said he did not know; it was no business of his. He never saw either of the mates ill-treat any of the men, and it was his opinion that if the captain had not been so kind the mutiny would not have happened.

William Alstin, Superintendent of Thames Police, said he boarded the Jefferson Borden on Thursday, May 6. He found three sailors—Miller, Clew, and Smith. They were all in irons, and Clew appeared to be suffering much. Witness left two Constables on board all night. In the morning the doctor certified that one of the men was dangerously wounded. Witness sent a report to the Commissioners, and the same day all three men were removed to the London Hospital. Miller was asked who proposed the mutiny, and he hung his head and did not reply. Witness visited the men in the hospital that morning, and the surgeon said that Miller and Clew were dangerously ill. Smith could walk.

Sir Thomas Henry asked how long it would be before the men could be brought up.

Witness said it would be some time yet.

Sir Thomas Henry said he would grant the warrant. Addressing Mr. Frigout, he said that this being an offense on the high seas and on board an American ship, the case could not be tried in this country. The case came under the Extradition acts and treaties, and the demand for the extradition of the three prisoners would have to be made to the Minister of State in the usual way. In the meanwhile the warrant would be granted, and as soon as the men are well enough they will be brought to this court, and have an opportunity of cross examining the Captain and the other witnesses.

# LIFE IN CEYLON.

## HABITS OF THE NATIVES AND EUROPEAN RESIDENTS.

### THE HIGH PRICE OF LIVING—SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM—THE PAY AND PUNISHMENT OF SERVANTS—SCENERY OF THE ISLAND—HOW THE NATIVES BUILD THEIR HOUSES—VALUE OF THE COCOA-NUT TREE.

The island of Ceylon offers an extensive field to any one engaged in entomological researches, for the different species of insect life to be met with there are very numerous. Before going "up country," a visitor who takes an interest in this science would find ample opportunity of studying it to perfection in the hotels, where specimens varying in size from a lizard to a midge, a minute insect which could balance itself on the point of a needle, are everywhere encountered. No part of the house is free from them, for no attempt is made to exterminate these pests of society. Old residents in the country pay but little attention to them, but a new comer takes some time to become reconciled to the presence of beetles and ants in his tea or coffee, lizards in his bath, cockroaches in his boots, and mosquitoes everywhere. It is fortunate that some of these reptiles and insects prey upon one another as well as upon the *genus homo*, or they would increase and multiply much more quickly than they do now. The lizards are very numerous in the Colombo houses, and their presence is rather encouraged than otherwise, for their principal food consists of mosquitoes, which they show considerable skill in capturing. These little lizards are perfectly harmless, and frequently become very tame. Sometimes pets are made of them, and they will crawl at their ease about the table-cloth, picking up crumbs or pouncing upon some unwary fly which comes in their way. It is very interesting to watch the manner in which a lizard stalks his food. The moment it catches sight of a fly, say on a wall for instance, it will move slowly along until it is some three or four inches immediately behind the object, never attacking it from the front. Then, with a sudden spring, it snaps up its prey before the unlucky insect is aware of the approach of an enemy.

LIZARDS AS PETS.

The Ceylon house lizard is about four inches long, and of a dark brown or greenish yellow color. They are usually in a state of torpor during the day, but swarm over the walls and ceilings about sunset and during the evenings, when their bird-like chirping is to be heard on all sides. While in Colombo we met a Scotchman who kept three or four of these lizards in his bed for the purpose of destroying the mosquitoes. The bed was covered over with mosquito netting, and the lizards were put inside during the day, and carefully removed to the outside of the netting at night. Our friend assured us that since he had adopted this strange precaution he had never been troubled by mosquitoes, while before he could not keep free from them, as stray ones would get inside the netting when the bed was being made. There is no doubt that if the native servants in Colombo could be persuaded to cultivate cleanly habits, the number of insective intruders would rapidly diminish. To teach a native cleanliness, however, is a herculean task, and one which the hotel proprietors do not feel inclined to undertake. The native servants are not only averse to cleanliness about the house, but their persons also are far from clean, because of the use of cocoa-nut-oil, with which they smear their bodies. An anecdote was told us by the Scotchman mentioned, which is apropos of this subject, but which the reader is not bound to believe. A newly arrived Englishman in Ceylon was visiting a coffee planter on his estate near Newera Ellyia, when the conversation turned upon the dirty habits of the natives, the planter saying that a good sporting dog could trace them by their scent. Shortly afterward one of the servants came in hurriedly to say that a *dik polonga*, the most venomous serpent found in Ceylon, had bitten a coolie. The conversation was in the Tamil tongue, which the new-comer did not understand. Catching the words *dik polonga* in the course of conversation, and judging from the actions of the servant, he was led to the conclusion that somebody had been bitten by one of these snakes, and asked his friend if this were not the case. "Yes," was the reply. "How horrible," answered the guest; "did it not kill him?" "Kill him! no," answered the planter; "*it killed the snake!*"

COLOMBO HOTELS.

But to return to the Colombo hotels. There is not much room for enterprise in this direction in the Ceylon capital, for the occupation is not a very lucrative one. Colombo boasts of two hotels, one kept under European management, the other belonging to a Cingalese, who is as "cute" a fellow as ever breathed. In addition to his native vices, his association with Europeans has given him an opportunity to add to his original stock, and the result is that he has become one of the most crafty, smooth-tongued, money-grubbing rascals to be met with. His hotel is situated inside of the walls of the old Dutch fortifications which surround the town, and the other establishment is a mile off in the outskirts, near the main road leading from Colombo to Galle. It is erected within a dozen yards of the sea, and for a moment one is surprised that the house is not occasionally inundated. The Indian Ocean, however, rises and falls almost imperceptibly, and consequently there is no danger of this. Of course the European house is the leading establishment, and has the most custom; but, at the same time, it gets most of the bad debts, an important item in hotel-keeping in the East, where one of the greatest drawbacks with which the trading community has to deal is the credit system. The majority of the hotel guests are coffee planters, or people who are in other ways connected with the agricultural productions of the country. These planters are used to a rough kind of life at their up-country bungalows, and care but little about hotel comforts when they pay their periodical visits to Colombo to sell their crops, &c. The consequence is that the minimum of accommodation is furnished at the maximum of charge. The hotel in the town of Colombo would make a tolerably comfortable stable if thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and the European house might possibly be renovated and used as a coach-house on an extensive scale. The fact is that until the "good time" for which the Colombo hotel-keepers are waiting arrives—the time when the shipping interests are moved there from Point de Galle—they cannot afford to keep up their establishments in any great style. One of the main reasons for this is the practice of giving credit recklessly.

Almost unlimited trust appears to be afforded to people who drop into the house casually—so long as they are Europeans—and this system is carried on to an extent which is highly detrimental to trade. Cash transactions are very rare, and it is not necessary in a journey through the island that a man should provide himself with more currency than sufficient to cover his railroad expenses or coach hire.

A STRANGE CUSTOM.

A strange custom observed at the hotels is the signing of *chits* when an order is given at the bar for wines or liquors. These *chits* are small pieces of paper, signed either with the initials or full name of the party who gives the order. If a stranger enters a hotel in Colombo he is presented with one of these *chits*, which he signs, or else pays for his liquor in preference. It is not necessary that the visitor should be known to the bar-tender or should be living in the house. He may, perhaps, be a passenger by a steamer leaving that day; it is no business of the employe. If the stranger chooses to sign a false name, or a name so illegibly written that it cannot be deciphered, still it is no business of the man behind the bar. All he has to do is to retain the paper as proof that the liquor was supplied and not paid for. These I O U's are collected about once a month, and except in cases of fraud—which, unfortunately for the hotel-keepers, are not uncommon—there is no difficulty in finding the person who gave them. There are not over a thousand European inhabitants in Ceylon, and the whereabouts of each of them is easily ascertained.

CEYLON COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

The coffee plantations are under the superintendence of Peria Doris and Sinne Doris, (managers and assistant managers,) who receive an annual salary of from 1,500 to 4,000 rupees, ($750 to $2,000.) In all cases a bungalow, more or less indifferently furnished, is provided. It is rare that a Superintendent's salary exceeds the higher figure mentioned. Residents in Ceylon calculate that a *rupee* would go twice as far in England as it does in the East, and experience proves that this is a fair calculation. With this fact before us, how is it possible that these young coffee planters can put by anything for a "rainy day?" They never dream of saving out of their salaries, and the only way in which they occasionally accumulate a few thousand rupees is by fortunate speculations in coffee, or coffee plantations; speculations where much risk is run, but little hard cash is required, and once in a while a good thing is secured. In these cases the speculator takes his chance, sometimes making money, but more frequently losing it. But how about those who have nothing but their salaries to depend upon? Their case is a hard one. Most of the engagements are for three years' service—quite long enough in such an unhealthy climate. It is not an exaggeration to say that at the end of the period mentioned, in nine cases out of ten, the planter finds it impossible to return to Europe for a change, for the simple reason that he cannot afford the expense, and even if he could, he is unable to pay off the debts with which he has saddled himself. The proprietors of the coffee estates reside in England, perhaps paying a visit once in a year or two to the island, but many of them not coming to take the risk in the face of the reputation which the place has for fever, &c. Nearly all the Superintendents are Scotchmen, and if any one can live economically it is the "canny Scot." It is a rare thing, however, to meet with one of these estate managers who is not insolvent. Provisions—that is to say the natural products of the country—are not expensive, but everything European is subject to a high rate of customs' duty, and consequently almost fabulous prices are asked for articles of European origin. Wines and spirits are about double the price in Ceylon as compared with their price in England. Butter is about forty-five cents per pound, bacon even higher, and cheese may be placed in the same category. Wearing apparel is nearly three times the price asked in England. The credit system in vogue at the hotels extends also to the stores, and it is not a matter of surprise that the European estate managers find themselves over head and ears in debt before they have been a couple of years in the island. Few of them have any private income, for if they had, they would not run the risk attached to living in an unhealthy climate. It is well known that a protracted residence in the East is a severe trial upon the constitution of Europeans. A return to England for a month or two every three years is considered as essential to health, and if a man cannot undertake the journey, but is compelled to remain at his post, the chances are that at thirty or thirty-five he is prematurely in his dotage.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

The Island of Ceylon is a British colony in itself, and is in no way under the supervision or control of the Governor General of India. There is a Legislative Council, at the head of which is the Governor of the colony, who is appointed by the British Government. This Legislative Council is composed of civil and military authorities, who hold their seats in virtue of their official positions as Military Commandant, Auditor General, Surveyor General, Queen's Advocate, &c. In addition to these officials there are representatives of the Cingalese and Tanmil races. These are educated natives, and are elected by vote from the body of the people. The Council is formed on the same basis as the English House of Commons. A bill is brought forward by a member, and, after discussion is referred to a select committee for revision and amendment. It is subsequently rediscussed and put to the vote, and ultimately receives the Governor's signature. The next step is to forward it to England for the approval of the Government, and on its return the law to which it relates comes into force. The position of the two native representatives partakes somewhat of the character of a sinecure, for in any important question, where the interest of the native element in the island happens to be at variance with that of the Home Government, the latter can easily have its own way by securing a majority. This being the case, the native members might just as well be left out of the Council for all the use or ornament they are, except it be that they are admitted ostensibly as a proof of the policy pursued by the English Government in the East—that of giving the natives a voice in their own affairs.

NEWSPAPERS ON THE ISLAND.

Newspaper enterprise in the Island is carried on to an extent which astonishes strangers. There are two English daily papers published in Colombo, one bi-weekly paper issued in the same language, and about half a dozen weekly papers in Tamil and Cingalese. The dailies are small and devoid of interesting news, for, except when the Legislative Council holds its annual sittings, there is but little to write about. Of course the two papers are antagonistic, and the editorials are generally devoted to personal abuse. A good story connected with the early days of these two Ceylon journals is current. The writer will not vouch for the truth of it, but tells it as he heard it from an old resident. It appears that, before the establishment of telegraphic communication between Colombo and Point de Galle, one of these journals organized a system of communication by means of pigeons. Point de Galle is about seventy-five miles from Colombo, and is the port at which all the mail steamers call. Through the agency of the pigeons, the newspaper which had started the undertaking was able to secure mail news at least half a day sooner than its rival. The other journal bore this manfully for some time, but at last succeeded in decoying one of the pigeons into his own establishment, and the next morning, while the pigeon-post newspaper apologized for the delay of its feathered messenger, the other paper published a concise summary of the latest mail news received by the captured bird. Never very good friends, the rival editors became acknowledged enemies from that date, and the personalities now indulged in almost daily would be sufficient to provoke the use of a "six-shooter," if the scene of their publication were "out West," instead of in a British colony.

THE INHABITANTS OF CEYLON.

Besides the European, Cingalese, and Tamil races in Ceylon, there is another entirely different community, but one which owes its existence to a mixture of the European with the native races. These are the Burghers, or half castes—Eurasians, as they like to call themselves. These Burghers are very proud of their European descent, but, except in cases of highly-educated men, rarely mix with European society in Colombo, where a good deal of cliquism is observable. They are disinclined also to associate with the natives, who, on their part, despise them at heart, the old Dutch term "Burgher" being frequently used as expressive of low birth and doubtful origin. Under these circumstances the Burgher community in the island is almost distinct from the other races, of which the population consists. They dress differently, speak a sort of pigeon English, in addition to Cingalese and Tamil, and, as a class, are noted for their stupidity and ignorance, having inherited the former from their dark-skinned ancestors, and cultivated the latter by giving full sway to their false pride, which prevents them from associating with the more highly educated class of natives. Their dress is a combination of the native and European, and it is difficult to pass a group of these men on a holiday without breaking out into open laughter. It is not unusual to meet a Burgher, arrayed in the full glory of a swallow-tail coat, his nether garment consisting of the ordinary Cingalese dress, a white or colored cloth wound round the legs, and reaching within a few inches of the ancles. A flaming red or yellow neck handkerchief, arranged in European fashion, English boots, no stockings, and a "stove-pipe" hat, completes the outfit. He must be a man who has complete control over his risible faculties who does not smile when he first encounters such a caricature of European attire mixed up with the dress of the native. These half-castes seem to have a great dislike to donning the European garment as a covering for their lower limbs, but they entertain no such scruples regarding the coat and other portions of a white man's attire. Most of the clerks in the Government offices, stores, and newspaper establishments, are Burghers. It is found that so far as "the three r's" go, their services can be turned into account, but anything beyond mere mechanical labor is out of their line, except in a very few instances. Those who do not follow commercial pursuits or are not employed in the Government offices as writers, &c., fall back upon the law as a profession. The examination for a proctor, as the lawyers are termed in Ceylon, is not a very severe one, and when once a man passes he finds plenty of practice, though the fees are very small. The natives have a great liking for litigation in any shape, and will make all kinds of excuses for the sake of appearing in a public court. As may be supposed, these Burgher proctors are not noted for their astuteness or ability as legal advisers, but occasionally a clever man turns up among them, and he manages some how or other to get to England for the purpose of completing his education. After his return his practice is sure to increase rapidly, for the natives and his brother lawyers look with a feeling almost of awe and veneration upon a man who has been fortunate enough to see the working of the legal machinery in the courts of the home Government.

THE EXPENSES OF LIVING.

One of the causes of living being expensive in the East is due to the fact that an almost unlimited number of servants have to be kept. Even a bachelor cannot get along without three or four native retainers, for a servant who attends to the cooking department does not understand anything about the ordinary housework, and one's bedroom boy is rarely capable of waiting at table. The native servants in Colombo are most of them Cingalese, and many of these can speak a little English, that is to say, just sufficient to admit of their making the most egregious blunders in executing orders. They are far from intelligent, and seem to possess no memory whatever. Even if they are told to attend to the most trivial matter about a house daily, they are sure to forget it after the first day or two, and have constantly to be reminded of their neglect. The native servant seems to stand much more in dread of his master than to respect him. There is no fidelity in the character of a Cingalese, who robs and pilfers whenever an opportunity presents itself. In this connection alone, however, it is that the native shows any signs of intelligence. Very rarely will he rob his master of a large amount at one time. Rupees can be left about the house with impunity, but if small coins are not placed in security they disappear. The usual custom adopted throughout the island is to fine the servant for any suspected theft or misdemeanor; this is called "cutting," and in cases where a master is rather hard on his employes, or the servant happens to be particularly stupid, the "cuts" sometimes amount to more than the month's wages. These wages are not high. A kitchen coolie, whose business it is to cut wood and fetch and carry water, receives about eight rupees ($4) a month. A table or bedroom boy the same, and a cook or bazaar *appü* (whose duty it is to attend to the marketing) is paid from ten to twelve rupees ($5 to $6) per month. Out of this the servants have to find their own food. They live entirely on rice, with a curry made of any odds and ends of meat or fish, together with an abundant supply of fruit. A native can live for about an *anna* (three cents) per day. All he has to pay for is his rice, which will be supplied to him by contract by his rice *'tamby* (merchant) at about two rupees ($1) per month. The meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables can be filched out of his master's kitchen. These rice *'tambys* make a very good thing by supplying the native servants at a contracted price. Sometimes they will undertake to do this at cost price. They do this with the understanding that the coolie goes to their establishment to eat his meals, and that a certain quantity of rice per day is supplied to him. The only way the *'tamby* gets the best of this bargain is when the coolie is sick with fever or ague for five or six days in the month, in which case he would not be able to eat heartily. The system of "cutting" servants gives rise to innumerable petty law cases, and the native generally gets the best of it if he goes to court, for the employer pays the amount of the claim sooner than enter an appearance. If a European loses his temper and strikes his servant, he is liable to a heavy penalty, and nothing pleases a servant better than to be horse-whipped by his master, if he is at all anxious to leave his situation.

SERVANTS WHO ASK TO BE WHIPPED.

Cases are met with, however, where a servant will ask his master to thrash him for some carelessness, rather than "cut" him, offering to call in a witness that he took the thrashing in preference. An amusing story is told in which a high Government official in the island played the rôle of the leading actor. This gentleman is of rather a diminutive stature, but had a *muttu* (horse-keeper) standing something over six feet high. In driving along a narrow road leading toward the Government House in Colombo one afternoon, the *muttu* showed unmistakable signs of having been imbibing *arrack*—a spirit made out of the cocoanut. His master alighted, and taking the whip from *muttu's* hand, accused him of being drunk, and asked him, "Which shall I do; cut you a rupee, or thrash you?" The man stepped from his box, and looking down at his interrogator—above whom he towered nearly a head and shoulders—said, glancing up and down the deserted road, "If no witness, *muttu* prefer master try beat." Master did not elect to "try beat," but re-entered his carriage, feeling that he had the worst of the encounter.

One of the chief lines from Ceylon is the railway from Colombo to Kandy. A very good idea of the interior of the island is gained by taking a trip to the "up-country" capital. Kandy is at a much greater elevation than Colombo, and at one part of the line, known as the "Sensation Rock," the traveler looks out of the window of the railroad car down a precipice a thousand feet high. The railroad is simply a sort of notch cut in the side of the mountain, and five or six miles up this incline the cars run within three or four feet of the edge of the precipice, a sheer wall of rock being on the other side. The valley beneath is well cultivated, and numerous fields of paddy (rice) are scattered about round the mud huts of the natives. Just before reaching Kandy the line becomes nearly level. Even travelers with the strongest of nerves feel a relief when they reach the summit of the incline. In making the ascent of this railroad, ladies have frequently fainted away, and on one occasion a young East Indian actually expired from fright.

THE COFFEE PLANT.

The temperature around Colombo and near the sea-coast is much too high to admit of the cultivation of the coffee shrub, which requires a cooler and more variable climate, such as is met with around Kandy and in the mountain regions. On the occasion of the visit of our party the coffee shrubs were covered with their snow-white blossoms, which contrasted picturesquely with the dark green foliage. In some places the blossom was so thick that it looked as if a light fleecy covering of snow had fallen upon the bushes, a very cooling and pleasant reflection when the thermometer stood at 90° in the shade, and the last of our soda water was gone. The preparation of the coffee for the European market is a very interesting process, and we regretted that we arrived in the flowering season instead of in crop time. When the berry is ready for gathering it is of a bright red color, not unlike a cherry, but growing close to the branch of the bush, instead of being pendent at the end of a long stalk. As soon as they are gathered the berries are removed to the pulping-house, where they undergo an operation which removes the outside pulp or fleshy substance from the two coffee-beans found inside of each berry. This is all that is done on the estate, for the outer skin of the berries is not removed until it is sent to Colombo, where it goes through another operation for this purpose at the curing mills. The roasting is not undertaken until the article reaches Europe.

Once arrived in the coffee-growing regions of the island, the cocoa nut tree is no longer met with; but, notwithstanding this, the natives secure a supply of the products of this useful tree from their neighbors on the coast whenever they have the opportunity. They make their houses out of the fibre of these trees mixed with clay and sand. The nuts provide them with material for concocting a very savory curry. The branches are used for furniture, the wood for building purposes, the outside skin of the nut for fuel, while the nut itself furnishes them with oil and arrack, upon the latter of which they can, and do, get drunk to their heart's content. The fibre is also used in the construction of ropes and carpets, and for the purpose of stuffing beds. Upon the whole, there is no tree the products of which can be turned to such manifold purposes as the cocoa-nut palm of Ceylon.

## *LETTER FROM THE CLAIMANT.*

The Claimant has written a letter to Mr. Guildford Onslow, dated April 30, in which he says: "Please send my kind love to my wife and children, and advise her on no account to attempt to come such a long journey just to see me shut up in a cage for twenty minutes. I would fain not pollute the fair names of my friends by mentioning them in an epistle of this kind, so therefore, as you know to whom I wish to send, send my kind regards. Please take it for granted, and convey them, as also my kind remembrances to the tenantry and others in your neighborhood * * * I have suffered very much, both mentally and bodily, from the severe cold of this place and the insufficiency of food. I have lost no less than 148 pounds in thirteen months and ten days; and although I have applied to both the medical officer and the Governor, I have not as yet been able to get more nourishing food or medicine to stop or alleviate this rapid consumption I am in. I saw the Director yesterday, and asked him to have me removed. Please give my sincere thanks to the public for espousing my cause in the handsome manner they have. I feel sure the British public will never rest contented while an innocent man lies cast in jail to pass his life among felons. Give my kind love to my children. God knows whether I shall ever see them again or not. I doubt it, if I am left here much longer. So good-by, my ever kind and sincere friend. Write to my cousin, and tell him to look after his god-child, now that he is robbed of his father. Give my kind love, and accept the same from yours truly,

ROGER (THOMAS CASTRO.)

## *HAWAIIAN HONORS TO AMERICANS.*

The Honolulu *Gazette* says: "It has pleased his Majesty the King to confer the decoration of Knights Commander of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I. on the following-named gentlemen: Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy; Capt. William E. Hopkins, United States Navy; Capt. William G. E. Temple, United States Navy; and, as Knights Companions on John M. Kapena, Governor of Maui; Lieut. Commander William H. Whiting, United States Navy; Col. William M. Wherry, United States Army."

# MICHEL LEVY.

## *THE LIFE OF A GREAT FRENCH PUBLISHER.*

### TRAINED FOR THE STAGE AND BECOME A MILLIONAIRE—FROM A BOOKSTAND TO A PALACE—ANECDOTES OF THE MAN.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1875.

The death of Michel Levy, the celebrated publisher, took all Paris by surprise. He was born at Phalsbourg, (Muerthe,) on the 20th of December, 1821, and having reached the age of 54 only, was reckoned among those who could, in the natural order of things, still count upon a moderate lease of life. But as the saying is *l'homme propose: Dieu dispose.* It is well, indeed, that we are unable to look with certitude into the future. Being just across the street from M. Levy's place of business, I saw him nearly every day, and we frequently met in the evening at a café. I saw him there the very night of his death, and only half an hour before the fatal event. He had been to the Variétiés to see the "Passage de Vénus," where he occupied a loge that Meilhac and Halévy had taken to him during the day. He found the theatre very hot, and at length remarked that it was oppressive, and that he very much feared that he could not go to the theatre again before Autumn. On going out he stopped at Tortoni's, and I chanced to arrive at nearly the same moment. M. Levy was then looking well and appeared in excellent spirits. Looking across the way to a book store that he had established, and which belonged to him, he remarked that trade was unusually good; that such a book had run through two editions, while another was already exhausted. He intended to get to work the very next morning upon a second edition. In this way M. Levy chatted for a quarter of an hour, when he complained of the chilly night wind, and proposed a walk down the boulevards. I little thought at the moment that it was the last time I should see his familiar face. He walked down to the Madelaine with his friends and then said good night, but did not walk home, according to his habit. He called a cab and gave his address, Place Vendôme, only a few blocks away. On arriving, the cabman saw that his fare did not get out, descended to open the door, and found M. Levy dead. The cause is given as the rupture of a blood-vessel, but he had suffered for some years from disease of the heart.

Michel Levy leaves a fortune of several millions to his brother Calmann and to his nephew. He has left a widow but no children. In 1840 he was a student at the Conservatory, and intended to prepare himself for the stage. He tried his talents after a time, proving beyond question that he was a poor stick of a comedian; but in point of fact it was to this that his fortune was due, for the publication of theatrical pieces was the most important part of his business in his earlier years. The relations that he formed while trying to be an actor were of great assistance to him at a later period. He first appeared in the "Rivaux d'eux Mêmes," a comedy by Marivaux, but his acting was without merit. He suffered from anchylosis of the left elbow and could not gesticulate with that hand, and he had an Alsatian accent that did not suit the stage. Levy had sense enough to see at once that he would never make an actor, and he began to look about him for something else. He opened an old-book-store in one of the Passages, having his whole stock of second-hand works upon a table, and he himself offered them to those who passed, in pretty much the way that any other Levy would offer a second-hand suit in the Bowery. But he always sold at a profit and his stock increased. Steady, stirring, economical, and intelligent, he soon saw his way to a modest living; but his ambition then was to get into a shop in order to publish theatrical pieces. Whenever a writer came by that he knew, Levy tried to draw a promise from him that he would give the firm of Levy a drama to bring out when it was established in a regular shop. Many promised, little dreaming that Levy would ever be much more than a second-hand-book dealer. But his savings grew with tolerable rapidity, and after a time he took a shop and began to realize his dream. His first attempt was upon an edition of *Faust*, illustrated by Tony Johannot. Then came several pieces for the stage, some of which were successful. He began to make contracts with dramatic authors, and paid so much per act, whether the piece was successful or not. In 1848 he got a piece called "Les Pommes de Terre Malades," a political satire by Clairville, that had an enormous run, and both the author and the publisher made large sums by it.

From this simple beginning, Michel Levy grew into the most prominent publisher in France. He began to bring out more important works, and soon made friends with the greatest lights of contemporary literature. He was the publisher of such authors as Guizot, Villemain, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Tocqueville, Renan, Saint-Beuve, Mérimée, Veuillot, Heine, Rémusat, Girardin, Ampère, Quinet, Méry, Sandeau, Dumas, (father and son,) Gautier, Murger, the Duc d'Aumale, de Joinville, Prévost-Paradol, Balzac, George Sand, Alfred de Vigny, Frederic de Soulié, Scribe, Rousard, Augier, Feydeau, Alphonse Karr, Mme. de Girardin, and many more of lesser note, and some of equal importance, perhaps, whose names do not occur to me at this moment. Jules Janin was one that I omitted, and he was one of the publisher's intimate friends. Henri Heine had faith in Levy, and was fond of him. But a few days before his death the poet said to Levy, "I am going into another world, where I shall have leisure and no maladies. How I shall be able to work there, my good Michel! I will put my manuscripts aside for you; I will reserve them for you, and when you come to join me you shall publish them up yonder. I swear it, even though Charpentier, who will not be long, should arrive before you and offer me the treasures that he has gained with Alfred de Musset." Heine himself tells of many fanciful talks with his *bon Michel*. Levy was then the Providence of these men of genius; he always had money for them when they were in need; and they were nearly always in need. Henri Heine was about as capable of taking care of money as Edgar Poe.

Michel Levy drove a hard bargain with his authors, but rarely failed to pay more than he agreed. He made money by their brains, he profited by their needs, yet he often gave more than the sum stipulated in the very careful contract that he and they had signed. Murger was always in the depths of poverty, and sold his toil a long time in advance, but when hard pressed, he went to Levy for more money and got it. He was met one day coming away with his tenth advance before he had furnished a line of copy, and showing a handful of gold, said: "They say that Michel Levy is a Jew; it is not true—he is an Israelite. It is a fact that he buys my books at a very low rate, but he pays for them very dearly." For the tenth time in that year Murger had received a present of twenty-five louis over and above his contracts. These contracts were sometimes very curious. First and foremost they looked to business, but when that was all straight, fancy entered a little. When Delacour wrote the "Courrier de Lyon" it was stipulated that he was to have, over and above the price agreed upon, a seat on the first night of Lamartine's "Toussaint l'Ouverture," the manuscript of which was then in Levy's hands. Delacour was young, and on the day arrived in fear and trembling to claim his seat. The publisher looked grave. The matter was difficult; the house was all full; and when the young man grew sad, Levy added, "but, on account of the success of your drama, I have obtained the grand stage-box for you and your friends." Another contract was as follows: "I agree to pay to M. —— the sum of ——, but, besides the delivery of the manuscript in question M. —— engages to protect and aid the person of whom I spoke to him, when a change in the political situation shall place the Orleans family once more upon the throne of France." It is not difficult to divine that the author in question was the the Prince de Joinville.

Michel Levy had been established but a few years when the shop in the Rue Vivienne grew too small for him, and he took another near the bank, but when the Rue Scribe was in process of construction he built the house now occupied by the firm. It is a large and well-arranged establishment. The private residence of the publisher was in the Place Vendôme, where he had an *entresol*, and where he gave splendid dinners to the authors who had made his fortune, but he had built a fine hotel upon the Boulevard Haussmann, and expected to move into it during the year. Of late he talked a great deal of the happiness he should have when in his own house. But the career of this self-made and very successful man has been suddenly cut short. As can be imagined, he did not escape calumny and blame. He was charged with driving hard bargains; he had to refuse a great many authors or would-be authors, who went away and called him a dog of a Jew; and it is never pleasant to struggling authors to find that, while they are working for mere existence and are nearly overwhelmed with debts, the publisher is building fine mansions with the products of their talent. In one form or other, when they have enriched a publisher, they repeat the *mot* of *Figaro*, "*tandis que moi, morbleu!*" I have shown the gratitude of Murger when he received a few pieces of gold more than was stipulated in the contract, and must now give the other side of the picture. At that time Michel Levy had made 30,000 francs clear gain from the "Vie de Bohême," and was preparing another edition. He felt satisfied with himself when he saw Murger's tears, and, turning to a gentleman with him, a well-known author, he said, as if to excuse himself, "It is these poor devils who have made my fortune." Whether or not intended for an apology, the words sent a chill down the back of his visitor, who made an excuse for seeking another publisher; but he came back again later, finding that Michel Levy could command success when others could not. I began by saying that all Paris was surprised at Michel Levy's death, and may end with the saying of Bossuet, who remarked that "in a sermon we always assume to be astonished that a mortal has died." The great publisher was buried at Père la Chaise yesterday, according to the rites of the Jewish Church. He was followed by many authors and literary men. Jules Simon, who boasts of an intimate friendship with Levy, wanted to make a speech over the grave, but the Grand Rabbi concluded that there should be no speech but his own at the gate of the cemetery. At the grave, just opposite that of Rachel, there was a Hebrew prayer, the friends threw in masses of violets, the Rabbi covered them with earth, and the crowd hastened away to Paris.

## *INSANE DELUSIONS.*

### CAN A BELIEF IN SPIRITUALISM BE REGARDED AS SUCH?—THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF MAINE.

The case, Robinson against Adams, in the last volume of Maine Reports, just published, is a very interesting commentary on the question whether a belief in what is popularly called Spiritualism is, in its legal aspect, an insane delusion. The case was brought before the court by an appeal from the Probate Court of Sagadahoc County, admitting to probate the will and codicil of a lady, and is thus summarized by the Portland *Press:*

Mrs. G. was a widow, and lived in Topsham at the time of her death. Her only surviving child was the appellant in this case, a daughter, who married a Mr. Robinson, a young lawyer just beginning practice in Bloomington, Ill., where they have since resided. Mrs. G. was a woman of property, the estate being worth nearly $50,000, and was determined not to squander her possessions on her son-in-law and his family; indeed, from her visits to the home of Mr. Robinson, and from all her relations with his household, she conceived that animosity and bitterness of feeling which is supposed to pervade the typical mother-in-law. After she became a spiritualist she received the strong conviction that he was under the influence of a peculiarly malignant evil spirit, by whose aid he was able to obtain complete spiritual dominion over his wife's heart, so that he could, while standing in the garden or in some remote vacant lot, "weave his web about Mary Ann's mind," even when the said Mary Ann was in conversation with her mother, and that he thus estranged her wholly from her filial affection. Mrs. Robinson said that she received communications from her dead husband, "like advice or letters from a friend in some foreign port," and that such communications were unfavorable to her son-in-law. With this state of feeling she made her will in 1866, in accordance with the advice, as she said, of her dead husband. The terms of the will and subsequent codicil were long and complicated, but the intent and result of it were to carry out the instincts of the mother-in-law, and exclude her son-in-law from "the control of a dollar of her property." She tied her estate up in trusteeship and gave only small annuities to her daughter. Mrs. R., her daughter, contested this will as being obtained by undue influence, and on the ground that the testatrix was not "a person of sound mind" when she made the will. This brought up the issue among other questions, whether or not the belief of the testatrix in spiritual communications was an insane delusion if it influenced her in making her will. The case came up on exceptions to the rulings of the Judge at the trial of the cause to the jury. The opinion in the case is drawn by Judge Kent. Probably no case in the reports fringes more upon the metaphysical and theological than this, although strictly only the legal bearing of the facts is in discussion. The case occupies forty-five pages of the sixty-second volume of Maine Reports. The counsel for the appellant held that the testatrix was laboring under such delusions when she made her will as to constitute partial insanity; that she "believes something to exist which not only did not exist, but of which she had no evidence sufficient to satisfy a healthy mind;" that the Judge ought to have instructed the jury that a belief in Spiritualism is such an insane delusion as to invalidate a will made under its influence, and to have assumed that Spiritualism is nothing but "mischievous nonsense," which, if believed in, constitutes a partial insanity. But the Judge left it to the jury to say whether or not the beliefs which the testatrix entertained constituted an insane delusion, instructing them on this point as follows: "If she believed that spirits did communicate with human beings through mediums, was that fact alone an insane delusion? If so, gentlemen, undoubtedly there would be a very large number of people in the country incapable of making wills. Then comes up the difficulty of our being able to say that because we think a thing absurd, therefore it is a delusion. Before you say a thing is a delusion you must have evidence that it does not exist." The full court held substantially that this instruction was correct, and refused to set aside the verdict. The court held also that it was not incorrect to instruct the jury that they might follow the same rule with relation to so-called spiritual communications as to advice from an ordinary source, that is, that the testatrix might think she received advice from dead friends and yet not yield her wishes and opinions to such advice, and so not be unduly influenced. The court did not meddle with any theological discussion of Spiritualism, nor by any means decide that Spiritualism is not a delusion, but simply said that it was a question of fact what effect such a belief had over a given person at a given time. The belief might produce monomania in one mind and not disturb the healthy action of another.

## *PARTING WORDS FROM COL. ANTHONY.*

Relatives of Col. D. R. Anthony, in Rochester, received the following telegram from him Monday morning:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 17.

LUCY R. ANTHONY AND ALL: My physician informs me that I must die in a few hours. I die in peace and resignation. I wish to express love to mother and all the dear ones at home. I send this that you may be with us in spirit this last hour.

D. R. ANTHONY.

## *ANOTHER ROBIN STORY.*

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells a pretty story about a robin whose operations were overseen in that city a day or two ago. The little fellow was busily engaged in gathering material for the construction of a nest. In flying around to "see what he could see," he discovered an old nest, fastened to a tree, and intertwined in this nest was a long string—just what robin wanted. One end of the string hung floating, the other fastened in the nest. Robin seized the string and endeavored to pull it out. It was too tightly fastened for an ordinary pull, and he accordingly took a short hold and violently threw his head back. Still it wouldn't come. After a consultation with himself he tried a new plan. Seizing the end of the string firmly in his mouth, he tumbled heavily from the limb, and let his full dead-weight pull upon the coveted article. This he tried over and over again, but to no avail. It would never do to give it up so, however, and he again attempted it, this time commencing at the foundation, by getting into the nest and diligently tugging at the fastened end of the string. And he succeeded in loosening it, drew it through, and sped away to make use of it in his new home. He was fairly entitled to it.

## *JEFF. DAVIS.*

### HIS SPEECHES AND WELCOME IN TEXAS—A HOME TO BE PREPARED FOR HIM.

The ladies of Texas are endeavoring to collect money for the purpose of purchasing a home for Jefferson Davis in that State, and presenting it to him. His welcome seems to have been a very cordial and enthusiastic one. His speech to the veterans at Houston is very imperfectly reported in the State papers that have reached us. The longest report that we have seen is given by the correspondent of the Galveston *News*, and is as follows:

President Davis, speaking to the veterans, said that it was indeed a most pleasing and instructive sight before the assembly. You are preserving the history of the State your hands have carved out of the wilderness. Noble men, the frost of many winters is upon your heads, but, thank God, your hearts are still green. Alluding to Mr. Bunting's prayer in a touching manner and accent, he said: "Yes, the Lord still looks down in favor upon you. I was struck, too, with the fact that Gen. Houston, (God bless his memory,) told me that on that memorable day of San Jacinto, the fine Mexican band marched out playing a beautiful air, but that the Texas army could only boast of a drum and fife, and that in reply to the Mexican music he ordered his little band to play that piece which was played to-day, 'Come to my Bower;' that they did come, but shortly left the bower in much of a hurry. By the way, I am half a veteran myself. I remember when the Second Texas, in Mexico, during a great battle, came to the support of the First Mississippi. A member of the Second Texas, tall, keen-eyed, and armed with his long, old-fashioned rifle, stocked down to the muzzle, observing a Mexican officer, more daring than others, exposed to view, asked me if that was one of my men? He hadn't *saved* him yet, because he didn't know whether he was a member of the Second Mississippi or an enemy. I informed him, and he then *saved* him. Mr. Davis explained that the term saved in the sense used by the Texan was new to him, finding that he had saved the gallant Mexican officer with a bullet from his long rifle. He then referred to Texans who served in the late war; he hardly dared speak of that war, but in it Texans were always found with their faces to the foe. Closing with a eulogy of Texas veterans and a graceful allusion to the American flag and the Lone Star banner, he said: "God bless the old veterans of Texas—God bless the State they have founded."

This speech was delivered on the 12th inst., the second day of the State Fair. On the 13th he made another brief address at the awarding of a prize to one of the competing companies. The prize was awarded by Gen. Bragg, who said:

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS OF TEXAS: The committee designated to decide in this contest, and make award, beg to report that Texas soldiers are ever good soldiers and true, whether in the fine, gay uniforms of to-day or the torn and tattered dress of the veteran in arduous service, while defending their native land. In either case you are ever found equal to the emergency. The gray (alluding to the uniform of the Houston Light Guards) naturally commands our sympathy, but in this contest the blue Travis Rifles command our judgment, and we therefore make the award in favor of the Travis Rifles. [Tremendous cheers.]

The Light Guards, Gen. Bragg, the committee, Gov. Coke, and Mr. Davis were all loudly cheered by the regiment, and, there being a general call for Mr. Davis, he came to the front and made a few remarks. He said:

SOLDIERS OF TEXAS: I have witnessed your military manœuvers with the greatest pleasure. It is the preservation of this spirit that rendered your fathers illustrious. The men of your State never manœuvered under greater difficulties than have beset you to-day. Soldiers of Texas, I know I may trust that you will never fail to shoulder your arms when your country requires, and I know you will always be equal to the emergency. The name of the Travis Rifles is a proud one to Texans. The Houston Light Guards—God bless the gray. The third company (Washington Light Guards) had no cause to shrink from the contest. I trust you will all be equal to the fame and memory of your sires.

Mr. Davis was cheered at the close of every sentence.

On the 17th the citizens of Houston, Texas, gave Mr. Davis a complimentary dinner. The *News* says that after a hearty repast, seasoned with delicious wines, Alderman Kirk, master of ceremonies, toasted the honored guest of the city, preceding it with a highly eulogistic speech of short duration. Mr. Davis, replying, said: "Mayor Lord and Gentlemen—I came to Texas with the highest anticipations of her advanced state, and of the generosity of her chivalric people. These anticipations have been more than realized. Your attentions will ever remain in my memory. I claim no credit for all this, but to you the credit belongs. It is something new in the history of the world to find a people who will crowd around a fallen man to show him the respect you have extended to me. There has been a delicacy, a richness and heartiness in all this kindness to me no one had a right to expect, except one of God's chosen people. Gentlemen, I am weary and must not indulge in further remarks."

The master of ceremonies arose and proposed the next regular toast, which was the United States. This was responded to by Major Crank, in a happy speech, in which were made not a few pertinent allusions to our past history, the speaker closing by saying that we were now all disposed to throw a vail over the past. Other toasts followed.

## *THE EFFECT OF SEA-CARRIAGE ON BURGUNDY WINES.*

The *Bien Public* newspaper of Dijon has the following: "In the month of August, 1874, Mr. F. Tisserand, of Nuits, (Cote d'Or,) Professor of the Faculty of Science and Director of the Astranomical Observatory of Toulouse, left for Japan as a member of one of the scientific expeditions to observe the transit of Venus. Before his departure, Mr Geisweiler, one of the principal grape-growers and merchants of Nuits, requested him to take on his journey a case of Burgundy wines for the purpose of ascertaining how they would bear a long voyage by sea and through different temperature. Similar experiments had been made before, but the result had never been sufficiently authenticated to satisfy those who understood its importance. These wines represented one of Mr. Geisweiler's best growths of different years, and were duly bottled, labeled, sealed, and packed in a double case, in the presence of witnesses, prior to being forwarded. M. Tisserand has now returned from his travels, bringing the case with him, and a jury composed of twelve of the best connoisseurs and amateurs of Nuits was immediately summoned by Mr. Geisweiler to pronounce judgment upon the result of the experiment. After partaking of a light breakfast the jury had the bottles placed before them, and with them some bottles of wine of the same growth and year, which had never left Mr. Geisweiler's cellar. It was at first noticed that a slight reduction had taken place in the contents of the returned bottles, the wine being almost an inch lower in the bottles than when they were first filled. The first wine experimented upon was 'Clos des Corvées,' of 1864, bottled six and a half years. The decision was unanimous: the wine from Japan was decidedly superior, being unctuous and delicate, and having lost none of its strength and vivacity. Then a bottle of Limitar wine, best of the class of 1868, bottled in 1870, was similarly tested and compared, the result being identical. After that an older wine, of the crop of 1865, was tasted, having been bottled five years; also, a wine of 1869, bottled for three years, with complete success. The wines returned from Japan, after their long voyage, during the greater part of which they remained in the ship's hold, had been, of course, considerably pitched and tossed about, and after having passed several times from cold to temperate and tropical regions, were found to be clear and limpid, and to have acquired a maturity and a flavor greatly superior to the wines that had not traveled. The result of this experiment will be highly satisfactory to all wine amateurs in distant countries, as it proves conclusively that the much esteemed Burgundy wine is actually improved by long sea voyages through different temperatures."

## *BEQUEST TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

The will of the late John H. Towne, of Philadelphia, makes a large addition to the endowment fund of the University of Pennsylvania. The *Ledger* says: "The University of Pennsylvania, which is the beneficiary of Mr. Towne's liberality, is in all senses one of the most important institutions of the State, and hence the subject of the bequest is as judiciously chosen as it is munificent in amount. It is believed by those best informed that the estate of Mr. Towne will amount to upward of one and three-quarter millions of dollars. In his will, after making very liberal provisions for his family and near relatives, he bequeaths $10,000 to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, $5,000 to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and also the painting of "The Landing of the Northmen," painted by E. Leutz, upon condition that it shall be hung in a conspicuous position and good light in gallery, and shall be distinctly labeled as follows: "Painted by E. Leutz, for John Towne, Esq., and presented to the Academy by his son, John H. Towne." To the Academy of Natural Sciences, if it be removed to the vicinity of the University of Pennsylvania, in West Philadelphia, he bequeaths the sum of $10,000, this bequest to lapse unless the managers of the academy shall have determined upon locating it near the university, and shall have secured the ground within two years from the date of the will (Oct. 13, 1874.) After these provisions, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania are made residuary legatees of all the rest of the estate, and as such will probably receive upward of $300,000 immediately on the settlement of the estate. The university has also a reversionary interest in the estate, which may ultimately make the total bequest to the institution amount to upward of $1,000,000. The money thus bequeathed to the university is to be held as part of the endowment fund of that institution, and the income is to be applied solely to the salaries of professors and other instructors in the department of science.

# SUMMER FASHIONS.

## *POPULAR GOODS, SHADES, AND SHAPES.*

### LIGHT HUES VS. PLAIDS—SEASONABLE WALKING SUITS—A BRIDAL DRESS AND A TRAVELING SUIT.

The Summer fashions are now fairly determined upon, and the selection of materials can be made without hesitation. Though plaids are all the rage, plain goods in light shades are much more distingué; by combining Madras and plain material the colors can be so well blended as to form a charming combination. Skirts are as tightly drawn back as ever, in spite of the inconvenience resulting from the style. To be strictly in the fashion all the underskirts must also be tied back; thus the fullness is compressed in one small circle, and the body is imprisoned, as it were, in a vise, as it can only move with great difficulty, while the train hangs gracefully. As many persons do not admire this rather exaggerated style, elastics may be substituted for strings; the tension then depends upon the movements of the limbs, more freedom is given to the gait, and the awkwardness of sitting or of getting into a carriage is avoided. Some new fabrics have just been brought to light. One is the Surah-Madras which is of handsome, soft, checked silk, in various shades. Diamantine is taffetas checked in two colors, and in all shades. Then there are a number of broché silks and soft matelassés, which are rapidly gaining favor. A new ribbon of soft matelassé, with large figures in squares, has appeared; this makes beautiful scarfs, and the narrower kind is used for bows on the waist and in the hair.

A walking suit can be made of sea-green taffetas. The skirt has a short train trimmed with three narrow plaited flounces. The sleeves are trimmed in the same manner, with three narrow ruffles, with a short space left between each. Over the dress is a Prussian blouse of either black sicilienne or cashmere. The front and back are cut in princess shape; the back has no side-pieces, and is very narrow, forming only a band down the middle. The front is also narrow; the neck is cut square. The blouse is so open on the sides and over the hips as to show the green taffetas waist and skirt. The whole garment is bordered with wide guipure insertions, worked with jet beads. The neck has, besides, a fringe and handsome edging, and on the back a deep ruched sicilienne collarette. The skirt is very full, and taken back by a black faille scarf, which is drawn across the front under the seam, taken out further back, and then joined behind in a knot and ends, which support the weight of the drapery. It is bordered with beaded insertion. The bonnet corresponding with this suit should be of black horse-hair. The brim is lowered in front in Marie Stuart form, and raised on the sides. It is bordered with beaded insertion. A long gray feather surrounds the crown. At the back are faille loops and a red bird's wing.

A walking suit can be made of lilac woolen goods and Scotch plaid. The train skirt is of lilac material trimmed with two shirred flounces and surmounted by a deep plaited flounce. The tunique apron is of Scotch plaid goods in colors corresponding with the plain goods, such as lilac, violet, and white; it is sewed to the belt without plaits, and falls down the back in shell shape, terminating at the bottom in a point. The borders are trimmed with English embroidery. The middle of the back is ornamented with two loops and one end of plaid material bordered with English embroidery. The corsage cuirass is of plaid goods. The neck is finished with a ruching; the sleeves have cuffs of plain material and are trimmed with English embroidery.

A visiting suit can be made of electric blue taffetas glacé. The front breadths are trimmed with narrow gathered flounces with headings; these flounces are placed far enough apart to allow a scarf to be placed in between. There are three scarfs of slate-colored gros-grain silk, or crêpe de Chine. The back breadths are very full and long, and are fastened back under a slate-colored sash. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce surmounted by a puffing and heading. The pointed waist has Marie Antoinette sleeves reaching to the elbow; these are of two materials, like the skirt.

A walking suit for a miss twelve years of age can be thus described: The skirt is perfectly plain in front and plaited in the back. The tunique is pointed in front and trimmed with a bias band of a lighter shade and a box-plaited flounce. The breast piece of the waist, the revers and belt, are all in the lighter shade, and trimmed with narrow bands of the dark material fastened down under buttons. The small outer garment is in lighter color and trimmed with a deep bias band of the darker material; it is bordered at the bottom with a fringe. The garment is cut in the shape of a paletot-sacque. The straw hat appropriate to the suit is raised all around and surrounded by a garland of wild roses, and a twisted piece of gauze which falls over the back.

A house dress for a miss eight years of age can be made of steel-colored beige. The skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce; the tunique buttons on one side, and is slightly raised in the back, and bordered with a plaited ruffle, rather narrower than that upon the skirt. The waist is cut low in the neck, and square, and is surrounded by a bias band. The sleeves are long and finished with a ruffle, surmounted by a small band fastened down under a button. A walking suit for a miss of the same age may be cut in princess shape, perfectly straight, and closing in the back; it is trimmed with two small shirred flounces, surmounted by a bias band of the same material, but a shade darker. The waist is low in the neck, with short sleeves, and trimmed with bias bands. The paletot is of black diagonal, trimmed with a fluted ruching, and having two small straight ends in front; it is much shorter in the back, and half tight fitting. The sleeves have cuffs trimmed with bias bands.

A bridal dress may be made in the following manner: The casaque is of faille or taffetas, with a long basque in front, taken up on each side under the back part, and trimmed with a deep bias band of the same material. Each side of the basque are pockets adorned with buttons. The back of the basque extends over the front on each side, and is trimmed with either lace or fringe. The casaque is cut heart shape at the neck, and turns over in revers form. The collars and revers are trimmed with narrow bias bands of the same material and lace. The sleeves are trimmed on the outside with a band of appliqué work on strong white tulle, and are plain underneath; they are finished at the waist with a plaited ruffle surmounted by a small band, a deep scalloped piece above, outside, and a smaller one inside. The apron is of appliqué on tulle, is quite long, and raised on the sides, and bordered with a deep piece of embroidered tulle. From under the basque, at the back of the casaque, falls a fringed sash. The train skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce surmounted by two puffings, with ruched headings. Each side of the skirt are five bows, with short ends, extending up to the apron. The front of the skirt is shirred crosswise and divided by lengthwise pieces of ribbon.

An excellent traveling dress can be made of serge material. The skirt is gray, trimmed with a deep black and white tartan plaid flounce, which is wider in the back than in front. The flounce is bordered with bias bands of gray goods, and between the heading and flounce is a rather narrower band. The tunique is of tartan; it is flat in front and is mounted in the back in a quadruple plait. The side breadths are of plain gray goods and slightly gathered up, forming a band, with buttons on each side; in front are gray pockets. The whole tunique is bordered with a bias band. The waist is of tartan; the neck is finished with a band of gray goods and a bow. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a tartan cuff divided by a bias band of gray goods, with a bow on the outside.

## *BEECHER TRIAL PRECEDENTS NOT ALLOWED.*

The Montreal *Witness* of Saturday says: "To-day in the Enquete Court evidence in sur-rebuttal was being taken in the separation case of Blacklock vs. Crosbie—wife vs. husband—Mr. L. H. Davidson for plaintiff and Mr. McMaster for defendant, when the latter lawyer desired to ask the witness whether he knew the defendant well enough to recognize him in the street. This was objected to, when Mr. McMaster appealed to Judge Mondelet on the bench, and desired to quote a precedent from the Beecher trial in which such a question had been allowed. His Honor, it is said, replied in substance: Don't quote from that case here; it is a disgrace both to the United States and to New-York, and not creditable to the Judge or lawyers engaged in it. He expressed much surprise that the Canadian papers were publishing the disgraceful evidence in all its details. He maintained the objection."

## FINANCIAL.

### TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

*Whereas*, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

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**Rochester City 7s,**
**Cleveland City 7s,**
**Cincinnati City 7.30s,**

FOR SALE BY

**DANIEL A. MORAN,**

NO. 40 WALL ST.

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**COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,**

SECURITIES, INCLUDING
SOUTH PARK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
LINCOLN PARK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE CHOICE INVESTMENTS FOR SALE BY

**H. A. SCHREINER,**

No. 50 WALL ST.

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**ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,**

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

All first-class Municipal, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. City, County, State, Town, and Railroad bonds; City Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light stocks bought and sold, and dealt in by us as a specialty twenty-three years.

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OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

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CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

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**BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered,) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

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**INDIANA BONDS FOR SALE.**

We will receive bids for the following securities:

$200,000 MARION COUNTY BONDS, June 1, 1875, ten years, seven per cent. (annual) interest, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Total County Debt, $800,000; Tax Duplicate, $100,000,000. Indianapolis is the County Seat. Bids received until the 20th inst.

$225,000 CITY OF LAFAYETTE WATER-WORKS BONDS, bearing eight per cent. (semi-annual) interest. June 1, 1875. Twenty years, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Bids received until 22d inst. No bid will be entertained except such as are above par in either case.

The bonds of the City of Lafayette will be delivered in installments on the 15th of June, July, August, September and October.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

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HOLDERS OF BURLINGTON, CEDAR Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds are requested to communicate at once with the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, care Fred. Butterfield & Co., Box No. 1,131, New-York, giving number and description of bonds held, and they will receive full information of steps which have been taken to place the property of the company into the hands of a Receiver for the benefit of the bondholders.

FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman.
P. C. CALHOUN, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, New-York.
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Pres. Nat. Citizens' B'k, New-York.
JESSE A. MARSHALL, New-York.
A. T. LOWE, President First National Bank, Boston.
JOHN M. DENISON, Baltimore.

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OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary and Treasurer.

New-York, May 15, 1875.

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**S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,**

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

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ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.
PERPETUAL BAZAAR.

WORK IS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED on what will be the best and largest exhibition building in the world.

THIS STUPENDOUS EDIFICE is to be erected on the highest ground within the limits of New-York City, and in a situation so accessible that it will be the resort of the hundreds of thousands of strangers who continually throng the City.

THE INDUSTRIAL PALACE will be a bazaar for the display and sale of the manufactures and the works of art of the world. It will have every advantage that can arise from central location, ample size, substantial buildings, and permanent facilities for presenting to the notice of the public the merchandise which will be displayed in it.

THERE IS NOW NO DOUBT of the completion of this Palace of Industry by the time of the close of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Many of the rarest of the wares in that Exhibition will be transferred to this, with additions from their various manufacturers, and with arrangements for permanency.

THE MANUFACTURERS, inventors, and artists of the world are interested in the prosperous maintenance of this INDUSTRIAL PALACE, as it will afford them such opportunities as have never been afforded by any of the world's temporary exhibitions, however large, costly, elegant, or successful. For a reasonable sum every proprietor of every description of works of usefulness or of art will be able to secure the space needed for the display of his productions. As the building will occupy an area of over twenty-two acres, with a height of seven stories, the variety of wares on exhibition will be greater than ever gathered under one roof.

AS A MEANS OF INSTRUCTION and entertainment for the public the Industrial Palace will be without equal on the face of the earth. Manufactures of every description, models of every pattern of ingenuity, painting and sculpture of every grade of beauty, will present such means of education as no schools or colleges could ever bring together.

THE PEOPLE HAVE AN INTEREST in this Educational Palace. Therefore, in the issue of the PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS, the plan has been arranged so as to allow everybody to participate in the work. The issue of bonds in the sums of $20 enables everybody to own at least a bond.

For a full description of these bonds and how to obtain them, apply by mail or in person at the

TEMPORARY OFFICE
of the
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 67 University place, New-York.

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BRANCH OFFICE OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.

THE AGENCY OF THE ASSOCIATION having been withdrawn from CHEPPU, PECK & HOWELL, and all powers to them revoked, the business will be continued under the management of JOHN B. MORTON at the above-named place until further notice.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, President.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

## SHIPPING.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT**
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

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**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, June 10

**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.**

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

---

**WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.**

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAM-BOATS.

**PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

**STONINGTON LINE**

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

**PROVIDENCE LINE,**

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

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**HELEN.**

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 18th....3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 18th....6:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 19th..3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 19th..6:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 20th....3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 20th...6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, 21st.....3:00 P. M. | Friday, 21st.....6:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 22d....3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 22d....7:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 24th.....4:00 P. M. | Monday, 24th.....7:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 26th..7:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 25th....8:00 A. M. |

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

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CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

---

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

J. W. HANCOX.

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FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL will, on and after Saturday, May 29, leave VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

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REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

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FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**BATHS OF HOMBURG.**

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

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**AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,**
**GRAND UNION HOTEL**

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

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**COZZENS'**
**WEST POINT HOTEL**

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

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**United States Hotel,**
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

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**CONGRESS HALL,**
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

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**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

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**COOPER HOUSE,**

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.

Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.

COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

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**HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,**

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

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**HEATH HOUSE,**

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 1. COTTAGES TO LET.
LOW RATES FOR JUNE.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanoury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday from 12 until 2 o'clock.

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**HOWLAND HOUSE,**

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The best location at Long Branch. Will open June 1. Apply to CORLIES & SLOCUM, Managers.

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**WOODSBURG PAVILION,**

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

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**PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,**

Englewood, N. J.,

on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.

D. S. HAMMOND.

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HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Opens June 1; situated on high ground, overlooking the town and Sound; piazzas, front and rear, to every floor; water and gas in every room; beautiful drives, boating, fishing, bathing, &c. Plans and terms at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 6, or address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

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**CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE,**

HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.

A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

---

WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE.—Fifty trains; time, thirty minutes. This elegant family hotel, enlarged and refurnished, now open. Large airy rooms; location rural, high, and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy; excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties. Circulars at Room 16, No. 229 Broadway.

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GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes' drive from depot, one and one-half hour by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling; a few desirable rooms; also a furnished cottage, with board, can be secured on reasonable terms by applying at No. 45 5th av.

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UPLANDLAWN HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is beautifully situated; views not to be surpassed. Table first class; fine lawns, well-shaded fruit and shade trees in abundance. Address D. W. LUCAS, proprietor, Cornwall, on Hudson.

---

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARD AT Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; also furnished cottages, with board, servants, &c.; (private tables at the cottages;) all fronting the salt water; fine bathing, boating, &c.; terms $10 to $14 per week. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, N. J.

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SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., will open June 15, and will be kept in first-class style as a family boarding-house. Is situated directly on the beach; bathing, fine and safe. For her particulars and photograph at No. 150 West 34th st.

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**ST. MARK'S HOTEL,**

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

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**HATHAWAY'S HOTEL,**

DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Open from June 20 to Sept. 20.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

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LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTnam County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing, &c.; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. E. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

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CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection. Boating free. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

---

SUMMER BOARD FROM JUNE 1 ON NEWburg Heights; first-class table, extensive grounds, with unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

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SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE ORANGE COUNTY—Opens June 1; fifty miles from New-York. For particulars, address DAVISON & CO., No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 17.

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**CLIFF HOUSE**

Rye, Westchester County; situated on the Sound; opens June 1. Address Mrs. CREAGH.

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GLEN COVE PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.—Special attractions the present season at this favorite resort.

WEEKS BROS.

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ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? For full list of places, prices, and accommodations, see HOME JOURNAL, just out.

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ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY, accommodations for five persons, with board; the youngest aged twelve; terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, T. A., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A LARGE AND well-furnished room, without board, not above 23d st. Address Box No. 378 Post Office.

## HOTELS.

**THE CLARENDON HOTEL,**

BOND ST., LONDON.

The former lessees of the Great Northern Hotel desire to inform visitors to London that having taken the above superb, spacious, and convenient hotel, they purpose opening it in July next.

In expressing their acknowledgement for past favors, and giving assurance of that attention so essential to the comfort of guests, they confidently hope to be honored with a share of American patronage.

SOPHIA SCHUMANN,
Manageress Clarendon Hotel, Bond st., London.

## LECTURES.

**AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**

TUESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1875, at 8 P. M., at ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d st. and 4th av., Prof. FELIX ADLER, of Cornell University, will address the Society on "The Influence of the Physical Geography of Palestine on Hebrew Thought." The address will be illustrated.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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TO LET ON PALISADE AV., WEST HOBOKEN.—A large furnished room, overlooking the City and Bay of New-York, (view unsurpassed:) strictly private American family; communication every five minutes to Hoboken Ferry; time, forty-five minutes to City Hall, New-York. Call or address C. WRIGHT, Palisade av., opposite Paterson av., West Hoboken, or No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

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GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM City—To rent, with board, cottage—suitable for family; also, rooms in house adjoining; accessible by boat or rail, on the Sound; good table; terms moderate; shade. Call at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

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FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST. With or without board; private table, if desired; rooms en suite or single, in adjoining house, No. 108, second-floor front rooms; also, third-floor back rooms; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with; reference exchanged.

---

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than required, will let, with or without board, nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen; location, 38th st., near 6th av. Address P. S. G., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with or without board; also, on parlor floor, one very fine room for a gentleman wishing first-class accommodations; also, nice single rooms; reference required.

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NO. 143 EAST 21ST ST., OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; superb physician's office, with all conveniences.

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FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—DESIRable rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; also suite of spacious parlors; private table if required; in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.; summer prices.

---

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class.

---

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; location first class; references exchanged. Call at No. 109 East 16th st.

---

NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES' Hotel, five doors from Broadway.—Handsome second floor, nicely furnished, entire or in suites, with or without board.

---

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

---

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

---

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

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NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; liberal arrangements made for season or year.

---

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS with first-class board, in superior airy location on Madison park; also table board; Summer prices.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

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NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, with ample closets, all conveniencies, and first-class board, to let very low, for the Summer months.

---

NO. 26 WEST 23D ST.—THIS LARGE AND elegant house having changed hands, and been refurnished throughout, families or gentlemen can now find desirable rooms, with first-class table.

---

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., has one vacant floor; to parties desiring permanent board, terms very reasonable; houses new; opposite Columbia College Grounds.

---

NO. 58 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A private family will let, furnished, a second floor, also front rooms on floors above, to gentlemen, without board; references required.

---

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS, on second floor, to rent, with or without private table; also, most desirable rooms on third floor, at No. 29 West 17th st.

---

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED suites and single rooms; very desirable location; hotel accommodations with home comforts; table excellent; terms reasonable.

---

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5th av.—To let, with board and rooms on second and third floors, to families; also, rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate.

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TO MEMBERS OF CLUBS.—LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in small private house, No. 237 5th av., three doors above Café Brunswick.

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FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, SECOND door east of Broadway.—Choice of rooms, large and small, with board; newly furnished; house and table first class; references exchanged.

---

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite and singly, with or without first-class board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

---

ROOMS TO LET—BROWN STONE, HIGH STOOP; all modern conveniences; private family. No. 206 East 39th st.

---

NO. 15 EAST 42D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table, for the season or year.

---

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO LET to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references; private family. No. 113 Lexington av.

---

AT NO. 52 WEST 14TH ST.—TO LET handsomely-furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen without board.

---

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

---

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

---

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET A front or back room, with or without board; all improvements; terms very low. No. 468 West 34th st.

---

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT LARGE rooms to let with board; terms moderate; references; also table board.

---

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—(Second floor,) suitable for a gentleman in a private house, No. 106 West 20th st.

---

NO. 291 5TH AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with the comforts of a refined home, and liberal table.

---

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

---

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

---

NO. 55 WEST 22D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; reference.

---

NO. 164 5TH AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR; ALSO, two suites front, with baths; breakfast if desired.

---

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms to rent, with board; references.

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NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS**
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅛ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,**

Late Barnum's Hippodrome.

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 29, 1875,
At 8 o'clock.

The management take great pleasure in announcing that this Garden, which has been fitted up at an enormous expense, and which it is no exaggeration to state is the

GRANDEST CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD,

will positively be thrown open to the public on SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29, at 8 o'clock.

In arranging this lovely spot as a SUMMER EVENING RESORT for the inhabitants of the Metropolis, the management have carried out to the fullest extent every suggestion of their own taste, as well as that of the best floral and decorative artists in the country, and believe it will be unanimously conceded that they have produced a

SPECTACLE

surpassing in beauty and splendor any similar scene in either the Old or New World.

The Garden, which is at once

A VAST CONCERT HALL,

and a perfectly cool and delightful

OPEN-AIR GARDEN

is planted with an immense variety of flowers, shrubs, growing trees, and choice plants, and is adorned with beautiful statuary, rustic Summer-houses, rustic seats, superb fountains, and thousands of colored lights. At the 4th av. end of the garden has been constructed, at an immense expense,

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ARTIFICIAL ROCKERY AND CASCADE OF WATER IN THE WORLD,

which, when illuminated at night, will be the most striking and picturesque scene ever presented to the view of an American audience.

THE MUSIC

will be furnished by an organization which may fairly lay claim to early recognition as

THE BEST BAND IN EXISTENCE.

It is certainly the largest, consisting, as it now does, of

ONE HUNDRED FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS,

among whom will be found many of the most eminent artists and soloists in the musical profession, whose names will appear in due time—the hundred being selected, each for his especial part, with the view of producing

THE STANDARD MUSIC OF THE DAY

with a perfection never attained by any similar organization. For this department the services of

Mr. P. S. GILMORE,

the celebrated leader of Gilmore's military band, and the organizer of the wonderful Boston jubilee concerts, have been secured, and to it his sole attention will be devoted.

THE INAUGURAL PROGRAMME WILL BE ANNOUNCED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES, NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.

Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times and in all respects as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.

The Restaurant will be supplied by, and will be under the charge of, Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.

Admission..........50 cents.
Private Boxes..........$1 extra.

Box-office at the Madison avenue entrance will be opened for the sale of tickets and boxes on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The grand entrances to the Garden are on Madison avenue and Fourth avenue.

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**LYCEUM THEATRE.** OPERA BOUFFE.

LAST WEEK OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 24.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 25,
Benefit of Mr. W. C. CONKLIN, (advertising agent.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 27,
97TH TO 101ST PERFORMANCES,
and last nights of Lecocq's crowning triumph,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with its entirely new scenery, splendid mise-en-scene, and original perfect cast, including Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original creation, Giroflé-Girofla.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, complimentary benefit to Mr. FRITZ HIRSCHY, (box book-keeper.)
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. (II. Act.)
BARBE BLEUE. (III. Act.)
and first performance in America of an entirely new opera bouffe by Offenbach, entitled
BAGATELLE.
SATURDAY—Last French Opera Bouffe Matinée.

NEXT MONDAY, FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, limited to five nights only of the SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

---

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.**
**THEODORE THOMAS'**
**Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.**

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America.

THIS (Monday) EVENING May 24, 1875.
THEODORE THOMAS' EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $5; season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

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**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN TO-NIGHT.**
**THEODORE THOMAS'**
**Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.**

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, MAY 23, AT 8,
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
an attractive and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes One and Two Dollars extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.

---

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**

BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

---

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Anniversary at Association Hall, 4th av. and 23d st., MONDAY, May 24, at 8 P. M. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. A report of the year's work will be read by the Secretary, Mrs. W. K. McClees, and addresses given by Rev. William H. Boole, Mrs. Helen E. Brown, and others.

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**DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH,**

CORNER 5TH AV. AND 45TH ST.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1875 AT 8 O'CLOCK, Readings by Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. Oratorio, operatic, and popular selections by the "Elfin Quartet." A band of madrigal boys and a full chorus. Tickets, 50 cents.

---

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors at half real value. Men's and Boys' Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby st. and Broadway.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; shady lawn, cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, piano; terms $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill. For particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., New-York; Mrs. J. B. HALL, No. 182 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, or address J. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

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FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., in a private house, from the 1st of June. A pleasant village, two and a half miles from Sharon Station, Harlem Railroad, in a delightful, mountainous county. One large pleasant room on first floor, suitable for two persons. References required. Address Mrs. C. KING, Sharon, Conn. City reference given.

---

ADIRONDACKS.—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR the Summer at a large commodious farm-house, within easy distance of the noted points of interest; terms $8 to $10 per week. Address

C. C. PRATT,
Westport, Essex County, N. Y.

Refers to J. C. Lay, Esq., No. 447 Broadway.

---

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars, address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

---

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT GENTLEMAN'S country residence; one hour by boat or rail, wide piazza, woodland, extended water front, unsurpassed views, drives, and salt water bathing. Address Q., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT SOMERS, WESTchester County, one mile west from Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad; private family, good accommodations, and pleasant locality; references required. Address Mrs. H. M. PATTERSON, Somers, N. Y. Reference, Mr. David Carpenter, 402 Water st., New-York.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

---

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE permanent board in private family in New-Jersey, within one hour's ride from the City; line of the Northern Railroad preferred; price, about $50 per month. Address, with particulars, E. S. H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

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ELIZABETH.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a private family; house and location very desirable; near depot. Address R. P., Box No. 129 *Times* office.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—A few boarders are desired at very reasonable board; house facing the river, and convenient to all communications with the City. Address Mrs. A. C., Box No. 116 Astoria Post Office.

---

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

---

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family by a party of four adults and two children; table must be first-class; location within twenty-five miles of New-York, easily accessible by boat or rail. Address, stating terms, location, &c., L. H. F., care Carrier, Route No. 23.

---

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE family desire a few boarders; high, pleasant location; eight minutes from depot; best accommodations; terms moderate. Address No. 1,159 Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILdren can have a very desirable and pleasant boarding-place, within forty minutes of 42d st. depot, on the N. Y., N. H. and H. Railroad. For particulars, address Box No. 80 Mount Vernon Post Office, N. Y.

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COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM CITY BY Harlem Railroad; location pleasant, quiet, healthy, and very convenient to station; large, airy rooms and good shade. Inquire at No. 46 West 16th st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**

EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEE, Saturday, at 1:30.

**100 TIMES**

OF

**THE BIG BONANZA.**

15TH WEEK!
100TH TO 108TH PERFORMANCE.

**SUCCESS UNABATED! LAUGHTER INFECTIOUS!**

MONDAY, MAY 24, 100th performance of THE BIG BONANZA, when every lady visiting the Theatre will receive, as a souvenir of the event, a MINIATURE BRICK of SOLID SILVER.

19TH BONANZA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MAY 29.
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

---

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** MORRIS AND RIGNOLD.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

SPECIAL NOTE.—The curtain will rise at 7:45 o'clock, precisely.

TWO REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.

MISS CLARA MORRIS,

the distinguished American actress, and

MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,

the eminent English player,

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

of this week, appearing, each in a piece of great attractiveness, Miss MORRIS for the FIRST TIME before a Metropolitan audience in the title character of

JANE SHORE,

Nicholas Rowe's famed tragic play of five acts, supported by the entire great company of Booth's Theatre, including Mr. Frederick B. Warde, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. E. K. Collier, &c., and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, and Miss IDA VERNON, who have been especially engaged, and

MR. RIGNOLD,

in Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of two acts,

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,

giving his very popular, dashing impersonation of the character of

WILLIAM,

with Mr. Bishop, Mr. Le Clercq, Miss Fanny Reeves, Miss Affie Weaver, &c., in important parts.

*** To facilitate the sale of RESERVED PLACES the Box Office will be open CONTINUOUSLY every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, May 27,

MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT.

The sale of seats is now progressing.

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**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** MONTAGUE

MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT.

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 27th,

Upon which extra occasion a remarkable bill, to be published in full on TUESDAY, will be the offering.

Among the participant great artists will be

MR. DION BOUCICAULT;

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, the distinguished comedienne of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, by the generous permission of AUGUSTIN DALY, Esq., manager;

MRS. ROUSBY;

Mr. CHAS. FISHER, also by Mr. Daly's kindness;

Mr. WILLIAM R. FLOYD, by the courteous consent of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and many others whose names will soon transpire.

Mr. MONTAGUE also will perform.

THE SALE OF SEATS IS NOW PROGRESSING.

*** BOX OFFICE open every day continuously from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. In consideration of the extraordinary nature of the attractions the following

PRICES

will prevail:

ORCHESTRA FLOOR AND BALCONY..........$2 00
OTHER RESERVED PLACES..........1 50
GENERAL ADMISSION..........1 00

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**1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.**

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

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Mr. J. W. McKEE,
CARROLL and HARRIS, AND
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Mr. LARRY TOOLEY,
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Mr. CHARLES WHITE,
DEVERE BROS., and the entire company in a NEW OLIO, and the drama,
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Donald McKay and his band of Warm Spring Indians, Harry Brown, Charles Young, the Wrays, Billy and Maggie. WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND and MAD AS A MARCH HARE.

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER WANTED for a manufacturing company; none need apply who are not able to become stockholders to a reasonable amount, as $5,000 to $10,000, on being assured of profits being fully 100 per cent. per annum, on capital, and a salary of $200 per month. Address, with real name only, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office. Financial agents need not reply to this.

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Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
MONDAY, MAY 24,
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EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
ALSO
SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented Lord Lytton's celebrated play, in five acts, entitled the
LADY
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NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and a FINE CAST, including

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Mr. J. B. POLK..........as..............M. GLAVIS
Mr. E. PLYMPTON........as.........M. BEAUSEANT
Mr. G. F. BROWNE........as.........THE LANDLORD
Mr. EDWIN..................as...............GASPAR
Miss ADA DYAS............as.PAULINE DESCHAPPELLES
Mme. PONISI...............as....MME. DESCHAPPELLES
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.........as........WIDOW MELNOTTE

Thus winding up one of THE MOST BRILLIANT SEASONS ON RECORD.

THE SUMMER SEASON at this theatre will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31, by the production, for the first time, of a new and original local sensational play of powerful interest, in which the celebrated specialty artists, HARRIGAN AND HART, will appear in characters written expressly for them.

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MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE
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MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
(who has generously volunteered,)
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
(who has generously volunteered, by the kind permission of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre.)
Miss FAY TEMPLETON,
(Who has generously volunteered by the kind permission of the management of Grand Opera-house) who will appear with Bijou Heron in
THE BALCONY SCENE
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SHAKESPEARE'S ROMEO AND JULIET.
PRICES AS USUAL. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

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ADMISSION—25, 50, AND 75 CENTS. RESERVED
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SEATS 25 CENTS EXTRA.
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Remember,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of Joseph C. Foster's grand legendary romance of the
TWELVE
TWELVE
TEMPTATIONS,
TEMPTATIONS,
which will be withdrawn after Saturday next to make way on Monday, May 31, for
The Great Parisian Sensation,
ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
adapted from Jules Verne's beautiful story by Harry Harewood Leech.
REMEMBER, ONLY SEVEN PERFORMANCES
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TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
and all the wonderful incidental attraction.
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duly acknowledged by all the eminent musical connoisseurs to be the greatest little singer of the age.
PROF. NELSON AND HIS SONS,
whose startling performances have electrified the world. The wonderful somersault from the shoulder of one brother to the feet of the Professor, a feat unparalleled in the annals of gymnastic feats.
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the most wonderful act of the age. A slide at lightning speed on a single wire from the gallery to the stage, making a performance of unparalleled daring.
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Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents.
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This monster Minstrel Band of the world is now under the management of the sole surviving brother,
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BILLY BARRY.
The popular comedian, pantomimist, and monkey delineator,
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DAVE REED.
The talented actor and composer,
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And Mr. NEIL BRYANT, who, on this occasion, will positively appear after an absence from the stage for many years.
The incomparable quintette, Messrs. C. Templeton, J. J. Kelly, W. Dwyer, W. Raymond, C. Sinclair.
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Begins at 8; over at 11.
157TH TO 164TH TIME
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THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the LAST PERFORMANCES, as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

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Seats may be secured in advance for any of the remaining performances.

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## MUSICAL.

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# A CENTENNIAL PRELUDE.

## POPULAR SENTIMENT IN NEW-YORK.

GREAT GATHERING AT STEINWAY HALL—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM M. EVARTS, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, AND STEWART L. WOODFORD—SINGING BY THE ADELPHI CHORAL SOCIETY.

When the Centennial Advisory Committee of this City decided upon a grand public demonstration as the most effective means of awakening popular sentiment in behalf of the national Centennial celebration, its action was believed to be one of commendable sagacity. No better manifestation of the success of the experiment could be given than the gathering at Steinway Hall last evening, which was not only very large, but was also characterized by a healthful enthusiasm, which went far to speak hopefully for New-York's future course of action with reference to its part in the great national festival. When the time set down for the exercises had arrived, about 3,000 persons were present, and this number was greatly augmented during the evening. The occupants of the platform, besides the ladies and gentlemen constituting the Adelphi Choral Society, who, with several well-known *artistes*, furnished the musical portion of the programme, were, Peter Cooper, ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Financial Agent of the Centennial Commission, Chief Justice Neilson, Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and others whose names appear in the list of Vice Presidents.

The full text of Mr. Evarts' brief introductory address will be found below. At its conclusion he nominated Peter Cooper for President, and the following gentlemen for Vice Presidents, the nominations being unanimously concurred in by the audience: Stewart L. Woodford, Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, J. Neilson Tappen, John J. Cisco, C. K. Garrison, S. B. Chittenden, H. B. Claflin, Joseph Seligman, John McKeon, James M. Brown, Joseph W. Cooper, James M. Motley, Sidney Webster, Henry Butler, Jackson Schultz, Jonathan Ogden, Robert Lenox Kennedy.

The next incident was an effective rendering of "Our Nation's Song," by the Adelphi Choral Society, after which Mr. Cooper introduced Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, who delivered a masterly oration, reminiscent of the birth of the Republic. This was followed by a solo duet and chorus, "One Hundred Years Ago," by the Choral Society; a violin solo by Prof. J. Jay Watson; singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Gertrude Orme, and a piano solo by Miss Annie A. Watson. Hon. William E. Dodge and Hon. Stewart L. Woodford next delivered addresses, and the meeting closed with a grand chorus of "My Country 'tis of Thee," in which the audience joined.

## THE ADDRESSES.

### SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: The committee under whose auspices this meeting has been called, have done me the honor to ask that in calling it, the meeting, to order and presenting to your choice the President and Vice Presidents that have been named, I should also say a few words as to the occasion and the objects upon which you are assembled. As early as 1871 the American Institute, of this City, the great, perhaps the principal, organization of those interested in the industry and development of the resources of the country, in connection with a society of great importance and of the same purpose in Philadelphia, undertook to present to the country the project of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of our birthday as a nation by an exhibition of the development in all material, intellectual, and, so far as may be, moral and political directions of the nation thus attaining to the age of 100 years. Naturally to Philadelphia, where the scene of the great, the illustrious declaration which made us a nation was made—to Philadelphia belongs the right of locality in the direction thither, and the presentation to the country and to the world, of this great manifestation of our nation's power and dignity, and resources and honors. [Applause.] And although the great City of New-York, easily assuming to be the Metropolis of the country in trade, in wealth, in population, could not but feel that its own magnificent development was itself a great illustration of the wisdom and the power of our ancestry in determining that we were fit for independant growth; yet the City of New-York easily felt, also, that its position in this matter was to show its superiority, if it had any, by its greater patriotism, its greater magnificence, its greater enthusiasm, as compared with all other parts of the country in this general manifestation, which must be local somewhere. [Applause.] Now, the zeal, the activity, the energy, the liberality, the enthusiasm, the prosperity of the movements in Philadelphia toward this great design are known to all who have given any attention or have felt any interest in the matter. The liberality of the city, the liberality of the State of Pennsylvania, the very great self-sacrificing labors of various committees of the citizens of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania, have introduced throughout the country some general knowledge of the matter, and have excited some general interest. The time has now come when definite, responsible, appropriate, and adequate action is expected from the City and from the State of New-York. To-night, by this initial meeting, the attention of the public through you and through the speakers that are to present the subject to you, the attention of the whole people of the City and of the State which it is hoped will be excited, directed, and fully raised for the measures and the co-operation that are necessary for your share. We are to be addressed to-night, gentlemen, for in using the City of New-York and its population as a body appealed to for its aid, we must claim to include the population of the port of New-York, in which the great city of Brooklyn forms so large a part—a city next in size to our own after Philadelphia, that comes between. To the population, to the men, to the women of these two cities this appeal is made, and we are fortunate to-night in finding a better orator from the Brooklyn side of the stream than our own numbers could afford, I suppose, in some sort, as a recognition of the great length, at least of speech, which some of our New-Yorkers are now inflicting upon the people at large, [laughter,] and I will detain you no longer from the eloquence and instruction of my friend Mr. Van Cott, and the other gentlemen who are to address you, but to ask your approval of our distinguished townsman, Peter Cooper, [applause,] as President of the meeting. All you that are in favor of his nomination will please say aye. [Loud cries of "Aye."]

### SPEECH OF HON. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a grateful thing for me to do to-night, following the distinguished gentleman, a native of New-England, and speaking myself as one native-born to the City of New-York—one of the Dutch of the Dutch City. It is grateful to me as a New-Yorker, speaking for the place of my birth and of my pride, to say that New-York is always hospitable, always magnanimous; that New-York has too great a part in the events of the period about to be commemorated, and in the events which have followed it through 100 years, to cherish in her great heart any narrow local spirit of envy that would prevent her from co-operating with the utmost enthusiasm in the celebration of the birth of the nation in her sister City of Philadelphia in the year 1876. The tardy Spring has suddenly burst upon us with something like a periodical effervescence of centennial celebrations. There is something very interesting in the celebration of birthdays. All who are fathers or mothers in this assembly realize that, and those who are not parents, as children realize it in their own lives and at the gatherings in their own homes. But there is something singularly grand and impressive in the celebration of national birthdays of great epochal events which have exercised a wide and enduring influence upon human affairs; and at the end of one hundred years we have suddenly come upon another of those epochal periods in our history as a nation. The other day, in that grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we had the one hundred years at Lexington and the one hundred years of the fight at Concord. [Applause.] And the hundred years of that mad and wild chase of the whole population, springing up behind hedges and stumps and fences, and pursuing the British regulars away back to Boston under the guns of their fleet. [Applause.] How is it, fellow-citizens, that we, at this remote period, are so stirred with the events of a hundred ago? How is it that at midnight we hear, or seem to hear, the beat of the hoofs of Paul Revere's horse as he passes from Charlestown, with the signal of danger, to Adams? How is it that we see, or seem to see, the lantern swinging from the spire of the old South Church—that light, watched for by hundreds of eyes, to convey to the Committee of Safety the warning of impending danger? How is it that, a hundred years after the event, we stand or seem to stand upon the slope at Bunker Hill and see the gathered forces, and the rush and the bayonet charges at the foot of the hill, and the assailants driven again and again from the redoubt while Prescott and Warren stand for the defense of the nation's independence? Why, fellow-citizens, it is because it is an event in the opening history of our own dear country. [Applause.]

Well, now, what is there in this circumstance of a hundred years—a century? What is it but a brief space on the great dial of eternity? It is great or small as all other things are great or small—relatively. We are struck with the littleness of a thousand years, when we speak of it as the life of a great and enduring commonwealth or nation that has planted itself in the civilisation of thousands of years. We are struck with the brevity of a hundred years by bringing it into comparison with certain events that man has accomplished. Said Napoleon, standing on the great desert on the eve of the battle of the pyramids, "Forty centuries look down upon you from yonder pyramids." That pyramid, the oldest work of man's hands, stands to-day; but what does the great pyramid signify to us? It cannot in its mute wildness amid the sands, tell you the names of its builders; cannot tell you for what it was built; cannot connect itself with any national history of Egypt, or with any event in the great progress of the world—but when we stand at the foot of Bunker Hill and look upon that monument, as Mr. Webster said, the great patriot stands before you and tells you the history now of a hundred years of events, of consequences, and of our national life, of influence upon the course of human history throughout the world.

But, ladies and gentlemen, why attach any importance to the celebration of the centennial of the Declaration of Independence? Well, why? That is a question, and it is a fair question. What significance has it? What does a century prove? What is there about this first hundred years of independence that is worthy of our thought, and that is worthy of the attention of the enlightened world? What is there? Does it mean anything at all? Go back, if you please, to the beginning of the century, and remember what America then was; remember the thirteen colonies; remember the sparse population along the shores of the sea; remember the comparative poverty of the early settlers, the struggle with the hard nature which they encountered here; the struggle with the savage of the forest that they encountered here, the struggle of this small nation with what was then the greatest power, military and naval, of the civilized world; remember that the country itself was divided upon the question of independence, and so much so that when the convention met at Philadelphia in 1774—I mean the first Continental Congress, which contained delegates from all the States, except Georgia—Washington said himself that no rational man in America desired independence. He said that in September, 1774, the declaration of independence and the war for independence following so early and so swiftly as July, 1776. We were a divided country, without a national organization: a weak body of colonies, disunited, against the most powerful military and naval nation of the world. Our fathers went to war with that nation on a preamble, as it was said, by Mr. Webster—went to war for an abstract principle; went to war in the assertion of a right which was denied, the denial of which, though of little practical consequence, involved and might be followed by the denial of the whole body of English privileges. And so for a principle our fathers in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and all the thirteen colonies when they came to July, 1776, published at Philadelphia that immortal Declaration of Independence which asserted and maintained for us our rights and liberties as an independent nation of the world. [Applause.] What is the outcome of it? We have passed from a feeble body of colonies, with a population of 2,500,000, to a noble array of independent States, with a population of 40,000,000, and stand to-day a nation respected and feared wherever there be cause for fear among the nations of the world. [Applause.] It was said at the outset that this experiment of republican form of government could not stand; that we could not have stability and security of property. I ask you, fellow-citizens, have we not succeeded? [Applause.] I do not propose, ladies and gentlemen, to enlarge upon these topics. In brief, let us not turn the occasion of our centennial celebration into an occasion of self-gratulation and vanity to exalt ourselves at the expense of others. That is beneath the dignity of a nation of 40,000,000 of people. [Applause.] What we wish is to show the world that we are able to maintain popular government on this continent, to have stability, to have order, and to have liberty. [Applause.]

### SPEECH OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

William E. Dodge, who was the next speaker, said that the great lesson which the centennial celebration would inculcate would be to strengthen in the minds of the American people faith in themselves, while it insured them the respect of the world, and, from a retrospect of their national existence, to inspire them with a nobler ambition for the future of the country. The attainment of independence did not necessarily guarantee the prosperity of the people, and it required the quickening stimulus of the war of 1812 to impel them to the development of their internal resources. Previous to that time the great proportion of our cotton goods came from India and England, but the necessity for home manufacture forced itself upon the minds of the nation, and to-day in all branches of trade the products of home industry would not compare unfavorably with those of England and other European nations. The celebration of the hundred years of their existence was, therefore, meet and appropriate, and no false local pride should mar the success of the occasion. He believed it would prove the harbinger of greater peace, that it would have a unifying influence, and that North and South recognizing the spirit of their fathers in the establishment of American liberty would join hands in fraternal friendship, and go forward together in a renewed effort to promote the nation's glory and the prosperity of its people.

### SPEECH OF STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Amid sweet music, and with all the surroundings of culture, you meet to express your interest in the coming Centennial Anniversary. Do you think as you sit here to-night, as you have left homes beautiful with every form of comfort and luxury, of what this land was 100 years ago—without a railroad, without any approach to a postal system, with no telegraph, with Virginia further, in fact, from Boston than California is to-day from the heart of Europe? Do you think of what must have been the spirit and the impulse and the faith and the conscience of the nation that, without wealth, without men, without possibilities of united action, instinctively sprang to arms simply for an idea—to vindicate the right of man to rule himself? [Applause.] We can well ask old England to unite with us in that celebration without shame; but with heartiest love they may come to sit down under the shadow of old Independence Hall, and with us thank God for the progress of free institutions in the world. We shall gather at Philadelphia—where else should we go? where but to the spot where the Declaration was signed; where but to the spot where the same old bell that rung out the peal of '76 shall ring out the peal of a hundred years gone by, proclaiming liberty throughout the land. Let us go there reverently and without pride, considering the school-houses that have been scattered all over the land, considering the open Bible that has been spread in every home, considering that the light of eighteen centuries of Christian civilization is streaming down upon us, though in sackcloth and ashes we mourn the fact that there is so much dishonesty in high places, that there is so much neglect of personal duty. I speak but the plain truth when I say that two-thirds of the men who compose this audience have habitually neglected their personal political duties from the hour that they came to manhood. Let us go, then, prayerfully, and North and South, looking back upon the past with regret, will join hands in unity, and advance forward in the bright pathway of the nation's future. [Applause.]

## THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION—STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE WORK PERFORMED—THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY—ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EXHIBITORS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 22, 1875.

The last day's session of the Centennial Commission was one of great importance. From the Executive Committee it was announced that Mr. Daniel J. Morrell had been chosen Chairman, and Mr. A. T. Goshorn had been re-elected Director General.

Mr. Adams, of Florida offered the following:

"*Resolved*—That the Executive Committee, upon conference with the Centennial Board of Finance, and with their co-operation, are requested to inaugurate a complete system of active agencies in every section of the Union, for the purpose, by personal appeal, of bringing to the direct attention of the citizens of every State, and in their own houses, the importance of a generous support, to be given by the whole people, to an Exposition which will so fitly commemorate the birth and centennial progress of our common country."

This was adopted. Considerable time was taken up by statements from each Commissioner relative to the progress of the work in the different States and Territories, and what the prospects are for the further prosecution of the work. The reports have all appeared at previous periods in THE TIMES, and contained no information other than the public are fully acquainted with. Taking a review of all the reports, it would seem that the matter has been grossly misrepresented in many of the States, and that the people, having the wrong idea of the affair, have not come up to the work as they should. A resolution was passed calling upon Gen. Hawley to take up a permanent residence in Philadelphia, so that his undivided attention could be given to the Centennial.

The following were announced as the committees for the ensuing year:

*Arts and Sciences*—Messrs. Loring, of Massachusetts; Birney, of Michigan; Folwell, of Minnesota; Hobbs, of Kentucky; Hayden, of Utah; Bernard, of Florida; Gobright, of District of Columbia.

*Manufactures*—Messrs. Cleveland, of New-Jersey; Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Spooner, of Massachusetts; Griffith, of Ohio; Shoemaker, of Maryland; Crawford, of Kansas; Moody, of Nebraska.

*History, Literature, and Popular Education*—Messrs. Atwood, of Wisconsin; Boteler, of West Virginia; Burbank, of Dakota; Lynch, of Louisiana; Williams, of Minnesota; Dodge, of Arkansas; Parsons, of Texas.

*Commerce*—Messrs. Marshall, of New-York; Matthews, of Illinois; Rodney, of Delaware; Grant, of Michigan; Cooper, of Alabama; Dufur, of Oregon; McNeil, of Missouri.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*—Messrs. Lowry, of Iowa; Dufur, of Oregon; Meeker, of Colorado; Mallory, of Kentucky; Little, of New-Mexico; Weldon, of Illinois; Gurney, of South Carolina.

*Mines and Mining*—Messrs. McCoy, of Nevada, Donaldson, of Idaho; Creigh, of California; Wasson, of Arizona; Paul, of Colorado; Hays, of Missouri; Woolman, of Montana.

*Horticulture and Floriculture*—Messrs. Johnson, of Indiana; Haines, of Nevada; Vinton, of Oregon; Clarkson, of Iowa; Lawrence, of Arkansas; Kooser, of California; Chew, of Texas.

*Fisheries and Fish Culture*—Messrs. Goldsmith, of Vermont; Evans, of Washington Territory; Wickizer, of Utah; Penington, of Louisiana; Spink, of Dakota; Adams, of Florida; Chew, of Texas.

*Tariffs and Transportation*—Messrs. French, of Mississippi; Evans, of Washington Territory; Earle, of Maryland; Nye, of Maine; Prosser, of Tennessee; Wickizer, of Utah; Carey, of New-Hampshire.

*Finance*—Messrs. Packer, of Pennsylvania; Bagwell, of Virginia; Adams, of Florida; Paul, of Colorado; Cooper, of Alabama; Taft, of Rhode Island; Shoemaker, of Maryland.

*Foreign Affairs*—Messrs. Campbell, of Indiana; Stevens of New-Jersey; Lamborn, of Wyoming; Sweeney, of West Virginia; Lagly, of Montana; Hillyer, of Georgia; Elkins, of New-Mexico.

*Opening Ceremonies*—Messrs. Corliss, of Rhode Island; Stevens, of New-Jersey; Halliday, of Virginia; Birney, of Michigan; Crawford, of Kansas; Albertson, of North Carolina; Peters, of Georgia.

*Legislation*—Messrs. McCormick, of Arizona; Atwood, of Wisconsin; Prosser, of Tennessee; Boteler, of West Virginia; Gobright, of District of Columbia; Donaldson, of Idaho; Phillips, of North Carolina.

*Classification*—Messrs. Blake, of Connecticut; Hays, of Missouri; Martin, of Kansas; Penington, of Louisiana; Beckwith, of New-York; Earle, of Maryland.

*Nomination of Secretaries of Departments*—Goldsmith, of Vermont; Creigh, of California; Carey, of Wyoming; Corliss, of Rhode Island; Hobbs, of Kentucky.

Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, wished to invite the Indian nations who reside in the Indian Territory to co-operate with the commission and come to the Exposition. He made a resolution to that effect. It was passed. Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, moved the establishment of a bureau of information upon subjects of special interest with regard to the Centennial Exhibition, and that such measures be taken by them as may be deemed expedient to furnish such information, and in addition thereto to obtain information for the use of the public in reference to hotel and other accommodations, as well as facilities for travel in coming to or returning from the Exhibition. Mr. Worrell said the difficulties would be overcome by a bureau already established. It would be organized more permanently than anything had ever been done before. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Prosser, from the committee to whom had been referred the matter of having the Governor in each State and Territory appoint some suitable person to deliver an address on the history of the State and its resources, and to set apart one day for each State during the Exhibition at which time the same shall be read, reported that the committee agreed to have the matter referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to carry out the idea. The report was received and the suggestions agreed to. It having been agreed to in the morning that when the commission adjourn it do so to meet at the call of the Chairman, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, Mr. Lowry moved for an adjournment, and the motion prevailed.

## LADIES' CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The ladies' Centennial tea-party in aid of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia closed to-night, after a series of most gratifying and pecuniarily-successful entertainments. In spite of the showery weather of the past two days the attendance has constantly increased. The affair closed to-night, with an auction of all unclaimed goods. Great praise is due Mrs. Aaron F. Perry, Chief of the Executive Committee, and her lady assistants, for inaugurating and carrying out one of the most successful enterprises for increasing the Centennial fund yet attempted in Ohio.

## THE MILL OPERATIVES' CONVENTION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 22.—The Mill Operatives' Convention resumed its session at 8:30 this morning. Mr. Smith read a paper on the best means of establishing the ten-hour system throughout New-England. It advises the forming of unions, and urges all foreign-born operatives to become naturalized citizens, for the purpose of supporting those political candidates who pledge themselves to promote the ten-hour system; declares the ten-hour law in New-England insufficient, and touches upon abuses generally.

A series of resolutions were adopted, the main points of which are a demand for a ten-hour law throughout New-England, a uniform scale of prices for the same class of work, and the appointment by States of inspectors to rigidly enforce these provisions, and the abolition of the "truck system" of paying operatives with orders on stores instead of all cash.

It was also resolved that "as neither political party will do anything for the laboring classes it is high time steps were taken to secure the return of working men to the House of Representatives to plead the cause of labor."

At 11 A. M. the convention adjourned until the afternoon session.

## THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has decided to hold its next session in Philadelphia on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1876. A committee of twelve was appointed to make arrangements for the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia. The 19th of February was established as the anniversary of the order and a day of celebration. A committee of three was appointed to prepare a new manual, with instructions to report at the next session of the Supreme Lodge. The Supreme Chancellor was authorized to take steps to establish the order in foreign countries.

## A TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Harry Brooks, who entered into an agreement with Prof. Carlyle to walk from last Monday afternoon to 12 o'clock to-night for $500 a side, with a rest of fifteen minutes in each twenty-four hours, completed his task to-night. Carlyle gave out on Thursday afternoon. The match took place at a variety theatre here.

## FIRING PISTOLS AT PASSING TRAINS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 22.—A few days since, as the Erie Directors' car, filled with prominent officers of the road, was passing Pine Grove, on the Delaware Division, a pistol shot whizzed through one of the windows. Suspicion was directed to two young men named Hoffman and Engleman, and they were arrested and placed in the Pike County Jail. They each declared that the other fired the shot. It appears that they were in the habit of firing pistols at passing trains.

## THE MINING TROUBLES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 22.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Chronicle*, from Sunbury, states that last night some rioters from Schuylkill County made an attempt to interfere with the workmen employed at the Burnside Colliery, near Shamokin. The men were attacked while on their way home from work. The constables interfered and tried to arrest the Schuylkill party when one of them drew a revolver and made a desperate resistance, but the borough authorities put in an appearance and the men were arrested.

## THE MEMPHIS WATER WORKS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—Chancellor Walker has granted an injunction against the sale of the Memphis Water Works, at the instance of C. H. Gilgour, one of the bondholders, on the plea that an injunction granted by Judge Ray on the day of the sale and afterward dissolved by Chancellor Walker had the effect of deterring him and others from bidding, and that the works were sold for much less than their value, the petitioner guaranteeing them to bring $10,000 above the price for which they were sold. It is said other injunctions will be asked for, and the sale probably set aside.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS AND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA, May 22.—There is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed from Council Bluffs that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will abide by the decision of the United States Circuit Court on the mandamus to compel the company to operate the bridge as a part of its road and the whole as a continuous line to Council Bluffs. The case is to be appealed as previously stated, and in the meantime the Union Pacific trains are made up on this side of the river.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—A special train on the Piedmont Air Line, returning from the Mecklenburg centennial with the Richmond military, untracked last night near South Boston, Va. Two flats, carrying the guns of the Richmond Howitzers, and a baggage car were smashed, and five soldiers injured, none seriously.

## RECAPTURE OF ANDREW JACKSON, THE EXPRESS ROBBER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—Detective Patrick Connell this morning captured Andrew Jackson, the leader in the express robbery at Corning, Ark., about a month since, and who was afterward arrested, but escaped from the guards. Jackson was found west of Corning encamped in the woods.

## A NEW RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On the occasion of the visit of the Irish Rifle Team to this country last year, the subject of rifle shooting so generally attracted the attention of the public that a number of gentlemen residing in our new Wards discussed the feasibility of opening a rifle range of easy access, with means of [illegible] communication, and at a moderate cost of transit from the lower Wards. The idea having lately been revived, a meeting was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of adopting measures to carry out the project. A number of military gentlemen have sent in communications indorsing the project and expressing their readiness to co-operate in the movement. A committee was appointed to examine various pieces of ground which had been offered for a range of 200 and 500 yards; preference being given for localities on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and contiguous to some station. It is proposed to commence operations immediately.

## THE CANNON RETURNED TO PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The cannon taken from the Princeton College campus by the students of Rutgers College was returned to Princeton amid the greatest excitement yesterday morning. In order to keep the crowd away as much as possible, it was announced that the Revolutionary relic would not be returned till late in the day. At 4 o'clock, however, the cannon was dug by the Police from the earth in front of the Police Station in New-Brunswick, where it had been deposited, and placed upon a truck. Two Policemen mounted the truck with the driver, and the whip was put to the horses. The college students ascertained after the truck had gone a little distance what was being done, and about fifty of them started out, with the evident design of overpowering those who were engaged in the removal. The driver kept his team steadily in advance of the crowd, however, and two miles beyond the city the chase was abandoned. The trophy was received by the Princeton students with every demonstration of satisfaction and ceremoniously deposited on the very spot from which it had been taken.

About six o'clock, the arms taken a few evenings ago from the Rutgers College armory were returned to the college. They were carried from Princeton on a truck, and in the care of the Princeton graduates. The Princeton boys had removed twenty-two muskets. The Rutgers boys claim that but nineteen were returned, and that two ramrods are also missing. The Rutgers Faculty declare that the missing arms must be returned, and they probably will be.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE BROOKLYN CITY CHARTER.

The bill amending the Brooklyn City charter passed the Senate yesterday by a majority of 17 to 10. The amendments provide that when the Mayor's appointments of heads of departments are not confirmed within thirty days from the time they are made, the appointments shall be made by the Mayor, Auditor, and Controller, or a majority of them; and if not confirmed by the Aldermen within thirty days more, other names shall be sent in by the same officials or a majority of them. Another amendment creates a Department of Assessment, consisting of a president and ten assessors, to take the place of the present Board of Assessors. Another provides that the Common Council may order the repavement by the Board of City Works of Flatbush avenue, from Atlantic street to Prospect Park, and of Schermerhorn and Union streets, whenever said board shall certify that the work is needed, and shall submit plans and specifications therefor, with estimates of cost, which shall be approved by the Common Council. The Board of City Works is given exclusive control over all repairs of streets, and may do the work with or without advertisement, but the cost of the work shall not exceed the amounts appropriated by the proper authorities. Other sections in the charter amendment increase the salary of the Auditor to $7,000, and provide that no officer of the National Guard shall be excluded from holding any office under the charter.

It is understood that Mayor Hunter has written to Gov. Tilden requesting him not to sign the charter amendments at present. The Mayor wants to know what they contain, and particularly the latest changes made in them.

## A JUVENILE DRUNKARD.

Friday afternoon Officer Hayes, of the Tenth Precinct, Brooklyn, observed a little throng of children standing around and gazing at some object hidden from his sight, in Atlantic avenue, near Washington. As he approached nearer he saw that the object of interest to the little group was a boy who was lying face downward on the sidewalk, and evidently in a very sick condition. Officer Hayes at first thought the little fellow was hurt, and lifted him up very carefully, when, to his great astonishment, as he turned him face upward, he discovered the smell of liquor, and at last was satisfied that the boy was stupidly drunk. He was taken to the station-house, corner of Sixth avenue and Bergen street, and there Dr. Geavy labored for over three hours to restore him to consciousness. The doctor says that he has never seen such a case of drunkenness in his life before. The little fellow, who was only seven years old, was beastly and insensibly drunk. It was discovered that his name was Bernard Nolan, and that he lived with his parents in Pacific street, near Washington avenue. It was also found out that little Bernard's brother, a lad of fifteen, who is a barkeeper for James Jordan, of No. 897 Pacific street, gave the liquor to the child, whom he supposed had been sent for it, and the youngster actually swallowed nearly half a pint of whisky. It was about 3 o'clock when he was taken to the station-house, but it was not until 9 that he could be removed home.

## THE NEW-YORK CLUB ROBBED.

Up to the 20th of last December Thomas Payson, of No. 111 Clinton place, was employed as book-keeper by the New-York Club. On that day he disappeared, and investigation into his accounts showed that he had embezzled $575 belonging to the club. A short time after Mr. F. E. Gilbert, who is the President of the club, received a letter from Payson admitting that he had appropriated the missing money, and offering to make restitution if he was allowed a little time. It was agreed to give him an opportunity to redeem his character, but Payson did not avail himself of the chance. A few days ago, on the application of Mr. Gilbert, Judge Wandell issued a warrant for the arrest of Payson. He was arrested early yesterday by Officer De Larne, of the Central Office, and brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, in the afternoon. He pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and was committed in $2,000 bail to answer.

## STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN, E. D.

An affray occurred in front of No. 59 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., last night, in which William Dolan, a resident in the house, was beaten and then cut twice with a knife, one blow nearly severing the left ear from the head, and the other striking the breast-bone. The shock to the system of Dolan was so great that fatal results are confidently anticipated. The quarrel arose from some epithets applied to a relative of the perpetrator of the deed, Peter Boyd, who, with four or five companions, sought out Dolan to thrash him, and found him in front of his residence. All of the party aided in beating and pounding him, and, when satisfied thus, withdrew, Dolan following them with foul language. Boyd then drew his knife, and, despite the efforts of his companions to hold him back, broke away from them and stabbed Dolan, as stated, and then fled. The Police arrested two of his companions.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John W. Singleton, of Illinois, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman Joseph H. Rainey, of South Carolina, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at London, and Judge P. Ord, of California, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

William A. Howard, of Michigan, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

## A BACKWOODSMAN'S STORY.

A correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal* tells an astonishing story, as related to him fifty years ago by an old Maine hunter, who used to go on long trapping expeditions far up the Kennebec River. "One night," said he "after I had retired to rest in my bed, composed of blankets and furs of animals, and surrounded by trees and thick brush, I happened to look up overhead at the branches of the trees which formed a sort of roof to my rough sleeping-place. I discovered a large panther secreted among the thick branches and eyeing me very narrowly, as if to say, 'As soon as it gets dark enough I will make short work of you.' Then, thinks I, this is not so good a place as I thought it was. So I carefully slipped from under my coverings, and went into the woods a short distance, and cut a dozen stakes, and made them sharp at both ends, and returning to my bed drove them down in the ground, with one sharp end pointing upward, and covered them with the blankets, then carefully slipped away to await results. Sitting down by a tree I soon fell asleep, and did not wake till morning. I then got up and went back where I left things the night before, and found the panther with several stakes driven through his body, and quite dead. He had made the unlucky leap upon what he supposed was me, but found out his mistake 'too late.'"

## PLENTY OF BERRIES AND FRUIT.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Saturday says: "Experienced farmers and cultivators in Burlington and Camden Counties, N. J., report that the condition of the fruit crops is remarkably cheering. Peach and apple trees are in full blossom, on nearly all of which the fruit germs are firmly set, and assume vigorous growth. Cherries, pears, and plums are equally promising, and all classes of berries present healthful appearances. A plentiful crop of strawberries is indicated, while black and raspberries have been comparatively slightly injured by the frosts and cold weather of Winter. All the usual crops look well, but are much retarded for want of rain. The ground is very dry, while some springs and small streams have become exhausted; but no apprehensions are yet entertained that the drought will prove disastrous to the crops."

## THE GRASSHOPPERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: "The grasshoppers have penetrated the heart of the city, moving in a vast army, going north. Trenches have been dug, and millions are slaughtered, but nothing can stop the red-legged pests in their march. Many drive them from their grounds with water from hydrants. Their depradations are becoming very serious, lawns being stripped of grass, and garden truck destroyed. Nothing can be raised except in green-houses.

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## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Baltic for Liverpool.*—Joseph Hall, J. S. Hall, W. S. Hall, Miss Emily S. Hall, M. E. Armstrong, Rev. Marion R. Vincent, Mrs. Vincent, E. R. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Col. G. F. Alford, Orion Dodds, J. Seeligman, W. E. Paddon, Mrs. Paddon, Miss Lucy P. Latimer, Miss Julia W. Latimore, Miss J. I. Bergen, Mrs. Bergen, Master E. J. Bergen, Miss A. M. Bergen, J. P. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Master Henry Morris, Miss J. Parker, Mrs. E. P. Darling, Mrs. Washington Lee, Mrs. O. A. Mooring and child, Mrs. J. B. Ritters, Miss Eugene Ritters, S. Shultz, T. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Master A. Wilson, Master T. Wilson and infant, Miss Esther Simmons, Miss Lizzie Simmons, Miss Pauline McCaw, H. Hulman, Mrs. H. Hulman, Master A. Hulman, Master H. Hulman, E. Gutierrez, O. Miraud, S. Alvisero, J. R. Wright, P. W. Pinner, S. D. Powell, H. S. Rutter, James E. Young, W. Harwood, H. Vanderhoff, Sol. Meyer, J. R. McAlpine, E. Beyer, Mr. Gane, Joseph Swift, Lottie Dailey, Miss Maude Dailey, Miss G. G. Collins, M. L. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, C. G. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Master Johnson, H. Gise, John Macaw, H. F. Cooper, L. W. Bange, T. B. Fish, Hon. D. P. French, T. J. Flagg, Daniel Wilmuk, Walter A. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, Dr. J. G. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Fanne Rogers, Miss Lucy Rogers, Miss Mary Rogers, D. R. James, Capt. Cottier, R. Martin, J. Blair Scribner, Mrs. Scribner, Mr. Benham, Mrs. Benham, Hon. S. Phelps, Prof. Joseph E. Nourse, J. Pasiu, H. Moore, C. Woodbridge, Mrs. C. Woodbridge, William P. Hill, Joseph H. Peters, E. F. Searls, Robert Heaven, John San Roman, Mr. Fraser, William Waterbury, Mrs. Waterbury.

*In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.*—C. Knille, Frederick Townsend, Mrs. Frederick Townsend, Charles H. Teichmann, Mrs. Emilie Teichmann, W. C. Teichmann, Miss Anna Teichmann, Master Otto Teichmann, L. Kountze, Mrs. L. Kountze and maid servant, Montague Ward, Mrs. Montague Ward and maid servant, W. Delancy Ward, H. Schmidt, Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mr. Taylor, Jr., Julius Loewenthal, Mrs. Julius Loewenthal, Miss Hattie E. Webb, Miss Anna Finkenstaedt, E. Eggimann, John Müller, Eugene Pansa, Adolph Zinn, Miss W. B. Baldwin, D. L. Gardiner, Mrs. D. L. Gardiner, Master David Gardiner, Master Robert A. Gardiner, Miss Sarah D. Gardiner, Eduard Stilcken, Henry Villard, Mrs. Henry Villard, three children and servant, Mrs. Louis Engelhorn and child, S. B. Ulmann, Miss E. M. Schieferdecker, G. Hoffmann, John E. Adriance, Miss Cäcilie Düring, L. A. Devoe, George Gackmeyer, F. Averdieck, Miss A. Aiken, J. H. Gafney, D. Lydig Suydam, M. Tanzberger, Mr. M. Tanzberger, Henry Ramein, J. J. Schweitze, W. Bornemann, Karl Rohde, Adolph Jacobs, Nicolaus Kahrs, Mrs. Anna Kahrs and three children, John H. Meinecke, Mrs. Marie Meinecke and child, Katherine Fin, Friedrich Dreyer, Mrs. Elisabeth Dreyer, Isaac Stern, Karl G. Steffen, Louis Ansendorf, Darius Kühner, Henry J. Lippe, Isaac Loewenstein, D. Steil, Mrs. Steil, Mrs. Theresa Fattoni, H. Behrmann, Mrs. H. Behrmann and child, R. Lörcher, Mrs. Bernhard Hein, Mrs. Emilie Eselmuth, Ahrend Schierenbeck, Mrs. Helena Becht, Mrs. Frida Wallenweber, A. Levis, Aaron Einstein, Vitus Sauter and son, August Flohrschütz, Mrs. Anna Borgstedt, Mrs. Anna Borgstedt, Dr. C. Adolph, Ernst Korker, Mrs. Christine Korker, John Bauersachs, Mrs. Anna Bauersachs and child, Joseph Oppenheimer, Miss R. Riechelmann, William G. Schirmer, Mrs. R. Steigerwalt, Henry Winter, Will A. Weber, Miss L. Raeder, Mrs. R. [illegible] and child, Peter Seibel, Albert F. Seibel, S. Baur, Charles Emmerich, Mrs. Charles Emmerich and two children, H. R. Geilfuss and two children, George Wannoff, W. Niebaum, H. Hachmeister, Mrs. A. M. Vosskamp, A. Schlecht.

*In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Susan Browning and friend, Master William Browning, Mrs. Samuel Dietz, Miss Susan Flood, Asa Rich, Mrs. Emma C. Rich, Miss Ann C. Rich, Miss Emma C. Rich, F. J. Griffin, F. Escomedia, Alexander Scott, J. Trumbull, R. Williamson, Mrs. R. Williamson and son, Mrs. Mary Hughes, Miss E. Lucas, Mrs. H. L. Tuthill, E. Martinez, George Hart, O. D. Willett, J. H. Willett, P. H. Sullivan, E. C. Dunbar, William Butler, Bernard McEntyre, Louis Shibley, Mrs. Louis Shibley, W. Paterson, H. Paton, Mr. Horusby, Mr. Boone, M. Rodrigues, J. S. Pierson, Charles E. Pierson, Mr. Bigger, William Sharp, Mrs. Loveland, Joseph Linder, Miss Minnie H. Sharp, Miss Edith Sharp, Mrs. Hobson, M. Reap, Charles Goodall, Mrs. Charles Goodall, Miss Flora Goodall, M. J. Phibin, Rev. A. Eggiemeer, C. Wethered, W. Sanders, Mrs. W. Sanders and infant, Mr. Barklie, Mrs. Barklie and child, Miss C. Wood, Mrs. Handcock, Miss Handcock, S. K. Norris, James Lockhart, J. E. Anderson, Lyle Nelson, Mrs. James M. Cross, Mrs. B. W. Horton, Mr. Arkcoll, W. H. Smith, H. G. Frazer, W. S. Eaton, C. Bartleet, Mr. Cherry, William Lowndes, Jr., Mrs. William Lowndes, Jr., John Evans, child and nurse, M. Esbert, Mrs. C. Zanoguera, Miss A. Zanoguera, Miss M. Zanoguera, Antonio Zanoguera, Miss Madelina Zanoguera and two children, C. A. Bruxner, J. P. Goodlocke, T. W. Wethered, Mrs. T. W. Wethered, James Leahy, H. Dickinson, George Fawcett Rowe, Charles Day, Mrs. Charles Day and son, Mr. Corning, J. J. Wilkinson, E. S. Wilkinson, Robert Forrest, Rev. William Tilley, Rev. H. W. Brown.

*In steam-ship Ethiopia for Glasgow.*—James Ham, Mrs. James Ham, J. De Forest, Miss Maggie Porteous, Miss Amelia McSwan, John Porteous, Mrs. John Porteous, John Stuart, Joseph A. Powers, Ezra M. Drake, William O. Hickok, William Reid, Alexander Thomson, Edward A. Warden, Lina Schultze, Mrs. E. A. Warden, Rev. John Cullen, Alex. Gordon, Mrs. Alex. Gordon, Dr. J. D. Annin, Mrs. J. D. Annin, Phœbe Annin, Mrs. Mary Porch, Alexander Hay, Mrs. Alex. Hay, Master Tom Hay, Miss Jessie Hay, Mrs. Metcalf, Rev. Dr. John Thomson, Mrs. John Thomson, James Lightbody, Mrs. James Lightbody, James Forbes, Mrs. James Forbes, Miss Isabella Forbes, Mrs. James Johnston, family and servant, Miss Amelia Anderson, Mrs. William Richardson, Hart B. Baldwin, Mrs. Hart B. Baldwin, Miss Helen Maxwell, A. E. Powers, Mrs. A. E. Powers, John L. Isbell, Mrs. John L. Isbell, Miss Helen J. W. Platt, Miss Julia S. Porter, Miss Lina M. Ramberg, Miss Florence A. Kelly, Mrs. Agnes McKinnon, Mrs. Annie McKinnon, O. H. Indseth, Mrs. O. H. Indseth, David Hyslop, David McLellan, James Little, James Little, Mayor John Glasgow, Edward Brown, J. Fisher, Rev. Abner Gregory, James Murison, Charles D'Autrement, Jr., Mrs. Annie C. Ketchum, Mrs. Jeannie Fender, Miss Isa Dunlop, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Agnes Nichols, Richard Morrell, Edward Stinson, Charles Hunter, Mrs. Charles Hunter and infant, Miss Jessie Hunter, Miss Euphemia Hunter, Homer Collins, Augustus P. Hawkins, Francis Lyon, Walter A. Billingham, Robert Boyle, Alexander McDonald, William Dunn, Hugh Friel, Joseph Hoey.

*In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—John Linahan, D. Lavin and child, Swan M. Burnett, Mrs. Swan M. Burnett, nurse, and infant, Rev. W. B. Collis, Prof. J. Borkitt Webb, Mrs. Farjeon, Miss Phœbe Farjeon, Master Albert Farjeon, Master Emmanuel Farjeon, J. Bishop Putnam, Lieut. A. S. Crowningshield, Charles Hunt, Charles Bainbridge and wife, John A. Lockwood, Berthold Marcuse, Mrs. George Stewart, Henry Solscher, F. B. Smith, Mrs. G. Levey, Miss Hannah Plucus, Mrs. A. Levey, two children, and maid, Dr. Thomas Mabon, Mrs. Mabon, Miss Emma Mabon, Miss Nettie Watson, Miss Millie Beattie, Mrs. Clara Holliday, Mr. Henderson and family.

*In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.*—S. Hers, C. R. Crommelin, W. Hatch, A. H. Newman, George E. Phelps, L. Casper, Miss G. Riggs, G. F. Riggs, William Mungent, Miss Mary O'Connell, Miss Julia Farley, Frederic Freyre, H. T. Smith, Peter Welsh, John Andres.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.*—Jose M. Frigoyen, Leopoldo de Valle, Pareja Antonio, F. Bellano, Eugene Rigaud, Delgo Auchon, Justo Grande, Walter Bannermann, Robert R. Stewart, Robert Bergart, Augusta Parker, D. P. Montague, Mary Douglass, Maria Douglass, Mary E. Reed, Maria A. Ferrier, E. McCordindale, J. B. Piedro, M. J. Formosa, M. Bellagana, Lorenzo Jimmenes, Harriet Jimmenez, Lorenzo Jimmenez Jr., Joseph Jimmenez, Frederick Paim, J. Aping, F. Santissborn, J. Santissborn, M. Basan, F. Garcia, J. Brenias, Jose Contrata, F. C. Azin, F. Orstdice, J. Aizaue, Jr., P. Forzs, C. Caprio, J. J. Cabrera, Mrs. Martiu, P. Perez, E. Elford, J. M. Tookey, Catherine Florence, Gotleib Heyer, Eugene Beaumsey, Leno Silva, Gorham Andrews, William Hodgskin, A. R. De Alba, Harry Childs, Gabriel Jocarde, Annie Doyle, Sarah Doyle, Edward Doyle, Jennie Newell.

*In steam-ship Canada, from London.*—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Flores, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. George Rolle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harper, Miss Jane Williams, Miss Mary A. Bastell, Miss V. Underwood, Z. H. Arfield, David Johnson, A. J. E. Baber, J. A. Henderson, Edward Batty, Adolph Platky, C. W. Hall, Dr. N. G. Stanton, Daniel Briggs, J. Fiallos, Albert Vineberg, G. McFarland, A. B. Lyman, H. M. Hutton.

*In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.*—Lee Devoe, John A. Smith, Mrs. W. F. Snow, Mrs. F. W. Bloodale, Miss H. M. Venn, Miss L. V. Lander, W. P. Spiller, D. Feehan, Mrs. M. B. Quinlan, Miss M. Walter, E. B. Chipman and son, Miss Van Bechten, Miss Burnap, Mrs. M. J. Divine and child, Mrs. Van Wyck, R. M. Livingston, Miss M. Williams, Thomas E. Johnson, Miss Rosa Winkler, Miss Marquand, E. K. Thompson, John D. Powell, Miss Kate Liman, Mrs. L. W. Wadleigh, W. S. Isaacs and grandson, A. Isaacs, Joseph Haley, W. W. Wesley.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:37 | Sun sets....7:17 | Moon rises..10:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:30 | Gov. Island.10:19 | Hell Gate....11:41

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, May 22.

### CLEARED.

Steamships Acadia, (Br.,) Hillcoat, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, &c., J. R. Cortis; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, &c., Clark & Seaman; Oder, (Ger.,) Von Ottendorp, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; G. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tybee, Gardiner, Cape Haytien, St. Marc, &c., L. Delmonte; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hellespont, (Br.,) Perriam, J. S. Tucker; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Wilmington, William P. Clyde & Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; George H. Strout, Ford, Philadelphia.

Ship Bertaux, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool, C. W. Bertaux; Southern Cross, Ballard, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes.

Barks Lizzie H. Jackson, Marwick, Valparaiso, Brett, Son & Co.; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Dublin, John C. Seager; Orsola, (Ital.) Caffiero, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jannetje, (Dutch,) Scheer, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Griffin, Westoerg, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Emanuel, (Swedish,) Hagberg, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kawr, (Russ.,) Pommelin, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Ella Vail (Br.,) Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., Heney & Parker; San Antonio, (Span.,) Martinez, Barcelona, Eggers & Heinlein; Minnehaha, (Br.,) Morrell, Halifax, N. S., D. R. DeWolfe & Co.; Ponvert, Parker, Vera Cruz, M. Hunter & Co.

Schrs. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; J. M. Haskell, Crowell, New-Orleans, A. H. Drummond & Co.; Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Sammy Ford, Allen, Boston; Independence, Palmer, Hartford; Mary F. Pike, Good, Saco, Me.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.) Sumner, London, May 8, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 17, lat. 41 43, lon. 47 11, passed bark Casper, (Br.) bound E.; 21st lat. 40, lon. 69 20, passed a bark rigged steamer bound E. The C. brings 25 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, May 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., May 20, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Commissary, (of Aberdeen,) Hunter, Hong Kong Feb. 4, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Anjier Feb. 12, Cape of Good Hope March 27, St. Helena April 9, and crossed the equator 22d in lon. 32: has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Robert Murray, Jr., Purrington, Miragaone 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Heinrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Thomesen, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Regina Tolck, Ray, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Company—vessel to John Zittosen.

Bark N. S. De los Angeles, (Span.,) Ramirez, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro April 6, with coffee to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Tri Brata, (Aust.,) Medanich, Shields 65 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar and molasses and 4 passengers to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Charles Dennis, (of Portland,) Dorrah, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Santa Maria Vecchia, (Ital.,) Spigneso, Malta 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 12; April 18, lat. 24, lon. 34 27, passed bark Camilla, (Br.,) from St. John's, N. F., for Brazil.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Cook, Cook, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Leverart & Co.

Schr. Agnes, (of Mystic,) Rodman, Tampico April 1, via Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., with hides, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. M. B. Rulon, Rulon, Baltimore.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Nellie Doughty, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Lloyd, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob L. Housman, Rider, Rock Sound 8 ds., with pineapples to Jame Douglass—vessel to J. L. Wenberg.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S. W.; cloudy and hazy.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Baltic, City of Richmond, and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Tybee, for Turks Island; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Hudson, for New-Orleans; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; barks Allegro, for the Baltic; John Griffin, for Havana.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, from Havana, arr. 21st, reports: May 17, no lat., &c., signalized an American brig, showing a white flag with letter W, hove to, it blowing very hard at the time from N. E.; 18th, 5:30 A. M., fell in with schr. Carrie Seels, (of Kennebunk,) lumber-loaded, full of water; took her in tow and took her into Charleston.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 22.—Sld. for the United States, Jonas Risting, Hakon Jarl, Grisedale, Lady Vere de Vere, Brazos, Ben, Nevis, Mary Durkee, Typhoon, Isabel, Queen of England, Betsy Guie, Village Belle, Robert Godfrey, Anna, Captain Gunnefsen, Elmlie, Captain Bugge, Charles Arcangelo.

Arr. from the United States on the 15th inst., Johannes Rod, Neptune's Car—the latter at Gibraltar.

Arr. on the 20th inst., Ibex, Nellie M. Slade, Pegase, Alexandra, Europa.

Arr. on the 21st inst., Rapide, Evening Star, Tulsko—the latter in the Channel.

Arr. on the 22d inst., Lily, Clara Killam, Alkor, Lord Clive, Nellie Crosby, Queenstown, Germania.

HAVRE, May 22.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire sailed from here for New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

FASHION---STYLE.
FINE CARRIAGES OF THE BEST QUALITY.
WOOD BROTHERS, 740 Broadway, N. Y.
VICTORIAS,
VIS-À-VIS,
LANDAUS,
T CARTS,
TANDEM CARTS, &c., &c.

A large stock, made for this Spring's sales, is now offered at much below its value, in consequence of a dull and backward season. These carriages are all the production of Wood Brothers' celebrated factories, famous not only for building the strongest but also the handsomest Carriages in the trade, and are now sold at great bargains.

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 740 Broadway.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,
NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808.
THONET BROTHERS.

Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.
Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
657 & 659 Broadway, Opp. Bond st.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. LOWELL EXTRA S, $1.
INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD. ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS.
3,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING, ALL STYLES, CHEAP.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

Union Adams & Co.
ARE OPENING AT
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ELEGANT NECK WEAR,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Rich goods at low prices

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers.
HAS NO RIVAL!
Main Office: No. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Brooklyn Office: No. 78 COURT ST.
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CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out MACHINES, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine NEEDLES. Each and every NEEDLE made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless imitations.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

Le Boutillier & Bride,
IMPORTERS,
No. 10 Maiden lane.
PER STEAMER ODER.
AN INVOICE OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
French Clocks
and Bronzes.
WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
A Very Novel Clock,
THE FIRST RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY, AND SUFFICIENTLY MYSTERIOUS TO INTEREST ALL LOVERS OF THE CURIOUS.
FORMERLY
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SUCCESSORS TO
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
Increased Facilities
IN THE IMPORTING OF
FINE FRENCH CHINA,
FINE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GLASSWARE.
CHINA DECORATION, GLASS CUTTING AND ENGRAVING, ALSO, BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATING DONE IN OUR OWN FACTORY, NO. 4 GREAT JONES ST.

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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

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OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &C.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th Av.,
OFFERS THE
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL IN THE CITY,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.
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A.—CARRIAGES.
EZRA MARSH,
No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway.
Best styles, at reasonable prices. Landaus, Coupes, Bretts, Victorias, Wagonettes, Depot Wagons. Work warranted. Factory, Newark, N. J.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, SIDE-BOARD style Ice-Chests, Uprights, Lager-beer Refrigerators, Newport, Saratoga, Congress, Zero Coolers. A. M. LESLEY'S, No. 226 West 23d st. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,
Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 62 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.